

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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VOLUME 3.

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

YELLOW CITIZENS. At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with effluvia, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research," and another ascribes the honor to "somebody's" discovery. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such assertions are not only untrue, but they are also a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its curative effects are incalculably superior to those of any other medicines now in use. Proud of the idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, we are not ashamed to state that it is a compound of four simple herbs, used for the cure of disease by the COOPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a cathartic, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-purulent and doctorment medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize all purgative matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatest there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine deserves to be called a Universal Remedy, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even claimed by any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the arterial excretories, it will act as a diuretic; if in the venous excretories, it will act as a cathartic; if in the bronchial vessels, pulmonary excretories, it will induce copious spitting; if in the cells of cellular membranes of excretories of the skin a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and, under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of saline evacuations, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of constiveness it does not raise a "hurricane" in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over evacuation. Its effects extend to every part of the system, and for that reason are not liable to extinction in any particular part.

No disease ever was or ever will be cured unless by medicines which produce the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories; and the Indian system claims preeminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numberless different and distinct parts, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part;—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural or Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. Why the body stands in need of nourishment, and are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine, hence the Indian system, and the art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untutored savage is the best medical teacher; for the Indian practice is the only one which is consistent to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside them, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men. To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every curable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz:—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a perspiration in its use, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every "disease to which flesh is heir." The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

FEVERS—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflamations, and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipels, SMALL POX; INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidneys, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis, Dyspepsia and Hypochondria; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Hooping Cough and Palpitation of the Heart; Incipient CONSUMPTION and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, Chest, Abdomen and Limbs; Scrophula, Scrophulous Syphilis; CANCER; GRAVEL; Loss of Appetite; Constiveness; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; ULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Lowness of Spirits; Also:—Rheumatism; Monorrhoea; Suppression and other delicate Female Complaints.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester; N. W. Childs, Scituate; W. Plympton, Newbury Upper Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 21.

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MISCELLANY.

THE SPECTRE MASK.

It was a still and cloudless night; not a breath stirred the leaves of the huge trees that shadowed the elegant villa of the count Minotti on the Lake of Como, when two figures were seen to emerge from a private door that led into the garden surrounding the house, and descend the stone steps to a little boat, in the stern of which sat a figure muffled in a large coarse cloak. Perceiving their approach, the man who occupied the boat immediately arose, and assisted the cavalier and his companion, a female of stately form, and features of great beauty, to descend, which they did in silence, and entered the boat, which was immediately pushed off. There was no moon to add beauty and effect to the scene, but the heavens were studded with innumerable stars, and the clear blue lake reflected their more intensely blue rays, whilst the lights from the windows of the different dwellings that skirted the shores were reflected in long lines of gold, and the distant bark of the watch-dogs alone broke the stillness of the night. Not a word was spoken by either party, until the boat had reached the middle of the lake, when the lady, laying her small white hand on the shoulder of the cavalier, looked earnestly in his face for some moments.

"Dearest Vincenzo," said she, "why so moody and thoughtful? You evening star shines as brightly as at that night you wooed and won my poor heart; but," she continued, mournfully, "you are changed, away, changed, and now scarcely vouchsafe a word."

"Yes," replied he who was thus addressed, as he cast from his shoulders the cloak in which he was muffled, "I have words for thine ear to-night, which may not be pleasing—Mariana, thou hast outlived my love? Hast thou not prayer ready? for here I shall absolve from the vow my folly made thee."

The lady stared wildly at her husband, for he was no less, and then attempted to clasp him round the neck.

"Dear, dear lord," she said, in supplicating accents, "what dreadful deed dost thou meditate?—Think, oh, in mercy, think of what you would do! Have I offended?—have I said or done aught to—"

"Peace! muttered her stern and cruel partner, forcibly removing her arms.—Peace, I say, and pray for thy soul; for thou hast not ten minutes to live!"

The lady fell on her knees before her merciless lord, and in a frantic manner besought him to have pity, but the fiend had steeled his heart, and he harshly bade her prepare for death; when the tone of his victim suddenly changed, and no longer a suppliant, she vehemently upbraided him for his cruelty.

"Vincenzo," said she, as her dark eye flashed wrathfully, "I am in thy power, but my friends will avenge me! I ask thee not for life, for I know thy purpose is deadly; but dread the vengeance of my family, who will demand me at thy hands."

The count deigned no other reply than a low and inarticulate malediction, made a sign to his attendant, who immediately rising, seized the lady by the arms.

"Hurl her into the lake, Jacopo," said Minotti; and the words had scarcely passed his lips, when their victim, forced, in spite of her struggles, over the side of the boat, fell with a faint shriek and a heavy splash into the water; but she almost immediately rose to the surface, and the count, seizing an oar, endeavored to stun her by a blow on the head. The stroke was ill-directed, and missed the countess, who, seizing the oar with both hands, supported herself, and thus addressed her cruel husband:

"Vincenzo Minotti, thy days are numbered—God shall judge thee for this deed—I summon thee to appear before his tribunal ere the moon is out!"

Her husband instantly directed his attendant to return to the villa. Remorse never touched the breast of Minotti, who was as subtle as he was revengeful and cruel: he soon spread it abroad that his wife had eloped from him, and the tale was believed, for he had previously circulated stories of her infidelity.

Three weeks and more had passed, when a nobleman on the opposite side of the lake gave a splendid fete, to which many were invited, and among the rest the count Minotti. The entertainment concluded with a masquerade, and Minotti was the gayest of the gay throng. During the evening he had attentively regarded a lady of exquisite beauty, and he now endeavored to enter into conversation with the object of his admiration; but the lady was coy, and replied to all the fond things he addressed to her with provoking coldness, and Minotti more than once felt his wrath almost master his ardor. If he handed the beautiful mask an ice, she modestly but haughtily excused herself, and the count in vain begged that she would partake of some slight refreshment, without which she could not possibly support herself through the evening.—Some of the company were in the gardens, which were brilliantly illuminated by innumerable lamps that mocked the stars above them, and song, and dance, and sprightly conversation were not lacking.

The lovely mask at length appeared to listen to the conversation of her admirer, and at his earnest entreaty consented to accompany him into the garden. As they passed down one of the most shaded walks, Minotti pressed his suit with still greater warmth.

"Dearest lady," said he "excuse a little gentle force, and let me remove that envious vizor from your lovely face."

His companion made no reply, and Minotti, construing her silence as an assent, playfully raised the mask from the lady's face—but, oh, horror! what did he behold!—the pale countenance of his murdered wife, who regarded him with a look so fearful, that his very blood was chilled, and his knees bent under him.

"Vincenzo!" said the spectre, laying her cold clammy hand on his, and looking him earnestly in the face, "behold thy wife!"

The count heard no more; he recoiled from the apparition, and with a gasp fell senseless to the ground. He was discovered a short time after by some of the company in a death-like state, from which, though attended by the most skilful physicians, he did not recover until the morning, he begged those who attended him to send for a confessor, to whom he unfolded what had occurred; but the remembrance of the scenes in which he had been an actor operated so strongly on his shattered nerves, that fit after fit succeeded, and ere the evening bell had rung, the guilty soul of Count Vincenzo Minotti had fled forever!

So far goes common rumor; but the sisterhood of a neighboring convent knew the sequel of the story. The wife whom her lawless husband would betray to death was not permitted by Providence thus to perish. Buoyed by her clothing, and assisted by the oar, which the trepidation of those who intended her murder was left in her possession; she floated a long hour in living death upon the bosom of the deep still lake. The barge of the nobleman at whose villa the fete took place, rescued the lady as her strength was just exhausted, and the rest the reader knows. It only remains to state that the lady, shocked with the world, betook herself to the seclusion of a convent; and it was not thought advisable to disabuse the minds of the peasants of the idea of a supernatural visitation for so horrible a crime. Her rescue and subsequent residence were therefore carefully concealed.

THE LOADED WAGON.

I once knew a little boy, a little fellow, not so large as you are, I suppose, for he was only four years old, who got into a habit of saying, "I'll kill you, I'll kill you," every time he felt offended with his playmates. This he knew was something bad; for he said it only when he was angry, and he knew it was wrong, for he had been told so, and his mother had said that if he did not leave off speaking so, she should be obliged to whip him; but still he did not understand exactly what it meant to kill.

One day, this little boy, whom we will call Thomas, was busily playing, apparently in high glee, when one of his companions did something that offended him.

"Let alone that, let alone that in a minute, I say, or I'll kill you," said the little boy in an angry tone, while his hand was lifted to strike the boy who had enraged him.

Just at that moment, he heard a voice calling to him, "Thomas, my dear Thomas."

He looked round, and saw a lady who was on a visit to his mother, a relation of hers, of whom he was very fond, beckoning him to come to the window.

Thomas ran to the window, and his little face was covered with smiles, instead of the frowns that had been there, as he said "Did you want me?"

"Yes, Thomas, I should like to have you come in and talk with me, a little while, if you are willing."

"Oh, yes, ma'am, just wait a minute, till I put my wagon into the wood-house, and then I'll come." So saying, he ran off to put away his little wagon, and then went in.

This lady, Miss Paine, had been very desirous to gain the love of little Thomas, and she told him a great many stories, so that he was always pleased when she called him to sit by her; but this time, Thomas saw that she did not look happy. Her smile was sad, and as she took him upon her lap, and kissed his forehead, he thought he saw a tear in her eye.

Miss Paine looked sorrowfully on the face of Thomas, for a moment, and then said—

"I thought I heard you say something very naughty to your little playmate, just now, did I not?"

"I said I would kill him," said the little boy. "Well, dear, did you know that that was very wrong?"

"Yes, mother said I mustn't say so, but John troubled me so I couldn't help it; he kept putting sand into my wagon, when I wanted to load it with stones."

"That was certainly provoking, but I do not think you would wish to have John killed, just for that?"

Thomas did not answer, but he looked up in the lady's face, as if he wished her to tell him what it meant, and she said—

"Did you ever see any body that was dead?"

"No, ma'am," said Thomas.

"Well, Thomas, if you were to kill John, he would no longer be a laughing, red cheeked boy, but his face would look white and pale, just as your little brother's did when he was sick, only worse. The warm blood, which now runs so fast through his veins, would be still, and he would be very cold. He would never speak to you again, for his tongue could not move; and his hands and feet, which are now so active, would be quiet and still. His eyes would be closed so that he could never see you or his brothers and sisters again; his lips would be shut so that he could not smile on you or any one else. That part of him which thinks, the soul, would be gone; and in a few days his poor sorrowing father and mother, and his weeping brothers and sisters, would see his body buried up, and then little John would be gone forever from earth."

"Oh, I don't want to kill him," said Thomas; "I didn't know it would change him so; I will let him fill my wagon full of sand, if he wants to, and I'll never say I'll kill any body again."

Miss Paine kissed his cheek, and said, "I hope you never will;" and Thomas jumped out of her lap, to run and tell John that he was willing to have his wagon loaded with sand.—From "The Unruly Member."

THE WATCH ON DECK.

"You know shipmates," said Jack, "that some of our West India traders belonging to down east are very apt to neglect keeping a lookout ahead during the night time. I once belonged to a brig Nonsuch, Captain Seagull, and we sailed from Portland bound to Demerara with a cargo consisting of lumber and Yankee notions, and we had the sleepiest men on board that I ever met with, and I have fallen in with some pretty persevering sleepers in my day. But I verily believe that some of those long-limbed, yawning Yankees from 'down east' would sleep with their heads in a bucket of water, especially if it was their watch on deck."

One night about ten days after leaving port we were crossing the pleasant latitudes of the trade winds, with all sail set, closely hauled, when the captain took it into his head to go on deck. It was about four bells in the middle of the watch, he found the old brig under the influence of a light breeze, comfortably ploughing her way along towards the south, at the rate of two or three knots, and every man on deck was fast asleep.

The mate, and he was a smart fellow enough too, when he was awake, was enjoying a right royal nap on the weather Hancock, the 'man at the helm' desirous of following such a laudable example, had nipped the tiller with a rope yarn, and stretched himself comfortably upon the quarter deck; the other two men of the watch had deposited their carcasses on a couple of soft white pine boards, and were snoozing away like good fellows, as if sleeping for a wagger.

The Captain saw with a glance, the lay of land, and being a funny dog withal, resolved to have some sport. He went quietly to work and unrove the tiller rope and unshipped the tiller, and quietly placed it in the small boat at the stern. He then took from the companion way his large speaking trumpet, which was used only on extraordinary occasions, and passed out to the flying-jib boom, and hailed the brig with the whole strength of his lungs, and his voice was none of the smallest, "Brig ahoy! Hard up your helm, hard up, hard up or I shall run you down!"

His horrible bawling awakened the watch and the men, who were enjoying themselves on the soft pine boards when they should have been keeping an eye ahead and under the lee, half frightened out of their senses, and thought of course it came from on board a strange vessel, about coming down upon them, repeated the order, "Hard up your helm."

The mate jumped off the hen-coop, and without stopping to rub his peepers, screamed out like a mad man "Hard up your helm."

By this time the man at the helm, himself, had recovered his wandering senses, and had raised himself upon his legs. He loudly responded to the general cry of "Hard up your helm!" and sprang with unwonted energy to execute the order; but his astonishment may be more easily imagined than described, when he found that the 'helm' had disappeared!

The Captain was meanwhile bawling out from the end of the flying-jib boom until he was black in the face. "Why don't you put your helm hard up. Hard a port at once, or I shall cut you down to the water's edge."

The men in the waist repeated the orders—"Hard up," and ran forward to see what was to pay. The mate turned to assist the helmsman shouting out "Hard up your helm, you sleepy headed lubber! Hard up your helm at once!"

but he was thunder struck when he found that the tiller was missing, and floundered about like a struck dolphin.

By this time the watch below, of which I was one, came running on deck to see what was the matter, and a scene of alarm and confusion ensued, which went a little beyond any thing I ever saw before or since. It was however at last put an end to by Captain Seagull, who came in from the jib-boom in an agony of laughter. As soon as he was able to speak, he soundly rated the watch for their neglect of duty, and he never had occasion to complain of a failure to keep a good lookout afterward.

BATHING.

There is scarcely any thing more conducive to health than frequent ablutions. By removing all obstructions to a free perspiration; they open the pores of the skin and permit all extraneous matter, not congenial to health, to escape. One great cause of spring sickness, of the salow complexion, the jaundiced and bilious hue we so frequently meet, is the practice of keeping the body thickly wrapped during the long close winter months, and neglecting those daily ablutions which are requisite to preserve the system in a healthy state. Bathing frequently in winter is requisite to comfort, and in summer it is absolutely indispensable. No family ought to be without its bathing tub. And, by the bye, we have a word to architects on this subject. Every house designed as a human dwelling should have a bathing room. This need not be a large and expensive apartment, such as would in any considerable degree increase the expense of the building—it may merely be a closet—five by seven feet, would be ample, and if opening directly from a convenient bedroom, a still less size will answer the purpose. But at any rate let it be a bath, if it be set in one corner of a bedroom or a shed. No dwelling house can be regarded as properly furnished without one. The expense to poor families, by whom bathing is quite as indispensable as to rich ones, is we know in their estimation very considerable. But even in these cases, we believe it would be more than saved, in a single season, by their greater exemption from sickness, and the consequent lessening of the doctor's bill, which in many a poor man's family is often very great. A dozen calls of the doctor, with a few bottles of medicine, would engross the price of a good bath, and then how much better the members of the family would be in the increase of their health and vigor, and consequently in their strength for the performance of labor. The best bathing tubs cost fourteen dollars, but we have no doubt that if the demand were greater, they could be afforded at a much less price. They are usually made of double tin and painted, but perhaps some cheaper material, or some means of construction might be invented, which would render them more accessible to the poor. We have seen very neat and convenient ones made of wood by an ingenious carpenter, which might be purchased for about three or four dollars. These, if well painted, and kept carefully cleaned, would answer the purpose, perhaps as well as tin ones, only that the latter, from their greater curvature of shape, require rather less water to fill them. Let us repeat our advice to every individual to bathe frequently, and in giving such counsel we are contributing more to the health and happiness of mankind, than we could do in forty lectures on phrenology, animal magnetism, or many similar topics of fashionable discussion.—Boston Traveller.

JOURNEMEN PRINTERS.
There is said to be a scarcity generally of Journeymen Printers, which is to be ascribed to the increase of book and newspaper printing, corresponding with the increase of population, and also to the fact that fewer apprentices are taken in this business. Within the last seven years there has been an evident improvement in the character and habits of Journeymen Printers. Although the business is by no means laborious or painful, and the press work exceedingly light of late, yet so it was that some years ago, Journeymen Printers, with exceptions of course, were ranked as an intemperate body of men, and of a very unsteady character. This may have been the cause why few boys of education and family were apprenticed to the business. It is a pleasure now to witness the improvement in the character and deportment of Journeymen Printers—they are behind no class of mechanics in reputation and business habits, and that fact should encourage parents of respectability to apprentice their sons to the business—provided they are disposed to learn some mechanical trade. Of the high character of the printing business, the rank it takes, and always will take, the great men who have followed it, and the great consequences resulting from it, not a word is required to be said—it is the great moral lever which controls the civilized world. A reform however is required in taking apprentices, at least to the newspaper if not in the book department. Boys of about thirteen years old, of families in easy circumstances,—living with their parents, and familiar with all the elements of the English language, having a plain but substantial education, are mostly desirable. Instead of commencing, as is usual by making devils of them, so called, by placing them to menial occupations, they should at once be placed at the case with a composing stick in hand, and learnt to set type, which can be soon done. Their parents should provide for them altogether, their employer should provide them a weekly sum, to be increased annually according to their merit.

its—they should have a daily and an easy task and be paid for overwork, by way of encouraging industry—they should go to night school during the winter, learn languages at their leisure, be practiced as good proof readers, have the use of the exchange papers to study politics and the general affairs of the country—practice writing articles for the several departments of the paper, and when a boy is out of his time he is a complete printer, a good proof reader, understands the languages, is a well educated gentleman, and probably a good editor, and he does honor to the profession and soon finds himself on the road to advancement.—N. Y. Evening Star.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

It is the happiest and most virtuous state of society, in which the husband and wife set out early together, make their property together, and with perfect sympathy of soul graduate all their expenses plans, calculations, and desires, with reference to their present means, and to their future and common interest.

But it has become a prevailing sentiment, that a man must acquire his fortune before he marries;—that the wife must have no sympathy nor share with him in the pursuit of it, in which most of the pleasure truly consists;—and that young married people must set out with as large and expensive establishments, as is becoming those who have been wedded for twenty years.

This is very unhappy. It fills the community with bachelors, who are waiting to make their fortunes, endangering virtue and promoting vice; it mistakes the true economy and design of the domestic institution; and it promotes idleness and inefficiency among females, who are expecting to be taken up by a fortune and passively sustained, without any care or concern on their part;—and thus many a modern wife becomes, as a gentleman was once remarking, not a 'help meet,' but only a help eat.

There is another unpleasant evil attending this, especially as it bears pretty severely on the fair sex. When bachelors have made their fortunes, and become some forty or fifty years old, they do not usually take wives of their own age, but they then abandon those with whom they have hitherto associated, require all the pleasure which their society has afforded them with utter neglect; they then select for their companions the young and blooming, and thus leave to their fate a numerous class of worthy maidens.

If a young man has property, he may of course marry at a suitable age, and adopt the style of living which is justified by his means. But if he is destitute of property, he has three alternatives, and he can take his choice between them. Selecting a prudent and industrious person for his wife, he may marry young and live in the style of simplicity adapted to his income; or he can wait till he has acquired a property, so as to be able to support a family in the more modern and fashionable style; or he can marry at any rate, launch fearlessly out into all the expenses of a fashionable establishment, and run his chance of bringing his wife and children to want. The first is the best, the second is next, and the third is bad enough.—Hubbard Winslow.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Take no fashionable medicine. You want no medicine. You want health. You want to remove the musty cobwebs and the gloomy fancies from your brain; you want to purify your dull sluggish blood; you want to invigorate your swallow, inert your body; you want, in fine, to rejuvenate your whole system. And will you effect this, think you by swallowing medicine? Will you strengthen yourself by dosing and drugging and swallowing pills? Not at all. We repeat, you don't want medicine you want health.

And how will you obtain it? Why simply this: leave your dusty shop, for a few days; drop your implements of labor—your pens, your yard sticks, your files or saws, or whatever tools you may use, start for the country; visit your relations—farmers that live at fifty or a hundred miles off; take a stout walking stick in your hand, ramble over all the country round about, through the woods, and over the hills, sniff the clear pure air, eat some plain nourishing food; throw off your thick heavy flannels and under clothes, take a cold bath every morning dig, plough, run or walk into perspiration; and rub your whole body with a stiff brush or a coarse towel, until the bright glow of health returns to your cheek, and strength and activity to your limbs; until your mind regains its original clearness and buoyancy and your stomach its wonted tone and its strong digestive powers.

This is the way to get Health. Go and take it, without money and without price, in the open laboratory of nature. You will find it beneath the green sod, in the bosom of the mother earth. You will find it floating along in the clear brooks, or upon the very summit of rock bound hills. Go away from the hot brick walls and the scorching walks of the city, and you will discover the precious remedy you seek—in the midst of the bright flowers—on all the apple buds and cherry blossoms—and later in the year, it will ascend from the new mown hay in a rich perfume that will fill all the air with fragrance. Go, then, if you are a dyspeptic, or a hypocondriac, go and get health and happiness. Go and pay your respects to the goddess in her fairy bower, and she will dispense her blessings to you liberally and without reward.—Boston Times.

RECIPES, ETC.

Those who make candles will find it a great improvement to steep the wicks in lime water and saltpetre, and dry them. The flame is clearer, and the tallow will not "run."

Britannia ware should be first rubbed gently with a woollen cloth and sweet oil; then washed in warm suds and rubbed with soft leather and whiting. Thus treated, it will retain its beauty to the last.

New iron should be gradually heated at first, after it has become inured to the heat, it is not as likely to crack.

It is a good plan to put new earthenware into cold water, and let it heat gradually until it boils, then cool again. Brown earthenware, in particular, may be toughened in this way. A handful of rye or wheat bran thrown in while it is boiling, will preserve the glazing, so that it will not be destroyed by acid or salt.

Clean a brass kettle, before using it for cooking, with salt and vinegar.

The effener carpets are shaken the longer they wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads.

If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night.

Woollens should be washed in very hot suds and not rinsed. Lukewarm water shrinks them.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woollens. Wrap them in good strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woollens.

Suet keeps good all the year round, if chopped and packed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses.

Barley straw is the best for beds; dry corn husks slit into shreds are better than straw. Brass andirons should be cleaned, done up in papers, and put in a dry place during the summer season.

When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it; it takes out the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

Never allow ashes to be taken up in wood, or put into wood. Always have your tinder box and lamp ready for use in case of sudden alarm. Have important papers all together, where you can lay your hand on them at once in case of fire.—*Showhegan Sentinel.*

PHRENOLOGY.

The following letter from John Q. Adams to Dr. Thomas Sewall of Washington, who has lately published two lectures on Phrenology, is highly characteristic.

WASHINGTON, 5 April, 1839.

DEAR SIR—I have read with great satisfaction your two lectures upon the Science of Phrenology, which I have never been able to prevail upon myself to think of as a serious speculation. I have classed it with alchemy, with judicial astrology, with *argury*,—and, as Cicero says, that he wonders how two Roman augurs could ever look each other in the face without laughing. I have felt something of the same surprise, that two learned phrenologists can meet without the like temptation.

But as it has been said of Bishop Berkeley's anti-material system, that he has demonstrated beyond all possibility of refutation, what no man in his senses can believe, so without your assistance, I should never have been able to encounter the system of thirty-three or thirty-five faculties of the immortal soul, all clustered on the blind side of the head. I thank you for furnishing me with arguments to meet the doctors, who pack up the five senses in thirty-five parcels of the brain. I am glad that your lectures have been so successful, and hope they will be yet more so in recalling the sober sense of the material philosophers of our age, to the dignity of an *imperial* mind.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, your friend,

J. Q. ADAMS.

PROFANE SWEARING.

The following sections from the Revised Statutes are inserted by request.

If any person shall wilfully blaspheme the holy name of God, by denying, cursing, or contumeliously reproaching God, his creation, government, or final judging of the world, or by cursing or contumeliously reproaching Jesus Christ, or the Holy Ghost, or by cursing or contumeliously reproaching the holy word of God, contained in the holy scriptures, or exposing them to contempt and ridicule, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, not more than two years, or in the county jail, not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and may also be bound to good behavior.

If any person, who has arrived at the age of discretion, shall profanely curse or swear, he shall, on conviction thereof, before any justice of the peace, be punished by fine, not exceeding five dollars, nor less than one dollar, saving to any person so convicted, the right to a trial by a jury, upon his appeal, as in other like cases; but no such prosecution shall be sustained, unless it shall be commenced within twenty days after the commission of such offence.

Every person, who, on the Lord's day, or at any other time, shall wilfully interrupt or disturb any assembly of people, met for the worship of God, within the place of such meeting, or out of it, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

Any person, who shall be guilty of the crime of drunkenness, by the voluntary use of any intoxicating liquor, shall, for the first offence, be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars, and for any like offence, committed after the first conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by confinement in the house of correction, for a term not exceeding three months; but no prosecution for such offence shall be sustained, unless it shall be com-

menced within six months after the commission thereof; and justices of the peace shall have concurrent jurisdiction, with the court of common pleas and municipal court of the city of Boston, of such offence.

ROGUES BEWARE.

The annexed section from the Revised Statutes relates to trespasses in gardens, orchards, &c.

Every person, who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the garden, orchard, or other improved land of another, without permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables there growing or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine not exceeding twenty dollars; and if any of the offences mentioned in this, or in the preceding section, shall be committed on the Lord's day, or in disguise, or secretly in the night time, between sun setting and sun rising, the imprisonment shall not be less than five days, nor the fine less than five dollars.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

QUINCY FROM 1792 TO 1800.

At the second annual town meeting held March 11th, 1793, Messrs. Ebenezer Miller, John Hall and Benjamin Beale, Jr. were re-elected Selectmen, etc. It was voted not to send a representative to the General Court. Six town meetings were held in 1793. The principal influential men of Quincy during this, and many following years, appears evidently from the records, were Hon. Richard Cranch, a gentleman of superior intellectual attainments and moral worth; Ebenezer Miller, Peter Boylston Adams, (brother of President John Adams), Moses Black, John Hall, Benjamin Beale, Ebenezer Veasey, Dea. Webb, Elijah Veazie, John Billings and Seth Spear; men whose combined variety of talents and scattered location over every part of the town, were happily qualified to lead with wisdom in the preliminary measures of its first organization. In the year 1794, Capt. John Hall, James Brackett and Jonathan Webb filled the office of selectmen and assessors, and the three succeeding years Dea. Jonathan Webb, Elijah Veazie and Seth Spear were annually elected to those offices. In 1798, Peter B. Adams, Elijah Veazie and Jonathan Baxter were elected the selectmen, etc. In 1799 the board consisted of Elijah Veazie, Joseph Brackett and Jonathan Baxter; in 1800, Elijah Veazie, Jonathan Baxter and Alpheus Cary. P. B. Adams, Esq. was town Treasurer from 1792 to 1796 and Moses Black, Esq. from 1796 to 1805. Ebenezer Veazie town clerk from 1792 to 1796 and Mottam Veazie from 1796 to 1825. In 1795, Benjamin Beale was chosen the second State representative, and again in 1798, unanimously, receiving all the votes, thirty one in number. In 1797, Moses Black was selected as the representative, he receiving twenty-five votes, Benjamin Beale twelve, John Hall five, and P. B. Adams four votes. Mr. Black was again elected to a seat in the legislature in 1799 and 1800. He was doubtless a very popular man.

During this octennial period of the town's juvenile years, we can trace in the sixty regular meetings, the first existence of many of our town roads—the erection of school houses—establishment of an almshouse and town's pound—the patriotic disposition of the town to co-operate with the State and even National authorities in furnishing their quota of troops if required; and the judicious measures used for preventing the spread of small pox, some of the citizens converting their homes into hospitals for the public good. The growth of the town was steady and uniform, but not rapid in wealth and population. It is pleasing to notice the deep interest, amounting to veneration, that was ever manifest in all their proceedings for the cause of piety and learning. The annual expenses of the town and parish averaged about sixteen hundred dollars. In the doings of a town meeting held September 30, 1799, we find—"Voted, That the thanks of this town be returned to the President of the United States and Mr. Moses Black for their present to the Town of a Clock in the Meeting-house." The parochial proceedings during the last three years of the eighteenth century are highly interesting. Rev. Anthony Wibird who graduated at Harvard University in 1747, was ordained as pastor of the first church of Christ in Braintree, now Quincy, A. D. 1755, continued its ministry till June 4, 1800, when he died in the seventy-second year of his age and forty-sixth of his ministry. For some years previous to his death he was unable to preach. Very many meetings were held for the selection of a colleague. The late Rev. Jacob Flint of Cohasset and Kilborn Whitman, late a lawyer of Pembroke, received calls to settle, but declined. Their answers are recorded at length. At a legal meeting of the town of Quincy, held Monday, December 2, 1799, Rev. Peter Whitney received nearly a unanimous call to settle as colleague pastor with the venerable Mr. Wibird. The modest answer of Mr. Whitney in acceptance is replete with good sense and sentiments of rational piety. The conclusion of his letter is as follows: "May God Almighty bless the connection which is soon to be formed between us. In this near and intimate relation may we ever experience how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. Long may we live together in peace and love; and may our mutual friendship and union be such as death itself cannot dissolve, but may they be renewed in brighter realms and flourish with increasing strength through an interminable existence." The ordination took place on the 5th of February, 1800, and the connection has continued for a period of nearly forty years in a round of uninterrupted harmony and affection with the people, their children and the children of their flock. But two of the clergy-men survive who officiated at his ordination, viz. Rev. Drs. Harris and Ware. Both of

the committee of arrangements are with the living, Dea. Josiah Adams and Dea. Jonathan Bass. The population and valuation of the town in 1800 were small.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

The second century since the incorporation of this town is fast closing. We find in the public records of the Province, the following notice of the original incorporation.

"At a General Court of Elections, held at Boston, May 13th, 1640, the petition of the inhabitants of Mount Wollaston was voted, and granted them to be a town according to the agreement with Boston, and the town is to be called Braintree."

On the 13th of next May, then, let us have a celebration worthy the occasion and the place. Let a large and suitable committee be seasonably appointed to make all proper arrangements. The annals of few towns are more fruitful than this in topics of interest for such an occasion. The orator and poet may both find ample field, and let both be called to commemorate the day. The former needs not to be designated. The name of the illustrious scholar and statesman, whom the town claims as her native son, at once occurs to all.

The earliest settlements in this place, it will be remembered, were made at Mount Wollaston in 1625. The town was incorporated, as we have seen in May, 1640; and named, says Winthrop, "from Braintree, a village in England, near Chelmsford where Mr. Hooker was the preacher." A large party of emigrants from England, called "the Braintree Company," and to whom Mr. Hooker had probably administered, "had begun to sit down at Mount Wollaston in 1632," but they soon withdrew to Newton, now Cambridge. From this circumstance, it appears, that the name of Braintree was given by the Court.

The north parish was incorporated on the 23d of February, 1792. At the suggestion of Hon. Richard Cranch, it was named Quincy in honor of Col. John Quincy, owner of the Mount Wollaston farm.

In the old records we find the following notice of the formation of the first church in this place. It was the fifteenth that was gathered in the Massachusetts Colony.

"The first church of Christ in Braintree was embodied 17th September, 1639, it being Lord's day." Winthrop thus mentions it:

"16th, 7 mo. 1639.—So this day they gathered a church after the usual manner and chose one Mr. Tomson, a very gracious, sincere man, and Mr. Flint, a godly man also, their ministers."

It was common in early times to embody a church before the town was incorporated. Rev. Mr. Hancock delivered a century sermon on the 16th Sept. 1739. That day, being the Sabbath, was properly observed, as the expiration of the first century, though not the 17th of the month. The second century since the gathering of the first church in this town expires accordingly on the 16th of September next.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ORDINATION.

Agreeable to letters missive from the First Church in Weymouth an Ecclesiastical Council was convened in the School-house of said Weymouth, near the North Meeting House, on Thursday, July 4th, for the purpose of ordaining Mr. Willard Jones to the work of the gospel ministry as a Foreign Missionary.

The First Church in Charlestown, the First in Braintree, the Union Church of Braintree and Weymouth, the South Church in Braintree, the South Church in Weymouth, the Church in West Randolph, the Evangelical Congregational Church in Quincy were represented by their Pastors and Delegates. The Council was organized by choosing Rev. Warren Fay, D. D. moderator, and Rev. W. M. Cornell, Scribe. After prayer by the moderator, testimony of the Church standing of Mr. Jones, and of his license to preach the gospel were presented to the Council. Rev. Mr. Jones then read a creed expressive of his doctrinal views in theology; he was further examined as to those views, his experimental acquaintance with religion, and motives for entering the gospel ministry, and especially, for devoting himself to the labors of a foreign missionary, whereupon, the council voted, unanimously, that they were satisfied with the credentials and examination of the candidate and prepared to proceed to ordination.

In the performances of the public services, it was voted that Rev. Mr. Lewis of South Weymouth offer the introductory prayer, Rev. Dr. Fay of Charlestown preach the sermon, Rev. Mr. Perkins of the Union Society of Braintree and Weymouth offer the ordaining prayer, Rev. Mr. Hitchcock of West Randolph give the charge, Rev. Mr. Emery of North Weymouth, the right hand of fellowship, Rev. Mr. Phillips of Boston address the people, and Rev. Mr. Cornell of Quincy offer the concluding prayer. The exercises were performed as assigned, in the presence of a full and attentive auditory. The scene was deeply impressive. At the close of the public exercises Rev. Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Merriam Pratt, of North Weymouth. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Emery in the presence of the congregation. The choir performed their part of the services admirably well, and the Fourth of July seemed profitably spent.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

"THE OLD MAN IN HIS DOTAGE."

By the politeness of the Honorable John Quincy Adams, the writer has been favored with a copy of his "Discourse" delivered before the New York Historical Society, and entitled "Jubilee of the Constitution." Having been richly feasted with its pages and having, as I trust, received from it much important informa-

tion and as it seems to me highly desirable that the whole community should read it, I wish just to call the attention of your readers to the perusal of its pages. And all who wish to see the vigor and energy of a superior intellect "in his dotage," would do well to read the two closing paragraphs of this oration. He refers to the leader of Israel and to the curse that was put upon mount Ebal and the blessing upon mount Gerizim. If any man can read Mr. Adams' allusion to this portion of sacred history and his beautiful application of it to "the declaration of Independence and the confederacy of separate State sovereignties," and not admire the mind that could make such an application and that is so familiar with sacred as well as profane history, he must indeed be *now* in his dotage, or never have been out of it. It rather reminds me of what was said of that noble leader to whom the ex-President alludes, "His eyes were not dim nor his natural force abated." It is believed no reasonable man has ever been able to discover any symptoms of decay in the intellect of this eminent statesman. I refer all who wish to see the vigor and acumen of his intellectual powers at his present advanced age to the last two paragraphs of the "Jubilee," which were published in your paper of the 22d ult.

JUSTITIA.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Before it was known that the President of the United States contemplated a visit to the people of his native State, the whig press affirmed that he was so consciously unpopular there that he would not venture to come among them; and confining his attention exclusively to the arduous duties of his station and devoting his whole time and talents to the business of the Nation for three years past, they had continually endeavored to take advantage of his absence in this manner in order to prejudice him in the eyes of the nation. But no sooner than it is understood that the Chief Magistrate of the nation is about to visit the people of his own State, these federal whigs manifest the greatest apprehension lest the public enmity, which they have unceasingly strove to produce against him, might not reach him personally; and they appear greatly distressed and the idea seems to haunt them continually, that his great and deserved popularity there, the result of his long and arduous labors in the cause of the People, might, as it undoubtedly will, draw forth those public demonstrations of civility and attachment which are always bestowed by a grateful State upon her favorite son. Thus you will perceive, that notwithstanding their affirmation of his conscious unpopularity to have been the cause of his three years absence, they conclusively shew by their present alarm that it was a mere pretext to injure him in the estimation of the people. Truly, who would be a whig to be put to such shifts to support a cause?

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." The celebrations of the fourth of July in this State by the democratic party, by unusually large assemblies and at various places, affords the strongest evidence of the great interest taken in the cause of the people and a certain presage of their ultimate triumph. The people are awake and wo to the colossal power of federalism which has so long bedridden the Bay State. The Ides of November are approaching, in which it will surely be destroyed. W.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1839.

CELEBRATION.

The fourth of July was celebrated in a pleasant manner at Abington. The oration by Col. Seth J. Thomas of Boston answered the highest expectations of those who listened with breathless admiration, save now and then the deafening cheers from overflowing hearts, to the volley of truth poured forth from the gifted orator. The escort was well performed by the Abington Light Infantry, accompanied by the Bridgewater Brass Band which discoursed music at least equal, if not superior, to its admirable namesake of Boston.

Upwards of three hundred dined under a spacious arbor, and feasted upon the varieties of the animal and vegetable kingdom, served up in a superior manner by Reuben Loud, Esq. of Abington. Soul-stirring sentiments in abundance flowed spontaneously from hearts warmed with love of country and liberty, and were drunk in nature's richest beverage—Cold Water. Through gentlemanly neglect we were deprived of a copy of the proceedings, but are indebted to an esteemed friend of Pembroke for the following regular toasts.

The President of the United States—Firm and undeviating in his course, he will be sustained by a free and enlightened people.

Marcus Morton—A just and impartial magistrate—honest and consistent in principle—the man whom the people will delight to honor.

The good Old Ship Massachusetts.—Navigated by an unskillful pilot who sails to much by dead reckoning—with a set of prodigal officers who keep no reckoning at all—they have run her on a lee-shore and now refuse to pay the Marine.

The Federal Creed—"A war of prevention rather than the attainment of any positive good." The good sense of the people will apply to them the prevention and thereby secure a positive good.

The Friends of Liberty throughout the world—May they never be weary in well doing or despair of finally reaping the reward of their labors in seeing all men in the possession of freedom and the inalienable rights which God has bestowed upon every creature.

The Press—He that would bar from it any cause, virtually admits, that cause to be a just one, or doubts the ability of truth to stand in fair combat with error.

Working Men—While their *Huge Paws* wield the implements of agricultural and the mechanical arts, their influence will be felt in the councils of the nation. The American Fair—They will never take to their arms those who would trample the institutions of their country under their feet.

The annexed were given by Horace Collamore of Pembroke.

The Old Federal Clock.—Set in motion by the Tories of 1776—Repaired by the tinkers of Hartford Convention.

tion in 1814—Mortgaged to the National Republicans in 1824—Transferred to the Whigs in 1832—it will run down in Massachusetts in 1839—when the Democratic Dial Plate will denote the true time—"Here she goes and there she goes!"

The Orator of the Day.—Reared in the Land of the Pilgrim Fathers—Transplanted into the Hot Bed of Aristocracy—He has this day convinced us that whigs will sometimes grow among thorns and bring forth good fruit.

THE MAINE BOUNDARY. The visit of the United States Secretary of State to Maine has connexion with the boundary question. The Kennebec Journal states, that while in Portland, Mr. Forsyth had a conference with Gov. Fairfield, Mr. Williams, Gov. Kent, Col. Davies, and other gentlemen (of both political parties) who met him there on his invitation, and he submitted to them "a draft of convention for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the joint commission," proposed by the British Government, for the survey and settlement of the Northern boundary line. It is stated that the gentlemen above referred to, were unanimous in the opinion, that Maine could not agree to the propositions of the British Government—and they regarded it as calculated, if not designed, to make further and severer trial of the forbearance of the State, by delaying any equitable settlement. The Journal, after remarking that Mr. Forsyth was at Augusta, while the Governor and Council were in session there, adds—"Whatever action the Governor and Council may take on the subject, we do not know, but we understand that the Governor and the other gentlemen who were consulted at Portland, complied with Mr. Forsyth's request by making a counter proposition, such as they thought Maine would agree to."

NEW ENGLAND MUSEUM. This long established place of amusement in Boston is undergoing transformation and improvement, as we learn from the Traveller of that city. The late superintendent of its affairs for twenty-one years, has retired to the country; and Mr. Harrington, the celebrated ventriloquist, has been appointed, by the stockholders, sole agent and manager. Much of the rubbish, the accumulation of years, is to be removed; the valuable paintings are to be cleaned, and the other rarities brushed up and put in new glass cases; many fresh articles are to be added; and such other improvements made as shall render this decidedly the most numerous and valuable cabinet of curiosities in the country.

In addition to this, a large Saloon, capable of accommodating three hundred persons, is to be fitted up in elegant style, for lectures, concerts, exhibitions, etc. and it is the determination of the new superintendent to render this a scene of constant attraction. He already has engagements with several distinguished performers, who will appear in the course of the warm season; and we bespeak for the present enterprising manager the liberal patronage of the public in this vicinity. Mr. Harrington's well earned reputation is a sufficient guaranty that every measure will be taken on his part to interest, amuse and accommodate all who may visit the establishment.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. The steam ship Liverpool arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon last, by which dates to June 13th, twenty-two days later than former advices, have been received. The general tenor is favorable. Cotton has advanced nearly three farthings in a fortnight, and that in the face of unprecedented large importations. The drain of gold had diminished, though not entirely ceased. Importations of grain were going on, but to a diminished extent. There was no panic in England and no apprehension of trouble. Parliament was in session. The whig candidate, was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons by eighteen majority. The ministry hold their places and are likely to hold them. They have carried the Jamaica bill by thirty majority. The weather was pleasant and the crops thriving, with a promise of a very large return.

RURAL REPOSITORY. This interesting semi-monthly periodical has entered upon its sixteenth year of existence, much improved in mechanical appearance, being printed with new type and on good paper. Miss L. H. Sigourney has contributed two articles for the first number of the present volume, and it is expected that she will continue her favors during the year. We can safely recommend this publication as every way worthy of increased patronage, and would be happy to forward to its deserving publisher a generous list of patrons from this vicinity. Specimens may be examined and subscriptions received at this office.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY. The letter of the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, dated 8th June, may be considered as announcing his determination to be a candidate for re-election to the office of Vice President. He says, "I have never authorized the declaration that I was unwilling to be the democratic candidate for a second term, if my fellow citizens desired it. I have no reasons which did not exist at my first nomination, why I should refuse the same station, if re-elected."

TEMPERANCE IN NORFOLK COUNTY. The Norfolk County Temperance Society held their annual meeting at Roxbury on Monday last. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Sherman Leland, Nathan Crosby, Esq., Rev. Gardner B. Perry, Minot Thayer, Esq., Mr. E. Rhodes and others. An address was delivered in the afternoon by Robert Rantoul, Jr. Esq., to a large audience. The principal subject of his discourse, was the various objections to the license law of 1833.

REMEMBERING THE PRINTER. A couple recently married in St. Louis, Missouri, sent to the printer, with a notice of the marriage, a barrel of superfine flour, of the best brand. This was remembering the printer to some purpose, and if the couple were generous to every body in the same ratio, the parson's fee must have been equal at least to a quarter's salary.

HALF EAGLES. Counterfeit American gold pieces, of the denomination of five dollars, have been circulated at Louisville. They look well enough, but can easily be detected by the sound.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. A Whig State Convention was held at Concord, N. H., on the 26th ult. Gen. James Wilson declined being again considered a candidate for Governor, and on the first ballot Enos Stevens was nominated as the whig candidate for that office.

AS EDITOR GORE. The editor of the Argus, published at Lyons, New York, committed suicide by shooting himself. Poor fellow! no doubt he was troubled because his kind patrons neglected to pay their dues.

JUSTICE COURT. Commonwealth, on the one side, vs. John Fowler, on the other. This was a plea before a magistrate, praying a writ of habeas corpus, and the defendant was committed to the custody of the marshal, on the ground that the defendant was about the premises of the complainant on Sunday last for an hour or more, in a manner likely to apprehensions of personal safety. Ordered to give sufficient securities in the sum of five dollars for the term of six months. Order of court.

SECOND LETTER. It was our intention to have published this week the second letter of President to the citizens of the United States, but we have unavoidably prevented from furnishing our readers this interesting document until next week.

KROOKED NOT DEAD! By the Iowa Territory of recent date, it appears that young Black (Pa-nose) inflicted a dangerous but not fatal wound on Keokuk.

RESIGNATION. The Hon. Richard Fletcher of Massachusetts has resigned his seat in Congress, to which he was elected last November.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS. The following is an extract of a letter from the Postmaster General, recently addressed to the Postmaster of Newport, to which we wish to call the attention of our subscribers.

"Postmasters may enclose the money in a letter, the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person and frank the letter if written by self, but if the letter be written by any other person the Postmaster cannot frank it."

OLD TIMES. The following is extracted from the old number of the London Magazine, of October. It shows the march and progress of matrimony, the turmoils, battles and strife of '76.

"Fairfield, Aug. 29th. Last evening, was the Hon. John Hancock, Esq., President of the national Congress, to Miss Dorothy Quincy, Esq. of Boston."

WASTE OF BREAD-STUFF. There are daily sold at three distilleries in the city of Philadelphia (and probably a like quantity at the distilleries in London) one thousand two hundred bushels of grain says the Times. Taking a bushel a month as the average consumption of one individual, there is enough bread stuff in one day to supply one thousand two hundred persons for a month, and enough course of the year to supply thirty thousand people.

NEW PAPER. A Prospectus has been issued, new paper in Boston, to be called "The Liberator" published semi-weekly; it is to be principally addressed to the object of the repeal of the license law.

VISIT OF INDIANS TO QUINCY. This Penitentiary of Indians, consists of seven hundred Indians. Town, Me. Forty of that tribe are now at the shores of Massachusetts near Brackett's Wharf, this town, and are visited by many of our citizens receiving that attention which is due to the aborigines from our countrymen.

NOTICES.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY MORNING, until further notice, from four to six o'clock, for the transaction of such business as come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Chairman.

Rev. Thomas Whittemore will preach at the Universalist Meeting-house, TO-MORROW. See at the usual hours.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. Mr. Whitney, Jeffrey Ardson, Esq. of Boston, to Miss Julia L. Brackett.

Valuable Property for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his

with one third of an acre of good situated in Quincy, at the junction School and Granite Streets. The contains eight rooms, is two stories high, with cellar under the whole of it. It is constructed years since of the best materials, and finished workmanlike manner. On the premises there is of good water, a large Stable with a cellar under, other out buildings, every way convenient for the residence of a gentleman or a boarding house. The land being low is excellent for a garden such an opportunity as is rarely afforded to a wishing to purchase such kind of property.

The terms of payment will be made easy.

THOMAS DRAKE

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, July 1

B.	M.
Josiah Black, 3.	Capt. Seba Miles.
James Briggs.	N.
Thomas Butler.	George Newcomb.
E.	P.
William M. Clark, 2.	Frederick Price.
D.	John Patterson.
Henry Dobbs.	Edwin S. Pennington.
Miss Alvera Delano.	Thomas C. Pike.
Isaac Dyer.	Jethro Person.
Enoch Dauforth.	Edmund Philbrook.
F.	Messrs. Palmer & L.
James Frost.	R.
Daniel Fensy.	Richard Ricker.
Albert Ferry.	Samuel Rundlett.
G.	William Reed.
James Grant.	Charles C. Rand.
Thomas Graham.	S.
William Goodwin.	Almira Stacy.
Patrick Gallagher.	Miss Mary B. Steve.
David K. Glover.	Francis Spear.
H.	John Shales.
Josiah Hutchins.	Henry Severance.
George W. Hayden.	Thompson Spear.
J.	George Spear.
Mr. G. Jones.	T.
Mr. Johnson.	Samuel C. Thompson.
K.	Miss Rhoda Thorne.
Washington Knight.	V.
Thomas Kennan.	Miss Hannah Varn.
L.	W.
Silas Leonard.	Henry Ward.
Robert W. Lougee.	X.

Quincy, July 6. DANIEL FRENCH, Post

Grass at Auction.

WILL be sold at auction,

of Massachusetts had decided, even to the conclusion of the revolutionary war,

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 28.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1839.

VOLUME 3.

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE

ORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

ELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps be at an act of tenacity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is purely American. Common sense, however, teaches that those herbs which spring spontaneously from native soil, must be better adapted to our constitution than foreign medicines, however useful the latter have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little industry will suffice to convince the most skeptical of our own country is able to supply all our wants.

I am deeply impressed with the importance of the above, and venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitution, and competent to cure every chronic disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; this one tells that has no medicinal value, and that the result of many years intense study and scientific research; and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of a medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of fabricating, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, and to such only we look for an impartial verdict, and its creative effects are incalculably superior to those of any other medicines now in use.

Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY A COMPOUND OF FOUR SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease, by the COOPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a cathartic, one a diuretic, and one a carminative. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-putrescent and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of acting is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is great there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine deserves to be called a Universal Remedy, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even claimed by any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the arterial excretories, it will act as a diuretic; if in the venous excretories, it will act as a cathartic; if in the bronchial excretories, it will induce copious expectoration; if in the cellular membranes of the skin, a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and, under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of alvine excretions, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of constiveness it does not raise a "hurricane" in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over evacuation. Its effects extend to every part of the system, and for that reason are not liable to aversion in any one part.

No disease ever was or ever will be cured unless by medicines which produce the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories, and the Indian Purgative is the only medicine which possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears. The human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numerous different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that so one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part;—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood, and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; no disease is cured, unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural or Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears. It is a system which is not only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine, hence the Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and in this day the untutored savage is the most medical teacher for the Indian practice. It is the only one which is consistent to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside their beds, it has been brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men. To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every curable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz.—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains, and is capable of a persevering action in its use, all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every disease to which flesh is heir. The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine is used generally, human disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative is in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

FEVERS—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory, and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, SMALL POX; INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidneys, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Cholera; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis, Dropsy and Hydrops; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Hooping Cough and Pertussis; Dropsy of the Heart; CONSUMPTION and Marasmus; DROPSY of the Head, Chest, Abdomen and Limbs; Scirrhus, Scurvy and Syphilis; CANCER, GRAVEL; Loss of Appetite; Constiveness; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; ULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Lowness of Spirits; Also—Lencorrhoea; Monorrhoea; Suppression and other delicate Female Complaints.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills: SMITH & EVER, Dedham; Agents for Norfolk County: B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester; Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Two DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

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Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

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MISCELLANY.

ADAMS' SECOND LETTER.
To the Citizens of the United States, whose Petitions, Memorials and Remonstrances have been entrusted to me, to be presented to the House of Representatives of the United States at the Third Session of the 25th Congress.

QUINCY, MAY 23, 1839.

FELLOW CITIZENS—In a preceding letter, published in the National Intelligencer of 23d April last, I informed you of the manner in which the duty had been discharged of presenting to the House of Representatives the addresses to that body, which it had been your pleasure to commit to me.

Of the duty of the House to receive, to hear, to consider, and to answer, those petitions, memorials, and remonstrances, I had no more doubt than of my own duty to present them, and to ask the action of the House upon them, from the moment when they were entrusted to my hands.

The majority—a large majority of the House, however, were of a different opinion, and, following the example which had been set by the Congress immediately preceding, and by themselves at the last preceding session, they resolved to receive, but to lay on the table, without reading, without printing, without debating, and without in any manner considering, every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating to slavery in these United States, or the abolition thereof.

This resolution, you perceive, is not merely a general interdict of petitions and memorials from the People, but of resolutions, propositions, or papers, whether presented by members of the House itself, or coming from lawful assemblies of the people, or from the Legislatures of the States. It is precisely the same in result as if the House of Representatives had prohibited all its members from ever offering a resolution or addressing the Speaker upon any subject relating to slavery or the slave trade. It is equivalent to a prohibition to the People to assemble together to discuss the merits and demerits of slavery and the slave-trade. It is in the result precisely the same as if the House should send a guard of soldiers to close the doors of every Legislative Hall in the Union against all discussion upon the rights of man—the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence—slavery, the slave-trade and its abolition. At every passage of this resolution I have felt deep indignation—but far deeper humiliation. I have felt indignant at the suppression of my right as a member of the House of the right of my constituents to use the privilege of freedom, to assemble together and to deliberate upon freedom and slavery—of the right of the Legislature of my native Commonwealth to pass resolutions expressing their detestation and that of their constituents of slavery in all its forms. But the deep humiliation that I have felt was as an American citizen. It was the consciousness of degradation from the lofty stand we had taken among the nations of the earth, as the first proclaimers of the inalienable freedom of the human race. The ignominious transformation of the People who had commenced their career in the world by the Declaration of Independence, into a nation of slave-traders and slave-breeders, for sale, was a contemplation mortifying beyond endurance.

I considered the institution of domestic slavery existing in the Southern States of the Union as a misfortune entailed upon them in their colonial condition, which, at the time of the Revolution, they considered in that light themselves. It was, however, a part of their internal organization, over which the Congress of the Revolution had never exercised jurisdiction, and which, so long as it could be maintained in peace, was reserved for the exclusive legislation of the several States. There was obviously a gross inconsistency between the principles proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and the practice of holding human beings in perpetual and hereditary bondage; and the supreme judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had decided, even before the conclusion of the revolutionary war, that the principles of the Declaration of Independence,

repeated in the Declaration of Rights prefixed to the Constitution of the State, had *ipso facto* abolished all slavery within the State.

During the war, and for several years after, slaves were considered as very unprofitable property. When the Constitution of the United States was adopted, the people of the free States were anxiously desirous of prohibiting the importation of negroes from Africa. South Carolina and Georgia were, however, not prepared for that, and a compromise was effected, by which a term of twenty years was allowed for procuring a supply of the article, and the trade was prohibited in 1808.

But, in the mean time, cotton had become a staple article of our exportation, and some years after the Colonization Society was instituted.

Human foresight is something strangely at fault in devising expedients for improving the condition of mankind. The African slave trade was, if not introduced, countenanced and recommended by LAS CASAS, one of the most amiable and benevolent of mankind, to save the Indian race from utter extermination.

When the Congress of the Confederation, in the same year (1787) in which the convention at Philadelphia sent for the ratification of the People the Constitution of the United States, enacted, by the ordinance for the government of the Northwestern Territory, that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude within it, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes; and when the power to prohibit the African slave-trade was so universally and implicitly understood to be delegated to Congress by the general power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, that an express provision was inserted in the Constitution restraining them from the exercise of that power for twenty years, little was it imagined that the day would come when, within these United States, public men, ambitious of a name and aspirants to popular favor, would be found to sophisticate slavery into a blessing, and to charge the signers of the Declaration of Independence with deliberate falsehood and perjury—with treason to their country and blasphemy to God. Yet so it is.

If the principles proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence as self-evident truths are not true; if it be not true that all men are created equal; if they are not endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; if Governments are not instituted to secure these rights, and do not derive their just powers from the consent of the governed—then the People of the United States had no right to renounce their allegiance to the Government of Great Britain—no right to declare themselves independent—no right to take their separate and equal station among the Powers of the earth. In assuming that station, they declare themselves entitled to it by the laws of Nature and of Nature's God. By the laws of that same God they had been bound in allegiance to their king. To this tie of allegiance, binding upon them from their birth, multitudes of them had superadded the obligations of solemn and voluntary oaths. Who could absolve them from these sacred pledges of their faith? Who but that people themselves? And for what cause but that the Government itself had forfeited the right to their allegiance, by perverting its power to the destruction of the ends for which Governments are instituted? Take away from the Declaration of Independence its self-evident truths, the natural and inalienable rights of man, and you rob the North American Revolution of all its moral principle, and proclaim it a foul and unnatural rebellion.

In the days of the Declaration of Independence, there were politicians, ay, and moralists—profound conscientious moralists—who maintained that doctrine; but they were not American patriots, statesmen, or jurists. NORTH and MANSFIELD, the prime minister and the chief dispenser of the justice of the realm of England, verily believed that the people of the colonies were rebels and traitors, and were prepared to hang, draw, quarter, and embowel them, to prove the sincerity of their faith. Nor were they alone. Junius, the great unknown—Junius, the grave, the didactic, the sublime champion of English liberty, utterly repudiating the dogmatic and godless English lawyer's creed of the omnipotence of Parliament, still formally disclaims the concession of CHATHAM that the legislative power of Parliament was not the same over the colonies as over the Island of Britain. Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, the most renowned moralist of the age, could earn his pension of three hundred pounds a year by proving, in sesquipedalian prose, that taxation without representation was no tyranny. And SOAME JENYNS, the philosopher and poet, the ingenious author of the Internal Evidences of Christianity, to whom PALBY is so deeply indebted—SOAME JENYNS, the poet and metaphysician, the profound discusser upon the nature of time and the origin of evil, and the elegant translator of the Latin poem of BROWNE on the Immortality of the soul, not only considered the right and expediency of taxing the colonies by Parliament indisputably clear; but, in a disquisition on government and civil liberty, has so completely forestalled the philosophers of nullification of the present day in their warfare against the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, that their omission to give him credit for their arguments leaves them not entirely free from the imputation of plagiarism.

In estimating the opinions of others upon politics, religion, and morals, while we are bound to follow exclusively the dictates of our

own judgment, enlightened by the honest and faithful search after truth, we must make large allowances and exercise a liberal spirit of toleration. In the moral question of the North American Revolution, the primary source of all the arguments on the British side was *constituted power*. The arguments on the American side were all drawn from *elementary right*. When the basement-story of the edifice is laid, the superstructure naturally rises upon corresponding principles of architecture. The framers of the Declaration of Independence could justify themselves and their country—first, for their resistance against oppression; and, finally, for undertaking and accomplishing the Revolution—upon no other principles than those which they declared. If their principles were unsound, American Independence was nothing more than successful rebellion.

I adhere to the ethics of the Revolution. The self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence are still self-evident truths, whether contested by the Chancellor of the British Exchequer or by a professor at the College of William and Mary; whether clashing with the law of a Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, or with the equity of a Chancellor of the State of South Carolina.

That the Lords North and Mansfield, and the vast majority of their cotemporary countrymen, were sincere in the belief that they had a righteous cause, and that Washington and Franklin, Hancock and Richard Henry Lee, Roger Sherman and Arthur Middleton, were rebels and traitors, we have no reason to doubt. The truths of the Declaration of Independence are not limited by time or place; they belong to the nature of man in every age and every clime. They may be subdued, but can never be suppressed. They are truths at Constantinople and Pekin, at London and Paris, at Charleston and at Philadelphia. They were truths in the days of Abraham and of Solomon, of Zoroaster and Confucius; but as truths to influence human conduct, they were unknown to all the nations of antiquity. They were revealed in the Gospel of Jesus, but were never expressly made the foundation of human government until they were proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence. But the Christian system of morals, while disclosing as eternal truth the natural equality of mankind, left all its practical consequences in their effect upon existing institutions to the slow and gradual process of the human intellect. The Kingdom of Heaven was the name by which Jesus Christ announced his system of religion and morality to the world; but he said it was a Kingdom not of this world. He did not say that it was to demolish the three hundred thousand gods of the Roman empire. Far less did he avow that he was to emancipate his country from tributary subjection to the Roman Emperor. On the contrary, though distinctly contesting the right of the Roman Government to exact tribute from him, he performed a miracle to pay the tribute for himself and his first Apostle; and when asked, for the express purpose of antagonizing him, whether it was lawful to pay tribute to Caesar, he avoided the snare by an indirect and indecisive answer. He disclaimed all intention of destroying the ritual of the Levitical law, and left it as a matter of grave controversy between his principal disciples till the abolition of that law was expressly disclosed in a vision to Peter.

But, although the Kingdom of Christ was not of this world, and although Christ himself cautiously avoided all direct collision with existing institutions, religious or political, it was distinctly foreseen, even during his life, and still more clearly immediately after his death, that the Mosaic law, the Roman worship of idols, and the Roman dominion over tributary provinces, must eventually be abolished by the prevalence of Christianity. And whoever faithfully studies the Christian system as a code of religion and morals, and exercises in reflection upon it the intellectual faculty bestowed upon him by his Maker, cannot possibly fail of coming to the conclusion that all violence, tyranny and oppression, all exercise of unjust power by man over man, must ultimately fall before it. In the book of futurity, therefore, it is written as clearly as in the Gospel of Christ, that war and slavery shall cease to exist upon earth; that nation shall no more rise against nation, neither shall there be war any more. But of the period of time within which this revolution in the history of mankind, and this purification of the human character, is to be consummated, we have no distinct revelation, nor is human reason competent to foresee. That hundreds and perhaps thousands of years must elapse in the progress of this improvement in the condition of the only rational tenant of the terrestrial globe, there cannot be a doubt, nor is it less clear that the principles proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence as self-evident truths, to be carried into practical execution by all human governments, are among the most effective means by which this progress is to be completed.

That the glaring inconsistency between the institution of domestic hereditary slavery and these principles, proclaimed as self-evident truths, was one of the errors and infirmities of man, which would most speedily be made to vanish from the American code of legislation, was universally expected. In thirteen States of this Union, slavery has been actually abolished. In seven more, until very recently, the friends of freedom have cherished the sanguine hope and expectation that this curse would be banished from their borders; but, in the mysterious ways of Providence, while in the opin-

ion of mankind, slavery has been growing more and more odious; while all the civilized nations of the earth have been combining to exterminate the African slave trade, and to class it with the detested crime of piracy, here, in our country, slavery, like a wounded rattlesnake, has turned upon her pursuers, and not only thrusts out her deadly fang in self defence, but threatens with her mortal venom to contaminate us all.

In seeking for the source of this strange retrogression in the public opinion of our southern confederates, it is painful to observe that it must be traced to three causes, from which far other consequences might be hoped, and were anticipated. They were, 1. The introduction of the culture of cotton. 2. The prohibition of the African slave-trade; and 3. The institution of the Colonization Society. The consequence of these three incidents has been by one and the same operation, greatly to increase the pecuniary value of slaves as property, and to aggravate the cruelty of holding them in bondage. The cultivation of cotton has given a double or treble value to their labor; and as by the laws of Nature and of Nature's God, that labor is their own, the cruelty and oppression of depriving them of it, and of appropriating it to other men, is proportionally aggravated. The prohibition of the importation of slaves from Africa, combining with this increased value of slave labor, has given to the domestic producer of the living article of merchandise all the benefits of a monopoly; which the Colonization Society has still further promoted by reducing the number of the living chattels, and thereby increasing the demand for them in the market.

I wish to take no part in the controversies between the Abolition and Colonization Societies, all of which I believe to have been formed under the influence of laudable motives, and all to promote the ultimate emancipation of the slaves in this Union. I believe the plans hitherto proposed by them all, so far as regards the abolition of slavery, utterly impracticable; and I believe them all, equally liable, at this time, to the charge of pertinaciously persisting in the pursuit of objects obviously and notoriously impracticable.

I will not undertake dogmatically to affirm that colonies of civilized colored men cannot be established and made to flourish on the coast of Africa; nor am I prepared in advance to deny the influence which they may hereafter be destined to exercise in civilizing the native land of slavery itself. So far as these may be the objects of the Colonization Societies, they have my fervent good wishes, though very little of my hopes. But for the emancipation of slaves or the abolition of slavery in the United States, the search for the philosopher's stone, or the casting of nativities by the course of the stars, were rational and sensible amusements in comparison with the serious undertakings of the Colonization Society.

With a high and sincere respect for many of the leading members of that Society, a grave objection to which it has in my mind been always liable, is that of wearing a double face. Consisting of distinguished citizens from the free and from the slaveholding States, it commended to the patronage of the North and of the South upon totally different and indeed opposite principles. At the north it has been and is strictly an abolition society. The removal to Africa of emancipated slaves is the argument in the north to the humanity of the benevolent and the liberality of the rich. To remove from the plantation slave the dangerous and disaffected neighborhood of the free colored man is the favorite argument for colonization at the South. There is in this an appearance of duplicity, the more unfavorably prepossessing, hitherto countenances the conclusion that the Southern foresight had more of worldly wisdom on this occasion than that of the North.

Other and recent circumstances, little noticed hitherto by the public, have raised new questions with regard to the undertakings of the Colonization Societies, which, without attaching undue importance to them, have bearings of very serious aspect upon the principles of our Government. In the course of the last year the American Colonization Society has been re-instituted under a new organization, and its directors have undertaken, by self-assumed authority, to constitute a *Republic of Liberia*, and to confer upon the people of that Republic the sovereign powers of declaring war, concluding peace, and regulating commerce, with legislative, executive, and judicial departments of Government, all subject to the absolute and arbitrary control of the Directors of the American Colonization Society. And will you believe that when, during the late session of Congress, I was about to expose this enormous assumption of power by a private association of American citizens, I was called to order, and not permitted to proceed, by the arbitrary interdict of the Chair, because, forsooth, it was not relevant to the question whether the Republic of Hayti should be recognized as an independent State? A sovereign, black Republic of Liberia under the protection and control of the American Colonization Society! Mr. Van Buren has been severely censured for denouncing, in his last annual Message to Congress, the anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth. If the imputation of anti-republican tendencies had been extended to all partial associations, it would have been more just and less exceptionable.

For what is the Republic itself but *associated wealth*? The very name of Republic is compounded of two Latin words, *RES PUBLICA*, sig-

nifying the associated wealth of the People; and the word Commonwealth is but the literal Anglo-Saxon version of the same elements. The Republic, the Commonwealth, and associated wealth, are terms precisely synonymous, and to charge associated wealth with anti-republican tendencies is to say that the Republic itself is anti-republican. The very derivation of this compound word, both in the Latin and English languages, proves that the institution of civil society is identical with associated wealth, as its great purposes are to protect and secure the rights of property as well as of persons.

But as the Republic itself is one great community of associated wealth, it may be said with strict propriety, and all experience will confirm the observation, that anti-republican tendencies are incidental to all partial associations for the promotion of objects other than the good of all. The tendencies of associated wealth are therefore not more anti-republican, perhaps not so much so, as those of associated poverty. The anti-republican tendency consists not in the wealth or the poverty of the parties, but in the principle of associated power, and in the purposes of the association. If it had been proposed to the President of the United States to introduce into his annual Message a note of censure upon the anti-republican tendencies of a Trades' Union, he would have perceived instantly the invidious complexion which it would have given to the Message. But if anti-republican tendencies were ever manifested by self-constituted associated power, tell me when and where it was, if not in the undertaking of the American Colonization Society to constitute a sovereign negro Republic in Africa.

Thus far then I concur in the sentiment of Mr. Van Buren, that all partial associations, organized for action to influence the course of the Government, have certain anti-republican tendencies, which require a watchful eye and a resolute purpose in the guardians of the public interests to keep them under control. And of all the combinations of associated wealth existing in this Union, that which is the most formidable to the Union itself, and to all its free institutions, is the associated wealth consisting of three millions of human beings, forming a capital estimated at twelve hundred millions of dollars. Of the anti-republican tendencies of that associated wealth there can be no doubt, and a President of the United States anxiously desirous to signalize his administration by uncompromising hostility to anti-republican tendencies may thus amply occupy for that same associated wealth, instead of a pigmy warfare with the anti-republican tendencies of exchange brokers, insurance companies, and cotton factories.

I consider the assumption of power by the American Colonization Society, in constituting the sovereign Republic of Liberia, as one of those usurpations of that associated wealth by which and for whose purposes the Society was instituted. The world has seen with astonishment an English East India Company exercising sovereign authority and dominion over millions of the people of Asia, but the English East India Company have never constituted sovereign Republics. The American Colonization Society, without even a charter from Congress, confers upon a few hundred negroes on the coast of Africa the power of making war and peace, of regulating commerce, and of doing whatever sovereign and independent States may be of right to do, but all subject to the control of this American private association. If the People are the source of all lawful Government, how can a private society in these United States bestow a Government upon the Republic of Liberia, in another quarter of the globe? If the Republic of Liberia is a sovereign state, invested with the power of making war and peace, how can they be subject to the direction and control of a self-constituted company of North Americans? All the theories of the rights of man upon which our political institutions are founded, all the republican principles of civil liberty and of self-government, are discarded and set at naught by this colonial Republic of Liberia.

The whole undertaking of the Colonization Society to establish colonies of free negroes on the coast of Africa, to disburden this continent from the load of its colored population, has, from its first inception, appeared to me a visionary and utterly impracticable though benevolent project. And, in assigning to you, friends and fellow-citizens, the reasons upon which I have declared myself not prepared to vote for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I must frankly acknowledge that one of my decisive reasons against it is the same which has deterred me from ever giving any aid or countenance to the Colonization Society—its utter impracticability.

The immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia is utterly impracticable. First, because the public opinion throughout the Union is against it. This public opinion throughout all the slave States is unanimous, or so nearly so that no one dares to avow an opinion favorable to the measure. No member of Congress from any one of the States where slavery is established would dare to vote for it, nor could he return with safety to his person among his constituents if he should.

Nor is the public opinion, in any one of the non-slaveholding States, with the possible exception of Vermont, favorable to it. The party of the present administration are universally against it, if not in opinion, at least in action. All the strength of Mr. VAN BUREN in

the South rests exclusively upon the pledges that he has given against this particular measure. All his friends in the North must do and sustain him in it. The Abolitionists are yet a small, and I lament to say, a most unjustly persecuted party in all the free States. It is their martyr age, and as they are in a great measure actuated by religious principle, they suffer with the spirit of martyrdom—an invincible but necessarily an unsuccessful principle, inasmuch as success leaves it no scope for action.

The immediate abolition of slavery, therefore, in the District of Columbia, is no more in the power of any member of Congress to effect than the immediate abolition of polygamy at Constantinople, or the immediate abolition of widow burning in Hindostan; and if it were possible even to introduce into the House of Representatives a bill to that effect, I should vote against it so long as I should know it to be not only unwelcome, but odious to at least four-fifths of the People throughout the Union.

In a special manner should I be opposed to the enactment of a law to operate exclusively upon the people of the District of Columbia, against the will of that people, and in compliance with petitions from persons not to be affected themselves by the law. This is contrary to the first principles of our institutions. The Declaration of Independence derives all the just powers of government from the consent of the governed. When the People are represented in the Legislative Assembly, the consent of the whole must be inferred from the voice of the representative majority; but when the People are to be bound by laws emanating from a legislative assembly wherein they have no representatives, their will must be ascertained by manifestations from themselves. Now it is certain that a great majority of the inhabitants of the District are utterly averse to the abolition of slavery among them by law, and would consider it as an unconstitutional violation of their rights of property. I hold the opinion that one human being cannot be made the property of another. That persons and things are, by the laws of Nature and of Nature's God, so distinct that no human laws can transform either into the other. But this is not the opinion of the people of the District of Columbia; and in the enactments of laws to bear exclusively upon them, and not upon myself or my immediate constituents, I must be governed by their will and not by my own.

These two reasons—the impracticability of accomplishing by law a measure of transcendent importance against the public opinion of four-fifths of the nation, and the injustice of enacting a law against the will of those upon whom it is to bear, and at the will of others upon whom it is not to operate at all—have been, and will continue to be, decisive with me against any proposal in Congress for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. *Editor of the Mirror, if you please, bring me to the same conclusion.*

And indeed these have been among the reasons of my anxious desire that your petitions, particularly for this measure, should not only be received by the House, but deliberately considered; referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, or to a select committee; reported upon and freely discussed by the House. I have believed, and still believe, that, after such full and free discussion, any bill for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, should a committee even report such a bill, would be rejected in the House by a majority of at least four to one; and I have hoped that, if not all great multitudes of you would, in the result of such a discussion, become convinced that the time has not yet come when Justice herself would be satisfied with the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Your rights at least would thus be maintained inviolate. I trust that a full consideration by yourselves of the injustice, under all possible circumstances, of legislation over a people against their will, at the demand of another people not subject to the law themselves, would deter you from perseverance in a pursuit your only motives for which are the dispensation of justice to all. But should it prove otherwise, should you persist in petitioning from session to session for the same boon, as in many of your petitions is declared to be your intention, the same respect, the same consideration, and the same answer should, in my judgment, be given to your petitions, so long as the same reasons should be applicable to them.

I had long indulged the hope that the abolition of slavery in this Confederacy would be effected by the people of the several States in which it exists; as has actually been done in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. Proposals for this most desirable consummation have at different times, been actually made and discussed in the Legislatures of Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, and the time has been when in all those States a majority, or very nearly a majority, of the people would have sanctioned the measure. Within a very few years a petition from many hundreds of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia itself was presented to Congress praying for the abolition of slavery there. The same spirit was then powerful both in Virginia and Maryland. In both these States it is now silent, if not extinct. The spirit of slavery has acquired not only an inveterate ascendency, but has become at once intolerant, proscriptive, and sophistical. It has crept into the philosophical chairs of the schools. Its cloven-foot has ascended the pulpits of the churches. Professors of colleges teach it as a lesson of morals. Ministers of the gospel seek and profess to find sanctions for it in the word of God!

I can, therefore, no longer flatter myself with the expectation that in the short remnant of my life slavery will be abolished in the States of Virginia and Maryland by their Legislatures, and with the consent of the people of those States themselves; and I have never contemplated any other mode of abolition as desirable or as susceptible of receiving any countenance from an American citizen, faithful to his country, and friendly to the continuance of the Union. So long as the people of those two States shall be so decidedly averse to the general abolition of slavery, there is very little ground to hope that the People of the District of Columbia will be favorable to it among themselves.

That a change of sentiment on this subject, will, in the course of time, take place both in the States and in the District, I still hope, though I have little reason to anticipate that it will happen in my time.

The danger which I believe at this time most imminently threatens the Union arises from the struggle of the States in which slavery has taken too deep root to be peaceably eradicated, to preserve, extend, and perpetuate that peculiar institution. The principle assumed and so earnestly maintained by them, that neither the People of the free States nor Congress have any right to interfere in any manner with their institutions, is not sufficient to serve their turn. They are continually summoning the free States to sacrifice their own principles, to sustain the institution of slavery. We have seen them call importunately upon the free States for penal laws to punish their own citizens for harboring or performing the offices of common humanity to fugitive slaves. We have witnessed a negotiation of seven years, claiming from a foreign government indemnity for slaves, liberated by shipwreck, beyond the jurisdiction of the slave State itself, and encroaching upon the free jurisdiction of the foreign State. We have seen the sacred protection of the post office violated with impunity, and with the avowed connivance of the officer at the head of the Department, to whom was committed the trust of that protection. And we have read resolutions of a slave State Legislature threatening vengeance against a sister State should she persist in refusing to deliver up for merciless punishment, not a fugitive slave, but one of her own citizens charged, without proof, of conniving at a slave's escape. The demand for the enactment of penal laws in the free States, to rivet the chains of the slave, has not always been unsuccessful. The Legislature of the State of Ohio, at their very last session, at the demand of the Legislature of Kentucky, enacted a law for the delivery up of persons claimed as fugitive slaves by the fiat of a single magistrate, and denying to the arrested party the benefit of a trial by jury, and made it an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment to obstruct or impede the process. It is also a notorious fact that the same Legislature, by a majority devoted to the present Administration of the General Government, dismissed from their service as a member of the Senate of the United States, an individual of their own party, for no other cause than that he adhered to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and spurned a proffered pledge of servility to the peculiar institutions.

Concluded next week.

DAYS OF THE PILGRIMS.

Captain Miles Standish, who came out in the May Flower, and was elected by the pilgrims to be their military leader, was small and very prompt, which caused it to be said of him that he was "a little pot and soon hot." In a very short time after the death of his wife who came with him from England, the captain was led to think that if he could obtain Miss Priscilla Mullins, a daughter of Mr. William Mullins, the breach in his family would be happily repaired. He therefore, according to the custom of those times sent to ask Mr. Mullins' permission to visit his daughter. John Alden, the messenger, went and faithfully communicated the wishes of the captain. The old gentleman did not object, as he might have done, on account of the recent death of Mrs. Standish.

He said that it was perfectly agreeable to him, but that his daughter must also be consulted. The damsel was accordingly called into the room, and John Alden, who is said to have been a man of most excellent form, with a fair and ruddy complexion, in a very courteous and prepossessing manner, delivered his errand. Priscilla listened with attention, and at last, after a considerable pause, fixing her eyes upon him, with an open and pleasant countenance said—"prithce, John, why don't you speak for yourself?" He blushed, bowed, and took his leave, but with a look which indicated more than his diffidence would permit him otherwise at that time to express. However he soon renewed his visit, and it was not long before their nuptials were celebrated in ample form. Want report he made to his constituent, after the first interview, tradition does not unfold; but it is said that the captain never forgave him to the day of his death. The connexion thus formed, it is presumed, was happy, for from it sprung all the Aldens, little and great, in the United States, as we are informed by one of the family, in the third volume of his "Collections."

So now girls, if the boys are bashful, this story shows you how to fix them.

FORGETFULNESS.

The greatest piece of forgetfulness we have ever heard of, occurred on one of the Western Canals. An emigrating Yankee, with his wife, child and other 'household plunder' was making his way 'out West' on board a canal boat. On arriving at the end of the canal he moved his bed and bedding, tables, chairs and pans, on board some other conveyance, leaving his wife and child behind. He looked over every thing to see that all was right. Something was missing. He scratched his head, thought the matter over, but still could not make out what he had left. Back to the boat he went, and meeting the captain on the wharf, he inquired "I say you, captin, baint I left sumthin' a-board your boat?"

QUINCY PATRIOT.

'Not that I know of; do you miss any thing?' 'Yes I do. I miss some of my things, but I'm darn'd if I can make out what they are.'

'Have you looked over every thing?' 'Every bag and bundle—overhauled my duds twice—know there's sumthin' jest as easy as nothin' and here the other craft is about a startin', and I've got to go off and leave it. It's tu darn'd bad, I snum it is.'

'Well there's not a thing on board the boat to my knowledge except your wife and child.'

'Them's um—they are what I missed' said the Yankee, jumping for joy. 'Now who'd a thought it? Here I was, goin' off and leavin' the old woman and little Sally Ann behind? I s'pect I should a missed um afore I got to my journey's end, but I'll be conformed if I could make out what I left.—'Twould a been a good joke, woul'n't it, if I'd gone clean out to the far west and forgot them entirely.'

So saying, the Yankee 'packed off' with his wife and Sally Ann rejoicing. There are a good many men who would not mind about leaving such trifles as a wife and child behind, but this forgetful Yankee was too honest.—N. O. Picayune.

GENUINE SPUNK!

Of the few little evils our friends the farmers are brought to endure, none can "pester" them more than a rousing thunder-shower in "hay-time," just as the first "jag" is ready for the barn. It always makes bad work, and sometimes causes bad words. As the haying season will be forthcoming soon, we are inclined to relate an anecdote which we have heard, and which we presume never has appeared in print—if it has, we care not, as it will bear telling twice.

A worthy old gentleman, (not a thousand miles off) one not blessed with all the mildness of Job was in the midst of his haying, doing business with the greatest despatch, and having levelled the spires of an extensive field, had, with the utmost sweating and exertion succeeded in getting it into "win-rows," ready to be rolled up for the barn. But at the very instant he imagined his labors near a close, a violent thunder gust scattered and drenched his win-rows to their bottom. On the next day the fragments were collected, but were no sooner in a fit state for the shelter, than a similar ducking and dispersion occurred—still the old fellow retained his boiling wrath;—and again and again to the fourth time did the hay get refreshed, until he became blacker than his owners' vengeance. After suffering the sable fodder to enjoy the sun a few days, our old hero called all hands together, and a last effort was made to gather the devoted garbage into moveable shape. All went well until the tail of the win-row was fairly closed, which was no sooner accomplished than a distant growl in the west apprised the owner of a fast coming tempest. His resolution was taken in a twinkling, and he bellowed to his son who was striving at the farther end of the mussy win-row—"Jonathan, you booby, run like lightning and get me a fire brand!" an order which the old chap applied with an exulting visage to the well dried hay, and the forked flames shot upward and "streaked away" to the extreme end before the first drop of rain reached it; whereupon the old man shook his clenched fist upward to the threatening element in the most ferocious manner. "There, now, blaze away and be— I've got the start of ye!" It is asserted that the old gentleman sold his farm and retired on his proceeds, and used afterwards to recount with great gusto his skill in circumventing showers in haying-time.—Napier Argus.

BATTLE OF HORSES.

Two of the (Spanish) regiment which had been quartered in Fuenen were calvary, mounted on fine black long tailed Andalusian horses. It was impracticable to bring off these horses, eleven hundred in number—and Romana was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to the beast which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles therefore were taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued such as probably never before was witnessed. They were sensible that they were no longer under any restraint of human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learned, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twenty together, then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and then trampling over those which were beaten down, till the shore in the course of a quarter of an hour, was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on a rising ground at a distance; they no sooner heard the roar of the battle, than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romana, in mercy, gave orders for destroying them; but it was found too dangerous to attempt this, and after the last boat quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction.—*Southey's History of the Peninsula War.*

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States has visited New York, and been received with every demonstration of respect and attachment worthy of a great and free people; the predictions of the whig press to the contrary notwithstanding. We should have supposed from reading the newspapers that he would have received the friendly salutations and civilities of one party and nothing but the scorn and contempt of the other. But such was not the case. The whole population of the City of New York,

without distinction of party, turned out on his arrival to greet the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and welcome his return to his native state, and he was not only welcomed as Chief Magistrate, but as a man every way entitled to the unlimited respect and regard of a free and enlightened people. His reception was equally flattering and imposing with that of Gen. Jackson, upon his visit to the north while President of the United States; and offered the strongest evidence of the grateful emotions of a generous people, towards an individual who had risen to the highest distinction in the gift of a great nation by his own exertions. W.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHIG CONSISTENCY.

The organ of the whig party in this County seems to be in a sad dilemma, whether to support the present license law or go for its repeal, and is evidently searching for information to enable it to take that side which will best promote its own political interests. It appears to be upon a course of observation like its chief director, Peter Parley, who suggested and recommended its propriety and expediency at the late federal convention in Dedham. This course is singular and strange for the whig leaders, who would be supposed to know, in every emergency, what is best for the people. W.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1839.

WATER EXCURSION.

On Thursday last, the new brig built by John L. Souther, Esq., and commanded by Capt. George Spear of this town, took out a party on a sail for the purpose of fishing and breathing the salt water air. We understand the party was large, numbering about one hundred and fifty, though many, who had contemplated going were prevented from participating in the excursion. The morning was pleasant and bid fair for a fine day, but before noon there was quite a tempest of hail, wind, rain, thunder and lightning. We understand many of the passengers were sick, some frightened, and all of them, for a time, at least, would have preferred to have been on terra firma. But Neptune tossed them about as he pleased, and drove them hither and thither, sometimes into the hold or cabin, and sometimes on one side and then again on the other of the stately barge. However, we understand that they caught some fish and had a good chowder and a plenty of lemonade, if not a little wine. It was, we learn, a temperance party, rather than otherwise.

We regret that they had not a more pleasant day, but congratulate them all on their safe arrival at their homes and firesides, after having escaped the dangers of the sea. We trust the sea-sickness of those who experienced it, will be serviceable to them during the present warm season.

When they next do sail abroad, May we be there to see!

NEW YORK MIRROR. This weekly publication has entered upon its seventeenth year of existence with new and renewed assurances of its almost unlimited success. Rivalry and scurrility, proceeding from material presses and from fountains of corruption and infamy, have not depreciated its value with its numerous patrons, but on the contrary have greatly raised it in the estimation of the public generally. Its richly earned reputation for literature of the highest character is well sustained, and with a growing interest it is now welcomed to the parlors of a large number who were unacquainted with its merits previous to the attacks of those who have sought to blast its fair fame. A good name is better than precious ointment, and a deserving public will never permit it to be tarnished without a cause. Like Old Priam's weapon, every dart hurled at the Mirror has fallen harmless and never obscured for a moment the bright polish in which it shows the visage of truth and honesty, nor the dark hue in which it reflects the features of falsehood and misrepresentation.

While the editors of minor publications remain at the nadir, the gifted editor of the Mirror, Gen. G. P. Morris, soars to the zenith. While they, like birds of pillage, pick at the fairest food and seek to purloin that which is another's, he, like the owner of the mansion of original thought and genius, pours forth in a rich stream, from week to week, the choicest fruits from his own native and acquired resources.

Specimens of the above work may be examined and subscriptions received at this office.

A JOVEL TIME. The fourth was celebrated in Dorchester and Milton by nearly three hundred ladies and gentlemen, in "Vose's Woods," from whence they proceeded to the "Rock," where, in the old time, the "Apostle to the Indians," the good old Eliot, was wont to discourse to some of the life to come. From this sanctified place, N. F. Safford, Esq., of Milton, delivered an address, worthy of his reputation and of the place and occasion. The dinner was a sumptuous repast, prepared with the taste and skill of the ladies; and with cheerful hearts the guests poured out their innocent libations of wine and lemonade, rejoicing in the prosperity of the present, and hoping for the smiles of Providence in future.

NEW STONE. It will be perceived on reference to our advertising columns, that William S. Underwood and George B. Nightingale, have recently associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the Boot and Shoe business in its different branches. It is their intention to keep an extensive assortment of all articles usually found in a Boot, Shoe and Finding Store. We bespeak for these enterprising and industrious mechanics a generous share of encouragement which persevering efforts to accommodate and meet the wants of the public so richly merit.

CASUALTY. A small boat was upset in Dorchester bay during a squall last Tuesday afternoon. It was not observed till it had been some time in this position; it was recovered by the Farm School boys, and brought to that wharf. No oars or sails were found, nor could any trace of persons be discovered. The boat, which was old, was somewhat injured by the accident. A sail was seen in the boat when first discovered, and it is probable it sunk. There was no name on the boat.

ERRATA. In the list of Petitions from the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts to the House of Representatives of the United States, at the third session of the twenty-fifth Congress, published in the Quincy Patriot of the 15th of June last, the following were accidentally omitted: Abington—presented Jan. 21, 1839. Stephen Paine, 301 Ziba Torrey, 292

Received March 8th, after the close of the session:
Duxbury. Abigail Thomas 79
Same, 76
Same, 73

ABOLITION RIOT. The Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society recently met at Zanesville. Two hundred and eighty-four delegates attended. An attempt was made to disturb them, but the leaders of the mob were arrested and bound over. Some of them then went to an adjoining village and set fire to some barns belonging to abolitionists. A reward of twelve hundred dollars was offered for the apprehension of the incendiaries.

ANOTHER MORMON WAR BREWING. The Mormon bands in Illinois are quarrelling with the old settlers, and call on Gov. Carlin to put down the latter. The Governor sent some companies of militia; but the citizens were an overmatch, and a retreat was sounded. It is probable a brush will ensue, and the Mormons be driven out.

A SENTIMENT. At the whig celebration of the late fourth of July, at Greenfield, Mass., an interesting letter was read from the Hon. John Q. Adams, after which the following regular toast was announced:

The Sage of Quincy—The connecting link between us and the Pilgrims, and the living depository of the true Revolutionary spirit. He has filled stations in almost every department of the Government and adorned them all.

PERIODICALS. Hunt's Merchant Magazine and Commercial Review has just been received and will be noticed next week. Colman's Monthly Miscellany was also received at too late a period for us to peruse its pages this week, but will claim our earliest attention.

SPIRIT OF LYNCH LAW. George W. Ricker, the individual who, two or three days ago, entered complaints in the Police Court, Boston, against two grocers for selling spirituous liquor, contrary to law, has been knocked down, and severely beaten and bruised; by two men whose faces were concealed by masks. The assailants escaped.

WITHDRAWAL. Daniel Webster, who is now in England, has addressed a letter to the People of Massachusetts, dated London, June 12, 1839, wherein he withdraws his name as a candidate for the office of President at the next election.

NOTICES.

It is expected that the Rev. J. M. Beebe will preach at the Universalist Meeting-house, TO-MORROW. Services at the usual hours.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from four to seven o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Chairman.

MARRIED.

In Milton, Mr. Simon A. Makepeace to Miss Joanna Thessell; Mr. Benjamin F. Jones to Miss Mary B. Adams; Mr. James Herring to Miss Laura Phelps, both of Quincy; Mr. Caleb Thayer of Braintree, aged 76, to Mrs. Jerusha Pierce of Milton, aged 65.

In South Abington, Mr. Albert B. Loud of Weymouth, to Miss Mary A. Pool.

DIED.

In Milton, Francis Davenport, Esq., aged 55; Dr. Samuel H. Glover, a surgeon in the revolutionary army, aged 86.

In Randolph, Mrs. Maria D., wife of Mr. David Burrell, Jr., aged 37.

In Hanover, Mr. Joseph Cushing, formerly of Weymouth, aged 29.

In Weymouth, Harriet Holbrook, aged 34; Levi Bates, aged 17.

At Randolph, Vt., Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Augustus Hobart, formerly of Braintree, Mass., aged 52.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the persons who entered the garden of the subscriber on Wednesday night last and plundered therefrom. JOHN GREEN.

Quincy, July 13.

A Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sox to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhea and Dysentery; Syphilis, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dropsy, Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incipient Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchocele and Cancers Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick head-ache, Flatulency, Pains about the stomach, Pains in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorrea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills. And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall not these facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills, may also be freed from pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DIS-EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRISLER & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13.

Quincy Family School.

THE subscriber, having made arrangements to accommodate a number of scholars in his family, hereby gives notice to his friends and the public generally, that he is now ready to receive pupils. The design of the school is to prepare students for college, business or teaching. The instructor would prefer to have those pupils who wish to remain with him two or three years, or longer, about the age of seven or eight when they commence, as he believes those ages to be the most favorable to the formation of correct physical, moral and intellectual habits. Strict attention will be given to the formation of such habits. Pupils will also be received of any age.

Board, washing, tuition, books, stationery, clothing and all other necessary items will be furnished, if desired, and the terms will be from three to five dollars a week, in proportion to the articles furnished and studies pursued. For those who do not board with the principal, the tuition will be from fifty cents to one dollar a week.

There will be no regular vacations, but scholars will be permitted to spend a week with their friends whenever their parents or guardians wish it.

The government of the school will be moral suasion rather than physical force, and strictly paternal.

WILLIAM M. CORNELL.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
REV. PETER WHITNEY,
REV. WILLIAM P. LUNT,
REV. CALVIN WOLCOTT,
DEA. JOHN SULLIVAN,
EBENEZER WOODWARD, M. D.

Quincy.

REV. JOHN CODMAN, D. D., Dorchester.

REV. R. S. STORRS, D. D., Braintree.

REV. HUBBARD WINSLOW,

REV. JOSEPH S. CLARK,

REV. GEORGE W. BLADEN,

REV. AMOS A. PHILLIPS,

Boston.

Quincy, July 13.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

A meeting of the Association for mutual protection to protect the rights of the people, in the town of Quincy, held on the 5th of June last, it was

Voted, That the President and Directors be authorized to offer the above reward to any person giving such information as may lead to the conviction and punishment of any persons offending against the laws protecting the Gardens, Fields, Orchards and Woodlands, belonging to the members of the Association.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 42. Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, cut, destroy, or by girding, lopping, or otherwise shall injure or destroy any tree, or any other tree not his own, standing or growing for shade, or ornament or other useful purpose, or shall maliciously or wantonly break the glass or any part of it, in any building not his own, or shall maliciously break open, injure, mar or deface, any fence, wall, or other enclosure, or shall maliciously throw down, or open any gate, bars or fence, and leave the same down or open, or shall maliciously and injuriously, sever from the freehold of another, any produce thereof, or any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 44. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by cutting down, or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing, on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or permission, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 45. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by cutting down, or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing, on the land of another, without permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and if any of the offences mentioned in this, or in the preceding Sections, shall be committed on the Lord's day, or in disguise, or secretly in the night, or between sun setting and sun rising, the imprisonment shall not be less than five days, nor the fine less than five dollars.

GEORGE W. BEALE, President.

ADAM CURTIS,

NATHANIEL WHITE, } Directors.

LYOUD G. HORTON, }

Quincy, July 13.

New York Mirror.

NO volume of the New York Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months our subscription list has increased with rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our old correspondents will continue to furnish original papers on a great variety of subjects interesting to the general reader, and new writers have been engaged for special purposes. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox will write from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an American gentleman who holds a high rank in the estimation of his countrymen as a graceful and easy writer, will furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris.

In the course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular music will be published—selected by Messrs. Berkeley, Horn, Russell, Knight, etc.

Six superb engravings will be given, engraved by Dastouh, Barker, etc., from original designs and portraits by Weir, Inman, Chapman, etc.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc., from original designs.

While we shall never forget that the New York Mirror is purely American work, we shall not on that account, exclude interesting extracts from English works of merit—and shall also continue our translations from the French, German and other European languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

A number of literary novelties, curious historical legends, American reminiscences, and Indian traditions, are already in preparation. Indeed, every subject within the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced in its plan; and it has received the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain, as a refined and elegant repository of select letters

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

The following lines were written, as the writer informs us, on the death of an interesting young man of Braintree, who had just returned to the home of his youthful sports and anticipations.

THE WELCOME.

A welcome strain was heard,
The wanderer had returned;
And all was joy and peace
Where anxious thoughts had burned.
A note of praise went up
From each one gathered there;
And round that gladdened hearth,
Each heart bowed down in prayer.

From distant western wilds,
Where hope had lured in vain,
Care-seek and sick at heart,
Weary and worn he came.

Through many an anxious hour,
One star had led him on,
One gleaming light still cheered his way,
The beacon light of home.

How oft his bosom yearned
For those loved tones of old;
More precious in that stranger land
Than mines of glittering gold.

Now once again he stood
Amid that household band,
And caught the welcome from each lip,
And pressed each clasping hand.

But darkness gathered o'er
The brightness of that scene,
And to those tear-dimmed visions now,
It seems but some bright dream.

THE FAREWELL.

A sad and dirge-like strain,
Swelled on the evening air;
That weary spirit was released
From every crushing care.

In vain his mother's hand
Had batted that brow of pain,
Life's sharp strings had been strained too hard,
They might not wake again.

And with sad hearts they bore him
Forth in his manhood's pride;
Let not frail man presume to boast,
When such as he has died.

Amid the anguish of those hearts
One chord is tuned to praise;
No stranger's hand pressed down those lids—
He found at home his grave.

Where it had lain in infancy
That burning brow reposed,
On scenes inwoven with each thought
Those weary eyelids closed.

Oh, ye who watched that fading breath,
Let faith's hand dry the tear,
In mansions where his soul found rest,
See that ye meet it there.

Let not this warning voice in vain,
Unto your hearts be given;
Above the pagantry of earth
Prize ye the hope of heaven.

AUGUSTA.

ANECDOTES.

BAD LUCK. A true son of Ireland went out to shoot squirrels, and having charged his musket in full career, let fly at a chipmunk, who immediately took himself to the highest branches of a tree, and uttered a loud protest against such an unwelcome noise. The sportsman lay on his back, noticing his game; and after rubbing his shoulder and cheek awhile, he recovered sufficiently to cry out, "Ah, honey, an if ye'd bin at the other end of the gun, boy, Saint Patrick it's not so merry ye'd been up there, at all, at all."

MONEY 22 YEARS. The other day, a gentleman asked an old farmer what was his age. "I am not certain," replied he; "I am either fifty-eight or sixty-eight." "What! not know your own age?" "No sir," replied the farmer, "I count my money, my income and my cattle; but of my years, I keep no reckoning, because I am well convinced I shall lose none of them and that nobody will rob me of them."

WIT OF A DRUNKARD. A heavily loaded loafer, fetched up the other night against the side of a house which had been newly painted. Shoving himself clear by a vigorous effort, he took one glimpse at his shoulder, another at the house, a third at his hands, and exclaimed, "Well that's a dam'd careless trick in whoever painted that house, to leave it standing out all night for people to run against!"

A SAILOR'S WIT. "Pray excuse me," said a well-dressed young man to a lady in the boxes at the theatre, "I wish to go up stairs and get some refreshment—don't leave your seat." A sailor seated in the same box beside his sweet-heart, disposed to do the same, rose up and said, "Harkee, Moll, I'm going aloft to wet my whistle—don't fall overboard while I'm gone."

TRANSPORTED AND HANGING. An accepted suitor one day walking with the object of his affections hanging on his arm, and describing the ardency of his affection, "how transported I am to have you hanging upon my arm!" "Upon my word," said the lady, "a cup make us out a very respectable couple, when one is transported and the other hanging."

A HOME TARIFF. A spendthrift, who had wasted nearly all his patrimony, spending an acquaintance in a coat out of the newest cut, told him he thought it had been his great-grand-father's coat. "So it was," said the gentleman, "and I have also my great-grand-father's land, which is more than you can say."

THE EYES. A man with one eye laid a person complete in vision, a wager, that he, the one-eyed, could see more than the other. The bargain was struck. "You have lost," said one eye. "I can see two eyes in your face—you can only see one in mine."

MAN AND WIFE. "You should not quarrel so with your wife," said a friend to his neighbor—"consider that you and your wife are one." "Yes, but if you were by sometimes, when we are at it, you would think there were twenty of us," said the man.

A CONSEQUENT. If all the beasts in creation were to have a feast with ought to preside?—The Cow. Why?—Because she is the only one that can cater, (carve).

A FEELING NEGRO. "Dinah, what make you cry?" "Cause I got no sweetheart, Mr. Sambo." "Gorramery, come along wid me, Dinah, I buys you a sugar one medately."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Truss Manufactury.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Protrusion of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Protrusion of the Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salomon's Ball and Socket; Farris; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. ly

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles there arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwelcome benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, ly

Valuable Periodicals. Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston) be leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—illustrated with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. ly

Quincy Livery Stable. SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 28. ly

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous, but by the facts of the experienced. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled headache, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most emaciated. The Pills restore vigour to the most debilitated constitution. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assails the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two or four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill-swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not to destroy it for money. As the public health and good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your Life Pills, and have found more benefit from them, more relief and adaptability to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, and their operation upon a *rotine system*, not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREE MAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2. ly

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Pamphlets, Labels, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5. ly

Notice. CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22. ly

To Let, A convenient and pleasant ROOM, fifteen by twenty-three feet, over the store of the subscriber, to whom application must be made. It is a very desirable situation for a Tailor.

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, Nov. 3. ly

To the Afflicted.

DR. RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHERRING WINE BITTERS, for the cure of all those prevalent diseases, called *Dyspepsia, Bilious or Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Headache, Dizziness, or Settled Pains, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Piles*, and all general derangement of health, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels, which have been justly styled the store-house of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford and Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whiton, Hingham; Lazell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Harvey Clapp, Walpole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; Wm. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Dedham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Foxboro; J. E. Sumner & Co. and N. Carpenter, Foxboro; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Savits and W. S. Dix, Needham; E. Thayer, Braintree; BRIESLER & CARTER and E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

March 9. 6m

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance.

ELISHA TURNER.

Quincy, April 27. ly

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas O. Sylvester, and will carry on the Blacksmithing business in all its various branches. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, April 27. ly

New Store.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a store of DRY GOODS, in School Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Broad-cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, and such other articles as are usually kept in his line of business.

Also—An excellent assortment of BOOTS and Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES.

The goods will be sold cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and see for themselves.

FREDERIC PRICE.

Quincy, April 20. ly

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's author and sold Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21. ly

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured. Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL.

Quincy, Mar. 17. ly

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors, gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7. ly

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, of the following Periodicals, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$5.
Christian Examiner, \$5.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.
Lady's Book, \$3.
American Philological Journal, \$2.
Annals of Education, \$3.
Farley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

Quincy, Dec. 29. ly

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and dispatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15. ly

New Bonnets.

JUST received by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a desirable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of English, Fancy and Plain Straws, of the most recent fashions; Italian and American do, of all sizes, both open work and plain; Willows and Palm Leaf do.; a complete assortment of Plain, Fancy and Plaid Ribbons; Laces, Wrought Bands, Collars, Caps, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she offers, together with a general assortment of MOURNING ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, April 6. ly

English Prints.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a prime assortment of new and beautiful styles, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Quincy, March 16. ly

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5. ly

Notice.

THE subscriber, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, has received a supply of Manila and Hemp CORDAGE, all sizes and the very best quality, suitable for the use of Quarrymen and Vessels. Sales may be effected at as cheap a rate as in Boston or elsewhere.

Quincy, Feb. 23. ly

Grass Seed.

HERDS Grass, Clover and Red Top Seed, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 13. ly

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candid candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research;" and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, and the purpose of such invasions is origin with a false and unbecoming antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not only unnecessary, but they tend to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its *creative effects* are incalculably superior to those of any other medicines now in use. Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of FOUR SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an *expectorant*, one a *sudorific*, one a *diuretic*, and one a *cathartic*. The *sudorific*, one of the above forms an anti-putrescent property combining with the others, and giving EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of action is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is great there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine reserves

a natural aversion to labor, and that he will not work unless you make him a slave.

The point of view in which I call your attention to these doctrines is their open and undisguised apostasy from the principles of the Declaration of Independence. By Chancellor Harper they are directly and explicitly attacked with a long argument from the old Tory school, to prove them "false, sophistical or unmeaning."

In my last letter I showed you that all the authorities now adduced as precedents of parliamentary practice to sustain the refusal of Congress to read or consider petitions, were from a rule in the House of Commons by which they refused to receive petitions against the stamp act and the tea tax. We have now the British arguments of that day against the principles of the Declaration of Independence new-vamped and brought forth to prove the lawfulness of Slavery. The inference from which is irresistible, that, in the view of the slaveholders themselves, the principles of the Declaration of Independence are as fatal to the institution of slavery as they were to the tyranny of Great Britain over the Colonies. Now, the People of all the primitive Southern States were parties to the Declaration of Independence, to the Revolutionary war, to the Constitution of the United States. Four delegates from the State of South Carolina, and seven from the State of Virginia, pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the principles proclaimed in the Declaration, and to the perpetual union founded on those principles. To renounce those principles is virtually to withdraw from the Union, and it is my deliberate and settled opinion that upon no other principles can this Union be maintained. You have perhaps not been aware of these palinodical recantations of the principles of our Revolution, and are still less aware how extensively they are prevailing among the slaveholders of the South, but contemporaneous with them has been the assumption of a new and extraordinary attitude towards the Union itself. It was under the influence of this new slave-bred and slave-breeding creed that the State of South Carolina arrayed herself in armor, formally undertook to nullify a law of Congress, and bade defiance to the Government of the Union. Virginia was not then quite ready to join her, but, with very doubtful constitutional authority, sent an ambassador to negotiate with her, and afterwards assisted in consummating that compromise, which, by the sacrifice of the American system, and of your interest, gave an equivalent for the retreat from nullification and the return of South Carolina to the pale of the Union.

The remarkable feature of that compromise was that it was a transaction exclusively confined to the slaveholding portion of the Union, and to the slaveholding representation in Congress. It was concocted between two Senators, one from South Carolina, and the other from Kentucky, both slaveholders, both in violent opposition to the Executive Administration then also headed by a slaveholder, and was adopted by him, and swept through the House of Representatives by a whirlwind, in glaring violation of that article of the Constitution which provides that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in that House. It was strictly a bargain of the slaveholders among themselves in which the industry and the interest of the free portion of the nation were neither consulted nor considered, but were bound hand and foot, and laid prostrate at the feet of the peculiar institutions.

But the ambition of the South Carolina party was not yet satiated. The phantom of abolition was advancing upon them, and swelling to gigantic dimensions as she advanced. The People of Great Britain were piling petition upon petition to Parliament for the abolition of slavery in the British Colonies, and Parliament was gradually and reluctantly yielding to the irresistible flood of the tide. The sympathies of language, of sentiment, of opinion, and especially of freedom, were crossing the Atlantic with every breeze, and spreading over the congenial atmosphere of a soil whence they had been first exhaled. Slavery in the British Colonies was abolished by the reformed Parliament of an European Monarchy—abolished upon the very principles of our own Declaration of Independence—abolished, because irrefragably, irreconcilably contrary to the natural rights of mankind.

What could the slaveholder do with his own chalice returned to his own lips? He started back in horror from the draught, and turning round called with imploring voice upon Sepulveda, and Hobbes, and Sir Robert Filmer, and Dr. Johnson, and Soame Jenyns, for a doctrine of despotism—for a sneer upon the self-evident truths that all men are born free and equal—for a cavil upon the everment that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are among their inalienable rights—for a ludicrous distortion of the learned Doctor's parallel between free men and fat oxen—for a physiological treatise to prove "that the negro race from their temperament and capacity, are peculiarly suited to be slaves, and to be the happiest of men in that condition;" for proofs from Holy Writ that negroes are of the accursed race of Ham, doomed to be slaves to the end of time; that Abraham had slaves, and that Joseph himself was a slave under the old covenant, and Onesimus a slave under the new—just as Sepulveda conclusively argued against Las Cases, that the Spaniards had an unquestionable right to exterminate the Indians, because God commanded the children of Israel to exterminate the idolatrous nations of Canaan. All this as Chancellor Harper candidly admits is sufficiently common-place; but, says he, we are sometimes driven to common-place. Yes, from the Declaration of Independence, you cannot start one step without being driven to common-place; to the common-place of immemorial tyranny; to the common-place of divine right of Kings; to the common-place logic and morality of the jesuits; to the common-place thumb-screws and faggot-fires of the holy

inquisition. To all this common-place must be driven whoever undertakes to justify the institution of slavery by decrying the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

But how far has this counter revolutionary principle of the South extended—how far is it extending? My countrymen! I wish not to alarm your fears for the continuance of the Union; but you must look at things as they are. I have said that the renunciation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence is a virtual withdrawal from the Union. There can at least be no possible attachment to the Union entertained by those who have renounced those principles—no community of feeling with those who retain and adhere to them. The two sets of principles separate the souls of men wider than the distance of the poles from each other.

I think there can be no question that the servile system of principles (by which I understand the doctrines urged by President Dew and Chancellor Harper in opposition to the system of principles proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence) pervades the whole State of South Carolina, and forms the basis of the system of policy pursued and recommended by the leading men of that State. At the head of them is Mr. John C. Calhoun, with his sanguine temperament, his dashing eloquence, his never-doubting confidence in himself, his superficial acquaintance with human nature, and his no acquaintance with human history; with his never-hesitating versatility of conduct, and his ludicrously sincere claims to consistency; with the memory of his premature advancement in early youth—of his grasping ambition—of his blasted hopes and his mortifying disappointments. This is precisely the man to acquire, under the effervescences of a Southern sun, that ascendancy over the intellect of his contemporaries which confers a Pythagorean authority over his disciples, and settles every question among them by the simple formula of "He said it." And such an ascendancy he has acquired with the exception of a few intelligent men, unable to keep pace with him in the suddenness and rapidity of his political pirouettes, but who cannot sustain themselves long in opposition to any of his circumlocutions.

Concluded next week.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

QUINCY FROM 1800 TO 1810.

In the year 1801 and 1802, Dea. Elijah Veazie, Jonathan Baxter and Alpheus Cary were the selectmen and assessors of Quincy. In 1803 and 1804, Elijah Veazie, Jonathan Baxter and Dea. Josiah Adams. In 1805 Messrs. E. Veazie, Jonathan Baxter and Noah Curtis. At the April meeting it was "Voted, To excuse Lt. Jonathan Baxter from serving as a selectman the present year, and that the thanks of the town be given for his services for several years past as selectman." Mr. Josiah Bass was elected to fill the vacancy. In 1806, the board consisted of Elijah Veazie, Noah Curtis and Josiah Bass. From 1807 to 1821, a period of fourteen years, Messrs. Noah Curtis, Josiah Bass and Daniel Spear were annually elected selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor in Quincy. A *prima facie* evidence that those gentlemen possessed the three cardinal requisites for those offices, viz. ability, integrity and popularity. Their long term of public service embraced the period of the embargo and late war, during which our country lived on excitements that called forth the strongest of the human passions; examples of which were often witnessed in our town meetings. Still they passed through an ordeal of fourteen years town duty and voluntarily retired, long after the olive branch of peace had wafted over our land, and when political turmoil had slept for a season. In 1802 and 1804, Moses Black, Esq. was the representative in our State Legislature from Quincy, receiving forty-two and forty-three votes, and his only competitor, Benjamin Beale, twelve and thirty-two votes. In 1805, Thomas B. Adams, Esq. was returned a member. In 1806, Benjamin Beale, Esq. was chosen the representative, doubtless at a full meeting for those days, as the vote stands Benjamin Beale, seventy-three, Thomas Greenleaf, fifty, Dea. Jonathan Webb, two votes. At the May meeting in 1808, votes for State Representative were given in for the following persons, viz: Thomas Greenleaf, Esq. sixty votes, (chosen); Dea. Jonathan Webb, forty-nine; Benjamin Beale, eight; Seth Spear, one; Jonathan Baxter, one. The choice was effected by one majority. From 1808 to 1821, Thomas Greenleaf, Esq. was annually chosen a representative from Quincy, oftentimes unanimously, and always after the first year by a very large majority. An apprenticeship of thirteen years as a legislator, combined with the talents and literary attainments of Mr. Greenleaf (being a son of Harvard University and having been professionally bred to the law) were calculated to qualify him for eminence and usefulness. And accordingly we find him for many years on the most important standing committees of the House, and a prominent member; at one period Speaker of the House of Representatives, and subsequently a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Massachusetts, ranking only inferior to the Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth. But the worth of the Hon. Thomas Greenleaf shines still higher as a citizen of Quincy. For a period of thirty-four years, with some few exceptions, he has presided at all the public meetings of the town, when a moderator was selected, and the records are full with elaborate reports, drafted by him as chairman of Committees, on matters of consequence, both town and parochial. These reports evince talents, judgment and a strict love of economy in town affairs; the latter of which is the only *sine qua non* for its prosperity. The decennial period above referred to, ended January 1st, 1810, during which over one hundred town meetings were held as appears by a record of the warrants, the proceedings occupying two hundred and twenty-three pages of folio, neatly and compactly written. The proceedings of the

town in regard to the Neponset Bridge Corporation will ere long be invaluable references, as according to the letter and spirit of the charter, it ought and soon must cease to be (or nearly so) a public tax, to the multitude that weekly waft across its piers. The yearly sum raised by the town averaged about two thousand five hundred dollars. In 1810, Quincy contained one thousand two hundred and eighty-one inhabitants, and had much improved in its roads and buildings, and risen in its valuation since 1800; but not with the rapid strides of after days, as will appear by subsequent communications.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

UNION AND CONCERT.

Every observer of human action and human nature must be fully aware of the importance of union of feeling and purpose in all great causes and important enterprises. This position is a very strictly true, and much more important in a just, good and holy cause which is vehemently and zealously opposed by many influential and intelligent citizens. Cast your imagination back, fellow citizens, to the days of the revolution, when our country was writhing under the galling chain of despotism and the yoke of oppression, and then behold our republican fathers concentrating all the energies of their bodies and souls upon principles and actions which were so necessary to our freedom and happiness; and at the same eventful period, when it would seem that every friend of his country would stand or fall by her rights and her honor, they not only had a foreign foe to combat, but were subjected to the painful and cruel task of contending with aristocracy and federalism, sworn and uncompromising enemies to the rights and privileges of our citizens as a whole and the true honor of our country. Look back again to the days of '13 and '14—how was it then? Then too it was that union of purpose and sentiments of the true and faithful democracy of this country defied the combined British power, and the worse—ten-fold worse enemy—traitors and enemies to their own interests and the interest and prosperity of their own country and the perpetuity of her incomparable institutions. Thus it is now, democratic fellow citizens. We shall be called upon and prompted forward by the same principles that actuated the heroes of '76 to contend for liberty and equal rights next November, and if we treat our enemies at home as did they we shall achieve a victory which will be a source of joy and rejoicing to us, a blessing to our country, and secure and perpetuate a boon which will be transmitted to our children, ay, to our children's children, down to the latest posterity. Awake then, AWAKE to the combat. Concentrate all your powers and influence upon the fabric of torquism and it shall "fall like stars to rise no more."

EGOMET.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FINANCES OF MILTON.

"The second printed Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Town of Milton, being a general statement of the finances of the Town for the year ending March 11th, 1839. Prepared and printed by a vote of the Town." The town of Milton, Massachusetts, was incorporated in 1662, and at the last census contained one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two inhabitants. Its chief wealth and business is agriculture; still it has its hat manufactory, tanneries, paper mills, furniture and playing card factories, and a capital of about twenty thousand dollars invested in the granite business. The receipts of the town for the year ending as above, were four thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars seventy-nine cents. Of this amount, four thousand dollars was raised by a vote of the town; one hundred sixty-six dollars and seventy-one cents was received from the State Treasurer for the support of State papers; from the Poor Department one hundred and ten dollars fifty-six cents. Total expenditures were five thousand five hundred and fifty-nine dollars sixty-four cents. Appropriations for the support of schools two thousand dollars, five school districts each receiving four hundred dollars. Support of poor and highways amount to the large item of two thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety cents. Provisions and clothing for the paupers alone, amounts to nearly eight hundred dollars. The whole actual expense of supporting the poor and highways amounted to one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-three cents deducting all credits. The whole number of poor supported or assisted in the almshouse were twenty-nine, fourteen of whom were foreigners. Expense of lawsuit with the town of Quincy in 1838 and support of Austin Glover family was four hundred dollars and eighty-three cents. Total pay of town officers two hundred eighty-one dollars and ninety-three cents. The whole Report occupies eight pages and is written in a clear and concise manner, reflecting credit on the talents and industry of its enterprising Selectmen, Messrs. Ebenezer G. Walker, Charles Breck and Thomas T. Wadsworth.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

The cause of democracy is fast gaining strength in the Bay State as well as throughout the civilized world. In England, where the spirit of Liberty has been pressed down and almost crushed by the strong arm of aristocracy, we see it occasionally bursting forth and exerting a most salutary influence. Before the blaze of its sudden eruption, one long cherished abuse after another drops away and gives place to some beneficent reform which tends to the amelioration of the condition of the people. Parliamentary reform and the laws for the amelioration of the people of Ireland are among the most recent innovations upon established usages, and are the most prominent advantages gained by the people in that aristocratic nation. In France, too, the Genius of Liberty is con-

stantly at work, and by the frequent outbreaks of popular commotion, gives evidence of the determination of the people to have some influence in the administration of public affairs.

It is not therefore strange that the people of our own State, who are the only sovereigns, and entitled to the supreme authority, should be awakening from the fanciful creations of freedom, which they have pictured to themselves as in a dream, and begin to think of asserting their right of sovereignty and of disconcerting the notion of the utter incapacity of the federal people to govern themselves, which the federal leaders have so often asserted and so perseveringly maintained. This state of things has been brought about by the policy of the measures of the federal administration of the State government. The great increase of corporations, invested with the most ample powers, constituting monopolies of the most odious features, have been established with the sole view of enabling the idle few to live at the expense of the industrious many, and thus establishing the only form of aristocracy of which our Constitution and form of government would admit, is among the principal causes which have aroused the people to the just sense of the imminent danger to which they see their free institutions of government exposed, and has given them a determination to have the government administered in the spirit of purity in which it was formed.

A reform in the political measures of the State government is most loudly called for, and the tendency of the popular voice to undertake it is most clearly to be discerned by any one who has watched its current for a few years past, and more than all, by the denial of the whole federal whig press to be responsible for the acts and measures of the Legislature, in which they had an overwhelming majority, and by their unceasing endeavor to throw that responsibility upon the minority; thus conclusively showing—as well that they had no confidence in these acts and measures would meet the approval of the people—that a reform in the political measures of this State must and would be undertaken by the people.

NEWS.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF POISON. A family, consisting of a mother and five children, living a few miles west of Greenville, N. Y., were poisoned from drinking a tea made of meadow saffron, which had been gathered by the children, supposing it to be *spikenard*. Immediately after drinking the tea, the whole family were affected with giddiness in the head, and pain in the stomach, which were followed with convulsions. Two Doctors were sent for, but arrived too late to render any relief to the mother who died in a few hours after she was taken sick. Of the others three were considered out of danger, and the recovery of two very doubtful. The meadow saffron is a deadly poison, and greatly resembles the *spikenard*, both in appearance and taste.

AN AWFUL PROVIDENCE. A man was suddenly killed sometime since in Vermont. He was in one of the stores of the village, talking about moving his family to another house on that day, though the rain poured down in torrents. A bystander observed to him, "surely you will not move your family in such a rain?" He swore by the "Lord Jesus Christ, that if it rained pitchforks, with the prongs downwards, and if it rained hell-fire, he would go!" So saying, he sprang from the door, walked about ten steps, and was struck in the mouth by lightning—his head awfully mangled and his lips still quivering with oaths—burned and swelled till it was distressing to see him. Nothing else was injured—the blasphemer only was killed.

MAN AND HORSE DROWNED. A young man, who was swimming a horse in Jamaica Pond, Roxbury, was drowned in presence of nearly twenty persons. The horse was kept in the water a long time, and urged out from the shore. Becoming exhausted he yolled partly over, and threw off the young man, who, not being able to swim, seized the horse so violently about the neck, that it was difficult for the beast to keep his head above water. Finally he gave a plunge and threw the man off, who sank; after swimming round a few seconds, the horse also sank, and both man and beast were drowned. The bodies of both were recovered in about twenty minutes, but life was extinct.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT. A locomotive on the Harlem Railroad, (N. Y.) ran off the track on the fourth inst. The passengers got out and aided the engineer in replacing it upon the rails, when just as the train was ready to move, the engineer having neglected to let off the steam, the boiler exploded, instantly killing five persons, and badly injuring fifteen or twenty others.

FATAL ACCIDENT. An inquest was recently held, in the city of New York, upon the body of William Huldridge, a young man belonging to the schooner Mary, Capt. Snow, of Braintree, Mass., who was drowned in the night by falling into the dock. The Captain had sent the deceased on board a sloop for a tar bucket, and it is supposed that he slipped between the two vessels in his return and was drowned.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT. On Sunday last, during a sudden squall, a sail boat belonging to the Navy Yard, on board of which were six persons, was upset in the outer harbor, and four of the number were drowned. One of these was a boatswain; another was on a visit, who resided at a distance, and has left a wife and ten children to deplore his untimely end.

Another sail boat was upset at the same time, containing several persons; one only was drowned.

INGENIOUS ESCAPE FROM PRISON. A man recently escaped from a jail in Delaware in a very ingenious manner. For an evening or two previous, he shammed sick, being always found in his bunk. Having the liberty of the yard, he made a man of straw, put it into his bunk, and concealed himself without. When the sheriff went to lock him up, he was deceived by the artificial man, and accordingly locked the convict out, instead of in. At nightfall he scaled the wall.

BRUTAL AND FIENDISH. Another instance of the application of the hellish code of Lynch to an innocent person lately occurred at St. Louis. The person was arrested and taken before a justice on a charge of horse-stealing; his innocence was so clearly established that the magistrate discharged him. On the day after his discharge a number of individuals supposed to be the prosecutors, went to his house, took him out, tied him up, and lacerated him with whips most horribly.

AN AGED MATRON. An interesting incident occurred to the President while on his recent visit to New York. While he was taking his breakfast at his hotel, he was informed that an old lady, upwards of a hundred years of age, was present, anxious to see him. Upon this, the President went into the hall to bring her in. It appeared that she is in her one hundred and fourth year. She said that she had seen every President of the United States, had shaken hands with Washington, and was quite delighted to see the present incumbent. She walked without assistance from her residence.

NOTICES. It is expected that the Rev. J. B. Dods will at the Universalist Meeting-house, TO-MORROW at the usual hours.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from four o'clock, for the transaction of such business come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Clerk.

DIED.

In Boston, Charles Francis, youngest child of M. and Clarissa M. A. Beckford, late of Quincy, aged 9 months.

In South Boston, Charles Hayden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hayden, formerly of this town, aged 33.

In Braintree, yesterday, Miss Clarissa, dau. of Joseph Richards, Esq. aged 26.

In Hanover, Mr. Benjamin White, aged 86.

A Natural Remedy.

APPLICABLE to our constitutions, and to cure every curable disease, may be found INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, or Universal Purgative Pills, of the North American College of Health. This assertion may startle the reader and seem absurd and ridiculous, yet nevertheless it is true. What is disease? When properly considered it is an effort of nature to expel from the body some impure matter. We are so constituted that there is a constant tendency in nature to throw off whatever is injurious to health. This is done by Jirine, stool, body through which all the useless and decayed matter is carried off; and so long as they are kept so long will the body continue in health. But from eating improper food, or other cause, the body becomes costive, or sudden transposition of the pores of the skin become closed, or any drains become obstructed, evil consequences are to follow. The foul matter which should be expelled is retained in the body, and either putrefies in the system, or is taken up by the absorbent vessels and carried to the circulation. This impure matter floating in the blood, is disease in a latent form, sometimes appears harmless for a while, but as it accumulates it becomes more and more dangerous, and immediately commences a struggle for their existence. It will be observed that in order to accomplish this, she always directs her efforts TO OPENING OF THE NATURAL DRAIN OF THE BODY. The blood is quickened in its motion, and the system is purified. This increased circulation breaks through all opposition. Nature always herself in proportion to the amount of labor compelled to perform; therefore in proportion will the commotion be more or less violent. It is totally neglected or counteracted in her effort to remove offending matter, disease, it is not what under such circumstances the body should undergo the conflict. ASSISTING NATURE. We our chief duty, and for this purpose NO CINE WILL BE FOUND SO EFFECTUAL AS THE INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, as their effect tends to EVERY ONE of the natural drains. Under its influence the body will be kept in a healthy and cheerful perspiration. The blood will then be purged of its impurities into the pores from which it will be expelled by the perspiration. Every disease must yield to their POWER. FULL INFLUENCE.

Principal Office for the New England States, the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 138 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus—New England Office North Am. Mass. College of Health, No. 138 Tremont Street, Boston.

For further proofs of the efficacy of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, and a list of AGENTS, send the name, see advertisement on the outside of this paper.

Agents for Quincy, BRIESLER & CARTH Boston, Dec. 1.

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This assertion may startle the reader and appear to him absurd and ridiculous, yet nevertheless it is true. What is disease? When properly considered it is only an effort of nature to expel from the body some offending cause. We are so constituted that there is a constant tendency in nature to throw off whatever is injurious to health. This is done by urine, stool, sweat, exhalation, vomit, etc.—these are the sewers of the body through which all the useless and decayed matter is carried off; and so long as they are kept open so long will the body continue in health. But when from eating improper food, or other cause, the bowels become constipated, or sudden transition from heat to cold the pores of the skin become closed, or any of the drains become obstructed, evil consequences are sure to follow. The foul matter which should escape by these outlets instead of passing off, as nature intended, is retained in the body, and either putrefies in the stomach, or is taken up by the absorbent vessels and added to the circulation. This impure matter floating about the system, in the blood, is disease in a latent form. It sometimes appears harmless for a while, but nature always on the alert soon discovers the intruder and immediately commences a struggle for their expulsion. It will be observed that she directs her efforts TO THE OPENING OF THE NATURAL DRAINS OF THE BODY. The blood is quickened in its circulation—it rushes with violence through the system, and breaks through all opposition. This increased action or commotion is called fever. Nature always exerts herself in proportion to the amount of labor she is compelled to perform; therefore in proportion as the body is more or less loaded with corrupted humors, so will the commotion be more or less violent. If nature be totally neglected or counteracted in her efforts to remove offending matter, disease, it is not wonderful that under such circumstances the body should sink under the conflict. ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose NO MEDICINE WILL BE FOUND SO EFFECTUAL AS THE INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, as their effects extend to EVERY ONE of the natural drains. Whilst under its influence the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration. The blood will throw off the grosser particles of its impurity into the bowels from which it will be expelled by the purgative quality of the PILLS. And under every circumstance, if properly perspired, with it is impossible but that EVERY DISEASE MUST YIELD TO THEIR POWERFUL INFLUENCE.

CONSTITUTION FOR FLORIDA. The Tallahassee Star states that, by the official returns, the Constitution for a State Government has been rejected by eleven votes.

MASONIC ADVOCATE. A new weekly paper is about to be started at Albany, entitled the American Masonic Register and Literary Companion.

APPROPRIATE VERDICT. An inquest having been held on the body of a toper "down east," the jury returned a verdict—died of the jug distemper.

NOMINATION IN VERMONT. At the late Whig State Convention in Vermont, the present State officers, viz: Silas H. Jenkinson, Governor, David M. Camp, Lieut. Governor, were unanimously nominated for re-election. On the subject of the Presidency, no preference for any proposed candidates was expressed.

NEVER DESPAIR. A lad, aged ten years, who had sunk in the basin at Baltimore, and had been under water twenty minutes, was rescued by the courageous conduct of some gentlemen, who dove in after him. Though life was apparently extinct, the lad was happily resuscitated.

DECLINATION. The Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, supported by the democrats of this State last fall for the office of Lieut. Governor, has declined being considered a candidate at the ensuing gubernatorial election, in a letter addressed to the Hon. William Foster of Boston.

PHILANTHROPIC MOVEMENT. The Upper Canada Legislature have appropriated forty thousand pounds sterling for the immediate relief of persons who have suffered in the late revolutionary movements. Additional and more substantial aid is expected from the mother country. Charity exalteth a nation.

Dog LAW. The city of Bangor is making war upon the dogs, and has passed an ordinance requiring five dollars from every man who suffers his dog to go at large in the city. The law goes into operation on the first of September.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Mr. Lyscom Bruce, well known as one of the best and most extensive manufacturers of Soda and Mead in Boston, was instantaneously killed by the explosion of a mead fountain, which he was charging with gas, on the fourth of July.

A PATRIARCH. There is now living in this State, an old man, whose father was born upwards of one hundred and eighty years ago! a circumstance perhaps unparalleled. The father was more than eighty-five years of age when the son was born.

NOMINATIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. At the recent democratic State Convention, in Concord, of which the Hon. Isaac Hill was President, Gov. John Page was nominated as a candidate for re-election.

A NON-WESTER. The prospectus of a new paper to be called "The Bugle of Democracy and the General Whig Extremist," has recently been issued in Illinois. "Sound ye the alarm, etc."

A SPARTAN BAND. Twenty-two veterans of the revolution attended the celebration of the fourth of July in Providence, the youngest of whom was sixty-nine, the eldest ninety-two years of age.

NOTES. It is expected that the Rev. J. B. Dods will preach at the Universalist Meeting-house, TO-MORROW. Services at the usual hours.

THE SELECTMEN OF QUINCY would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from four to seven o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Chairman.

DIED. In Boston, Charles Francis, youngest child of James M. and Clarissa M. A. Beckford, late of this town, aged 9 months.

In South Boston, Charles Hayden, son of Mr. Eli Hayden, formerly of this town, aged 33.

In Braintree, yesterday, Miss Clara, daughter of Joseph Richards, Esq. aged 26.

In Hanover, Mr. Benjamin White, aged 86.

A Natural Remedy. APPLICABLE to our constitutions and competent to cure every curable disease, may be found in the **INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS**, or Universal Medicine of the North American College of Health.

This assertion may startle the reader and appear to him absurd and ridiculous, yet nevertheless it is true. What is disease? When properly considered it is only an effort of nature to expel from the body some offending cause. We are so constituted that there is a constant tendency in nature to throw off whatever is injurious to health. This is done by urine, stool, sweat, exhalation, vomit, etc.—these are the sewers of the body through which all the useless and decayed matter is carried off; and so long as they are kept open so long will the body continue in health. But when from eating improper food, or other cause, the bowels become constipated, or sudden transition from heat to cold the pores of the skin become closed, or any of the drains become obstructed, evil consequences are sure to follow. The foul matter which should escape by these outlets instead of passing off, as nature intended, is retained in the body, and either putrefies in the stomach, or is taken up by the absorbent vessels and added to the circulation. This impure matter floating about the system, in the blood, is disease in a latent form. It sometimes appears harmless for a while, but nature always on the alert soon discovers the intruder and immediately commences a struggle for their expulsion. It will be observed that she directs her efforts TO THE OPENING OF THE NATURAL DRAINS OF THE BODY. The blood is quickened in its circulation—it rushes with violence through the system, and breaks through all opposition. This increased action or commotion is called fever. Nature always exerts herself in proportion to the amount of labor she is compelled to perform; therefore in proportion as the body is more or less loaded with corrupted humors, so will the commotion be more or less violent. If nature be totally neglected or counteracted in her efforts to remove offending matter, disease, it is not wonderful that under such circumstances the body should sink under the conflict. ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose NO MEDICINE WILL BE FOUND SO EFFECTUAL AS THE INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, as their effects extend to EVERY ONE of the natural drains. Whilst under its influence the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration. The blood will throw off the grosser particles of its impurity into the bowels from which it will be expelled by the purgative quality of the PILLS. And under every circumstance, if properly perspired, with it is impossible but that EVERY DISEASE MUST YIELD TO THEIR POWERFUL INFLUENCE.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Quincy Family School.

THE subscriber, having made arrangements to accommodate a number of scholars in his family, hereby gives notice to his friends and the public generally, that he is now ready to receive pupils. The design of the school is to prepare students for college, business or teaching. The instructor would prefer to have those pupils who wish to remain with him two or three years, or longer, about the age of seven or eight when they commence, as he believes those ages to be the most favorable to the formation of correct physical, moral and intellectual habits. Strict attention will be given to the formation of such habits. Pupils will also be received of any age.

Bong, washing, tuition, books, stationery, clothing and all other necessary items will be furnished, if desired, and the terms will be from three to five dollars a week, in proportion to the articles furnished and studies pursued. For those who do not board with the principal, the tuition will be from fifty cents to one dollar a week.

There will be no regular vacations, but scholars will be permitted to spend a week with their friends whenever their parents or guardians wish it.

The government of the school will be moral suasion rather than physical force, and strictly paternal.

WILLIAM M. CORNELL.

REFERENCES.
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REV. WALTER WHITNEY, }
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REV. HUBBARD WINSLOW, }
REV. JOSEPH S. CLARK, } Boston.
REV. GEORGE W. BLAGDEN, }
REV. AMOS A. PHELPS, }

Quincy, July 13. if

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward. THE above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the persons who entered the garden of the subscriber on Wednesday night last and plundered therefrom.

JOHN GREEN.

Quincy, July 13. if

Notice. THE subscribers, having formed a connection in business, would respectfully inform the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that they have taken the store of George Nightingale, situated on the cross road leading from Hancock Street to Washington Street, near the Stone Temple. Said store has been recently fitted up in good style and will be occupied by the subscribers, under the firm of

UNDERWOOD & NIGHTINGALE,

as a Boot Manufactory and Shoe Store. See advertisement.

WILLIAM S. UNDERWOOD,
GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, June 29. 3w

West India Goods Store.

Wholesale and Retail.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the building situated on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, at which place they have on hand and offer for sale, at the lowest Boston cash prices, a complete assortment of

SHIP AND FAMILY STORES,

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAM, BEEF, PORK, &c. &c.

Also—A general assortment of WOODEN, EAR-THEN, CROCKERY and HARD WARE.

All business at said store will be transacted under the firm of

HINKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.

N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the town without any extra expense to the purchaser.

BENJAMIN HINKLEY,
GEORGE NEWCOMB,
LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Quincy, July 13. 3m

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, July 1, 1839.

B. Josiah Babcock, 3. M. Capt. Seba Miles. N. James Briggs, George Newcomb. C. William M. Clark, 2. Frederick Price. D. Henry Dobbs, John Patterson. E. Miss Alvira Delano, Edwin S. Penniman. F. Isaac Dyer, Thomas C. Pike. G. Enoch Dyer, Edmund Philbrick. H. Messrs. Palmer & Davis. I. James Frost, R. Richard Ricker. J. Daniel Fensy, Samuel Rundlett. K. Albert Fensy, William Reed. L. Charles C. Rand. M. James Grant, N. Almira Stacy. O. William Goodwin, Miss Mary B. Stevens. P. Patrick Gallagher, Francis Spear. Q. David K. Glover, John Shales. R. Josiah Hutchins, Harry Severance. S. George W. Hayden, Thompson Spear. T. Mr. G. Jones, George Spear. U. Mr. Johnson, Samuel C. Thompson. V. Washington Knight, Miss Rhoda Thorne. W. Thomas Kennan, Miss Hannah Varney. X. Silas Leonard, W. Henry Ward. Y. Robert W. Lougee. Z. DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster. Quincy, July 6. 3w

List of Letters

Remaining Post Office, Weymouth, July 1, 1839.

B. Blanchard, Daniel. N. Newton, Minot. C. Brown, Elisha. P. Pray, Josiah. D. Bicknell, Clarissa. Q. Pray, Josiah. E. Bowditch, Jr. William 2. R. Sylvester, Mrs. Elizabeth. F. Belcher, Eliphaz. S. Stoddard, Ancil. G. Cohn, Mrs. Cyrena. T. Shaw, Oliver B. H. Cleverly, Caleb S. U. Sullivan, John. I. Cunningham, Mrs. Susan. V. Sewell, Minot. J. Dunbar, William H. W. Simmonds, William. K. Dyer, Benjamin. X. Salisbury, Ambrose. L. Foster, John H. 2. Y. Thomas, Minot. M. Haywood, Samuel. Z. Torrey, Esq., Noah. N. Torrey, William. O. Torrey, Daniel. P. Turrell, Jason. Q. Turrell, Ezra. R. Whitely, William. S. Wallace, William V. 2. T. Wright, Charles A. U. JAMES WHITTEMORE, Postmaster. Weymouth, July 13. 3w

Wanted Immediately,

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, for which security will be given by a mortgage of Real Estate worth fifteen hundred dollars, and situated in this town.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, April 6. if

Auction Business.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Auctioneer, respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he is ready to wait upon those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

THOMPSON BAXTER.

Quincy, May 18. if

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5. if

Quincy Family School.

THE subscriber, having made arrangements to accommodate a number of scholars in his family, hereby gives notice to his friends and the public generally, that he is now ready to receive pupils. The design of the school is to prepare students for college, business or teaching. The instructor would prefer to have those pupils who wish to remain with him two or three years, or longer, about the age of seven or eight when they commence, as he believes those ages to be the most favorable to the formation of correct physical, moral and intellectual habits. Strict attention will be given to the formation of such habits. Pupils will also be received of any age.

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REV. HUBBARD WINSLOW, }
REV. JOSEPH S. CLARK, } Boston.
REV. GEORGE W. BLAGDEN, }
REV. AMOS A. PHELPS, }

Quincy, July 13. if

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward. A meeting of the Association for mutual protection to prevent Trespasses in Gardens, Fields, Orchards, Woodlands, etc., in the town of Quincy, held on the 11th inst., it was

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorized to offer the above reward to any person giving such information as may lead to the conviction and punishment of any person or persons, offending against the laws protecting the Gardens, Fields, Orchards and Woodlands, belonging to the members of the Association.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 42. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, cut down or destroy, or by girdling, lopping, or otherwise shall injure any fruit tree, or any other tree not his own, standing or growing for shade, or ornament or other useful purpose, or shall maliciously or wantonly break the glass or any part of it, in any building not his own, or shall maliciously break down, injure, mar or deface, any fence belonging to, or enclosing lands not his own, or shall maliciously throw down or open any gate, bars or fence, and leave the same down or open, or shall maliciously and injuriously, sever from the freehold of another, any produce thereof, or any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 44. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sods, grass, hay, or corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 45. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and if any of the offences mentioned in this, or in the preceding Sections, shall be committed on the Lord's day, or in disguise, or secretly in the night time, between sun setting and sun rising, the imprisonment shall not be less than five days, nor the fine less than five dollars.

GEORGE W. BLAKE, President.

ADAM CURTIS,
NATHANIEL WHITE, } Directors.
LOYD G. HORTON, }

Quincy, July 13. if

A Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy; Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incipient Consumption, Dropsy, Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchocoele and Cancer Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick head-ache, flatulency, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and looseness of spirits, as well as Lacerations, Menstrual, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills. And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall not these facts moving as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills, may also be freed from pain and once more taste the sweetest of all health. It is surely well, and we trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DIS-EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, & Co., Agents.

Quincy, July 13. if

Fresh Assortment

OF Prints, Mouseline de Laine Dresses, Mouseline de Laine Shawls, Mouseline Apparels, etc., just received and for sale low for cash at

Quincy, May 18. if

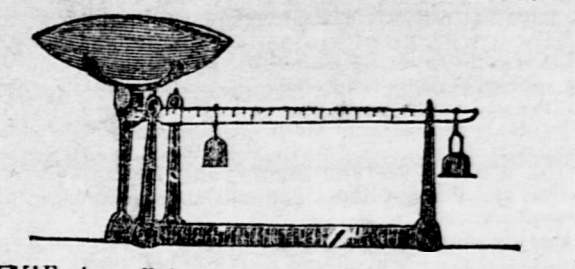
Feathers.

LIVE GEEST and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Hibbard's Counter Balance.



THE above Balance for neatness, accuracy and convenience is not inferior to any now in use. It may be constructed in a variety of forms to suit purchasers, and weighs from one ounce to fifty pounds.

The subscribers having purchased of the Patentee the right of making and vending the above Balance, respectfully invite those in want of such an article to call at their Shop, a few rods north of the Stone Meeting-house, and examine them.

N. B.—They may also be seen at the Store of Moses Pond & Co., No. 20 Merchants' Row, Boston.

CYRUS CHENEY,
JOSIAH SAVIL, Jr.

Quincy, May 4. if

Cash Store.

EBENEZER BENT grateful for the liberal patronage received the last year, respectfully informs his friends and patrons in Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken WYMAN ABERCROMBIE as a partner, and the business in future will be transacted under the firm of

EBENEZER BENT & Co.

who have on hand and offer for sale, at No. 15 Washington Street, near the head of the Canal, a general assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS, at the lowest Boston prices. A share of the patronage of the public is solicited.

Quincy, March 23. if

Rubber Overshoes.

MEN'S India Rubber Overshoes, large sizes and good quality, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 19. 6w

Quincy Boot & Shoe Store.

JUST received and for sale, at the above Store, on the street leading from Hancock to Washington Streets, near the Unitarian Meeting-house, a splendid assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's SHOES, viz: Ladies Kid Walking Shoes, Sewed.

" " " " Pegged.

" " " " Ties and Slips, Galloon Bound.

" " " " " " Leather " " "

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 30.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1839.

VOLUME 3.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, Six Cents.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.	Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BROCK,	Milton.
ORIN P. BACON,	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr.	South Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON,	East Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN,	Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELLY,	Arlington.
JAMES L. BAKER,	Hingham.
Hos. S. A. TURNER,	South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE,	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT,	New-York City.

MISCELLANY.

A DUEL SCENE.

Several years ago, at one of the colleges in the West, there were two large classes preparing themselves for a profession for after life—the one, studying law—the other, physic. Between these two classes there was much of that feeling manifested, which we sometimes see existing between the weavers in our factories, and the help in the spinning room. That is to say, the law students felt themselves to be one round higher on the ladder of fame than the physic class. This self-distinction was frequently manifested and sometimes created unpleasant feelings. In the class studying physic, however, there was a large raw-boned Kentuckian, whose looks and awkward behavior caused him to be the ridicule of both classes without distinction. In imposing upon him, and sporting jokes at his expense, they were unanimously agreed. Things moved on and the Kentuckian "grew no better fast." The classes becoming tired of him, called a meeting for the purpose of "clearing him out" of college—they were determined in being rid of his rough and leviathan society. After a few stump speeches, it was agreed that one of them should challenge him to fight a duel, and thus scare "the coward" back to old Kentucky. One of them just previous to the meeting had had some hard words with the subject of debate, and he was chosen to be the challenger. Deeming him, and being deemed by all a coward, the challenge was sent to the room of the Kentuckian. He received it with a scowl of contempt upon his countenance; and answered by saying the challenger might choose the spot and he would choose the weapons and proceed to immediate action. This answer was a poser—the classes came together to devise ways and means to get out of the limbo, for there was a moment in prospect that was to "try men's souls." They agreed that the business should go on, and a bright watch should be kept up so that when the advantage of the Kentuckian could be taken, a good use should be made of it. Seconds were chosen from the classes—who were concerned in the plot—and things thus far worked, if not to their minds, very well. The seconds agreed that the pistols, which had been chosen, should be loaded with blank cartridges, thinking that if the Kentuckian did have spunk enough to stand a fire that that course would be the easiest to produce the longest for result. The parties and seconds arrived on the spot—paced off the ground—eight paces only—took their positions. It was agreed that if they did not fire within fifteen minutes after the word was given, they should not be privileged to fire at all. Thus the parties and their seconds stand prepared for the onset—every one knowing the joke except the poor Kentuckian, who looked as firm as the everlasting hills. The word was given—the Kentuckian fired—the Buckeye collegian took aim, then lowered his pistol, when every eye was turned to the Kentuckian, expecting him to make tracks for the city of refuge; but no, instead of running he advanced another pace towards his opponent—the Buckeye again slowly raised his pistol and took deliberate aim—"fire," said the Kentuckian—down came the pistol again—"fire, or I'll give you a—cow-hiding," bawled the Kentuckian, advancing another pace towards the Buckeye. The latter seeing his sternness, and finding he was not so great a coward as they "cracked him up to be," and seeing the fire in the Kentuckian's eye begin to flash—the fifteen minutes nearly out—he looked towards the college, then to the seconds, then to the Kentuckian—then dropping his pistol on the ground, he made his trotters play for the college, in a manner "very peculiar," while the Kentuckian close to his heels roared vengeance and cowbids every step till he reached the institution. But the Buckeye had the luck to gain a hair-breadth escape into the college, and the Kentuckian, panted and grinded a moment, then went to his room as if nothing had happened. Ever after that the Kentuckian's company was sought after—he became a favorite in consequence of the heroism displayed in the duel—and to this day, he

never suspected the "gum" that was played upon him in the duel at Cincinnati.—Woods-Patriot.

JOATHAM JENKINS.

That man that hath a tongue, I say, is no man, if with that tongue he cannot win a woman. Shakespeare.

Joatham Jenkins, in his Sunday's best, sat one evening twirling his hat, at the house of Mr. Twistleton. It was about nine o'clock in the evening, and Mrs. Twistleton had judiciously retired to her department, while Tibitha Twistleton sat up to see what Joatham Jenkins had to say, and take up the fire after he had taken his leave.

Joatham had been thinking over a fine speech he meant to utter when opportunity should be given by the withdrawal of the old folks. But when that opportunity came, the words would not come. The fine speech stuck in his throat, and he twirled his hat more industriously than ever. But Tibitha Twistleton had more presence of mind, and after enjoying his embarrassment for a while, she opened her mouth and asked him what made him so dumb?

Upon that hint he spoke. Any thing was better than nothing to break the ice; and that being now effected by the considerate remark of his charmer, he thus began:

"I say, Tibitha—"

"Well, Joatham—"

"I've come here to-night—"

"I see you have."

"To inform you that—that—that—some how or other—"

"Very likely, Joatham."

"I don't know how it is—"

"Nor I."

"It's very queer, any way, and I feel rather sheepish—"

"Bah!!"

"Darn it, Tibitha, I love you—and now it's out."

"And you feel very much relieved, I dare say?"

"I do, I swear, feel shockingly relieved; I feel as if a fifty six was off my stomach."

"Poor fellow, was your love so heavy?"

"I guess you'd think so if you knew the weight on't. It pressed me down like the night-mare."

"Well Joatham, I'm glad to hear of your fortunate deliverance. But it's growing late, and mother told me to cover up the fire."

"Oh don't think of the fire now, just as I've broke the ice. I've a world of fine things to say to you."

"What are they?"

"I haven't told you half my love yet."

"Oh, I thought you'd got it all out."

"I love you like RIZEN—I do indeed Tibitha."

"That love must be FATAL then."

"It will be fatal with me if you don't marry me."

"Fudge! Joatham, don't be a fool. Go home and let me cover up the fire—that's a good fellow."

"Won't you have me, then?"

"I can tell you better, Joatham, when you come to be a man."

"Ain't I a man now, Tibitha, I'd like to know?" said Joatham, rising with spirit and putting his hat on his head. "If I ain't a man now, and a whole hog one too, I think it darn'd strange."

"As to the hog part, there's no dispute about that," said Tibitha, covering the last brand in the ashes.

"Well, if that's the way you treat me, Tib, you may go to grass, and get you a husband where you can, for what I care."

"Thank you, Joatham. Now go home like a good boy, and tell your mamma not to let you stray out nights. You may get lost."

Joatham pressed his hat on his head harder than ever, and telling Tib, as he called her, that she might go to the devil for all him, he left the house—giving one proof at least contrary to the Shakespearean motto, that a man may be endowed with a tongue, and not be able to use it so as to win a woman withal.

RAISE SOMETHING.

The substantial comforts of life are drawn from our soul, and, perhaps, there never was a time when more numerous incentives to its proper culture existed than at present. For the last few years our granaries have been emptied at the return of every harvest. Short supplies, aided somewhat by a monopolizing spirit that is always aroused by a prospect of scarcity, have caused an advance in the price of every article of provisions, which is prejudicial to a certain extent, to all classes, and particularly oppressive upon those who, either from improvidence or misfortune, are compelled to support their families by their daily toil.

The farmer will be but a temporary gainer by the existence of these high prices, for a necessary consequence to their continuance will be an advance of the price of the labor he hires, or manufactured articles he purchases.

But in addition to all these individual inconveniences, what will be the situation of the country, if we continue content with these short supplies, should a general pestilence sweep over the land in seed time or in harvest? or, the nation should be involved in a foreign war?

In most of the old countries of Europe there are national granaries to provide against such calamities; in this we must at present depend chiefly upon those of the people to meet such emergencies. Fortunately the farmers in this country are now in a situation that they are not compelled to sell at prices too low to reward

them for their toil, and a superabundance will not reduce prices below the intrinsic value of agricultural products when compared with other commodities. But increased attention should be given to agriculture—to the production of the articles of first necessity. The farmer should increase his energies. The high prices his products have for a few years commanded, enable him to employ more labor and make his acres more productive. Mechanics and professional men, if they have land, or can produce it should contribute to increase the amount of agricultural productions. The waste spots too often found about our villages, should be placed under cultivation. A good garden will go much further towards supporting a family than is generally supposed. A small spot of ground well cultivated will produce vegetables enough for a family and go far towards wintering a cow and a few swine; and, in short, every man who has a just regard for his own independence or the welfare of his country, if his situation permits, should raise something.—Seneca Falls Memorial.

MORAL INSANITY.

Some thirty years ago, a young lady, the only daughter of a noble house in the north of Germany, from having been one of the most cheerful girls, became subject to fits of the deepest melancholy. All the entreaties of her parents were insufficient to draw her from the reason of it; to their affection she was cold; to their caresses rude; and though society failed to enervate her, she bore her part in it with a power and venom of sarcasm that were as strange to her former character as they were unbefitting her sex and youth. The parents contrived during her temporary absence from home, to investigate the contents of her writing desk, but no indication of a concealed or disappointed passion were to be found, and it was equally clear that no papers had been removed. They then heard that the house in which she was visiting had been burnt to the ground; that she had been saved with great difficulty, though her room was not in that part of the building where the fire had commenced; that her escape had at first been taken for granted, and that when her door was burst open she was found still dressed and seated in her usual melancholy attitude, with her eyes fixed on the ground. She returned home neither altered in manner nor changed in demeanor, and as painfully brilliant in conversation when forced into it. Within two months of her return the house was burnt to the ground, and her mother perished in the flames; she was again found in the same state as on the former occasion; suffered herself to be led away without eagerness or resistance; did not alter her deportment upon hearing the fate of her mother, made no attempt to console her father, and replied to the condolence of her friends with a bitterness and scorn almost demoniacal. The father and daughter removed to a spa for change of scene. On the night of their arrival the hotel was in flames; but this time the fire began in her apartment, for from her window were the sparks first seen to issue, and again was she found, dressed, seated and in a reverie. The hotel was the property of the sovereign of the little state in which the spa was situated. An investigation took place; she was arrested, and at once confessed that on each of the three occasions she had been the culprit; that she could not tell wherefore, except that she had an irresistible longing to set houses on fire. Each time she had striven against it as long as she could, but was unable to withstand the temptation; that this longing first supervened a few weeks after she had been seized with a sudden depression of spirits; that she felt a hatred to all the world, but had strength to refrain from oaths and curses against it. She is at this moment in a mad-house, where she was at first allowed some liberty, but after an exhibition of homicidal monomania towards a child, of a ferocity most appalling, it was found necessary to apply the severest restraint. She still possesses her memory, her reasoning powers, her petulant wit, and observes the most scrupulous delicacy.—Monthly Law Magazine.

MAKING HAY.

The large amount of hay that is used in supporting stock through our long winters is no inconsiderable item in the out goes of the farmer. It is therefore of the utmost importance that he should, by every means within his power, increase the value of what he cuts as much as possible. That the same bulk of some hay when cured and put into the barn will go much further in supplying food for stock than the same sized mow of other hay, is a fact well known to those who have been for a number of years in the habit of feeding cattle through the winter. One cause of this difference, and one too, which is beyond the control of the farmer, is the want of "gum" which collects upon the grass after it gets its growth, if the weather be bright and clear; but if the weather be cloudy and rainy, no "gum" will collect, in which case the same bulk of hay will be lighter and much less nutritious. This "gum" is probably the mucilage which is contained in the juices that are taken up by the fibrous roots and transmitted to support the plant, which, after it attains its full growth, are superabundant, and consequently are exuded through the pores and the water being evaporated leaves this substance in a gummy state upon the surface of the plant. But if the weather be rainy and moist the water flows so abundantly to the roots that little mucilage is taken, and what is thus deposited upon the surface is washed off by the rain,

consequently the loss of weight and nourishing properties.

Another way in which hay is rendered less valuable is by making it too fast. It is the custom with most farmers to cut their grass and spread it thin to the sun, and turn it till it is thoroughly dry. In this way the process of evaporation is carried on so rapidly that a goodly portion of the best and most nourishing qualities are carried off with the water and impregnate the atmosphere with a most pleasant odor. This is never the case until the hay is about a third or half made. The reason is, the properties that pass off first are the most liquid parts, and contains but little, if any thing but water, whereas after the grass has lost enough of its water to become thoroughly wilted the portion of water that is left is so fully combined with the mucilage that it has not time to become disunited, consequently a large portion of this sustenance is carried off with the water.

The secret of making the most of your hay is to spread it and let it thoroughly wilt, and then rake and put it snugly in cock, and let it remain until the first process of fermentation has reached its height, which will be indicated by its growing warm. This process separates the water from the other properties. Then let it be spread to the sun for a few hours and the water will be evaporated, without the loss of any of the nutritive properties and your hay will be much heavier, keep as well in the mow, and be much more nutritious than if made in the common way in the sun.—Maine Farmer.

ADAMS' SECOND LETTER.

To the Citizens of the United States, whose Petitions, Memorials and Remonstrances have been entrusted to me, to be presented to the House of Representatives of the United States at the Third Session of the 25th Congress.

QUINCY, MAY 23, 1839.

CONTINUED FROM LAST PAPER.

The resistance against the counter revolutionary system is somewhat greater in Virginia. Her own College of William and Mary may indeed claim the honor of having originated the theory; but she is not altogether pleased with the sound of the bugle-horn from South Carolina to give notice that she has assumed the departed sceptre of Judah, and that the lawgiver is coming from between her feet. A remnant of reverence for the name and opinion of Thomas Jefferson, with the proud recollection that he, her own son, was the author of that Declaration, still stands in the way of that recreant spirit which disclaims as "false, sophistical or unmeaning" its glorious self evident truths! But these are only expansions of soul—sentimental maxims; and there stand the "tendencies of associated wealth"—the twelve hundred millions of dollars in human bones, and muscles, and sinews—the three millions of immortal souled chattels!—and which of the scales of the balance, think you, will kick the beam?

I would do no injustice to the ancient and honorable Commonwealth of Virginia. I know there are still within her noble spirits firmly believing that slavery is an evil, and hoping, faintly hoping, that it will one day be banished from within her borders. We have seen in the conduct of her representative at the Court of London that she feels it as a keen and bitter reproach to be told that she has sunk into a breeder of slaves for sale; that she gladly would if she could, deny it to be true. But from the expedients to which he resorted for the vindication of his own honor and hers; from her terror at the very sound of the word abolition; from the tenacity with which she now clings to Southern principles, though encumbered with a northern man, there is too much reason to apprehend that she too will abjure the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, and cast off her allegiance to the natural and inalienable rights of man.

When this revolution of sentiment shall have been completed, when the whole South shall have been weaned from the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, and reconverted to the faith that slavery is not only conformable to, but sanctioned by, the laws of Nature and of Nature's God, then will be the time for separation from the fanatics of the North, and for the organization of a Southern Confederacy, founded upon the principles of perpetual and irredeemable slavery, and for the annexation of Texas, and of as much as can be conquered of Mexico to the same.

That this is and has for years been the policy of the South Carolina party, cannot admit of a doubt. And to the purposes of this party, nothing would so effectively administer as the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, if it could be now effected.

Now, earnestly as I desire that abolition, as soon as it can possibly be effected with justice to the inhabitants of the District, and with safety to the peace and preservation of the Union, I am not prepared to stake my responsibility as a representative of the People upon a measure which, for the immediate emancipation of five or six thousand slaves out of three millions, would, as I believe it would, imminently hazard both. The whole south and south-west, not only in Congress, but in the nation, are united against it. Nothing less than the union of the whole north and northwest, both in and out of Congress, could possibly accomplish it even in Congress. The President has given pledges in advance, both before and since his election, that he would interpose his veto against such a bill should it ever be carried by majorities in both Houses of Congress. To expect that majorities of two thirds of both Houses now, or

for many years to come, would vote for this measure against the presidential negative, would be nothing short of insanity. What, then, is the meaning of that immediate abolition which the American Anti-slavery Society has made the test of orthodoxy to their political church? A moral and physical impossibility?

I am not aware that any one of the petitions which were committed by you to my charge required the immediate abolition of slavery in the District or the Territories; but in the recent report of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, I observe that the friends of free institutions are congratulated that the doctrine of immediate emancipation is now established on a basis from which it cannot be dislodged, either by the malice of its enemies, or the unfaithfulness of its friends. They consider the keystone of this divine argument as placed in its eternal home by the parliamentary liberation of the slaves in the British Colonies.

But if the example of British parliamentary emancipation is to be considered as having solved this question upon a divine foundation, you will please to observe that an essential part of it is the payment of one hundred millions of dollars to the owners of those emancipated slaves by way of indemnity for the loss of their property, as it had been held to be under the preceding laws, and as it is held to be by the laws of our slaveholding states. This parliamentary emancipation was evidently a compromise; in my estimation, an honest and honorable compromise; but whatever of divine the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society perceive in the immediate emancipation of the British Colonial slaves, I do not understand them as considering the payment of the twenty millions of pounds sterling to indemnify the owners of the slaves as partaking any share of that divine authority.

If I understand correctly the sentiments of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, they approve and applaud the parliamentary process so far as it extends to emancipation; but reject, not without indignation, that part of the British precedent which grants, at the expense of the nation, an equivalent to the dispossessed proprietor.

For myself, fellow-citizens, I freely confess that, believing as I do that freedom is a natural and inalienable right of man, and that, by the laws of Nature and of Nature's God, an immortal soul cannot be made a chattel, I am yet disinclined to make of these opinions articles of a religious creed with the pretension to impose it upon others. If asked whether I consider it a sin to hold a fellow creature in bondage for life, I might answer that it would be so in me; but I am not commissioned to denounce the judgment of God upon those who differ from me in religious belief, whether upon the slavery question or upon any other. I have heard from my Master the injunction of "Judge not, that ye be not judged," and from more than one of his Apostles the question, Who art thou that judgest another man's servant, or another? The days of denouncing prophecy are past; and when I see that slavery has been permitted by Almighty God to exist from the earliest periods of history, sacred or profane, down to the present day, though I look forward with earnest hope and intense desire to the day when it will be banished from my country and from the world, I have no vocation for the exercise of force or constraint or injustice, even for the liberation of the slave.

If the abolition of slavery is ever to be effected in this country, it must be either by force, that is, by a civil and servile war, or by the consent of the owners of the slaves. All the abolitionists and all the anti-slavery societies totally disclaim all intention of purpose to employ or to sanction the employment of force, and complain, with reason, that the imputation of any such design to them is a slander. Immediate emancipation, therefore, is in their purpose to be effected, with the consent of the masters, and without indemnity to them. In what page of the volume of human nature they found the recipe for this balsam to the sore of slavery, or in what cell in the imagination it was devised, I know not. Franklin, it is said, made the discovery that an effusion of oil will smooth the mountain-waves of a stormy sea; but no philosopher has yet appeared to make the experiment of pouring it into the summit of a smoking crater to extinguish the volcano within.

With the most sincere belief in the integrity of your intentions, and with reverence for the benevolence and purity of your purposes, let me ask those of you, my friends, who believe the immediate emancipation of the slaves of this country, with the consent of their masters, without indemnity, and without the use of force a practicable thing, whether the success of your moral suasion upon the minds of the slaveholders hitherto has been encouraging to your hopes or expectations of ultimately prevailing upon them to give up at once their opinions and their property? Have you converted many to the true faith of immediate emancipation without indemnity? Is the temper with which your arguments are received; nay, is the temper with which they are urged of that character which conciliates acquiescence and ripens hesitancy into conviction? With what feelings towards you is the heart of the slaveholder impressed? With what feelings are your hearts impressed towards the slaveholder? "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?" You appeal, with exultation, to what you consider, perhaps prematurely, the successful result of the immediate emancipation

New York Mirror.

Seventeenth Volume.

No volume of the New York Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months our subscription list has increased with rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our eagerness to render the Mirror one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our old correspondents will continue to furnish original papers on a great variety of subjects interesting to the general reader, and new writers have been engaged for special purposes. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox will write from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an American gentleman who holds a high rank in the estimation of his countrymen as a graceful and easy writer, will furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris. In the course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular music will be published—selected by Messrs. Berkeley, Hunt, Russell, Knight, &c.

Six superb engravings will be given, engraved by Hancock, Barber, &c. from original designs and painted by West, Inman, Chapman, &c.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, &c. from original designs.

While we shall never forget that the New York Mirror is purely an American work, we shall not on that account, exclude interesting extracts from English works of merit—and shall also continue our translations from the French, German and other European languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

A number of literary novelties, curious historical legends, American reminiscences, and Indian traditions, are already in preparation. Indeed, every subject within the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced in its plan; and it has received the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain, as a refined and elegant repository of belles lettres.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to suit aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of the ladies of America, in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

All this—which together will form a volume of four hundred and sixteen splendid quarto pages, with splendid engravings and superb music, is furnished at the trifling expense of five dollars the year.

Subscriptions received at the Quincy Patriot office by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, July 13.

To the Afflicted.

DRY RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHERBERRY WINE BITTERS, for the cure of all those prevalent diseases, called Dyspepsia, Bilious or Liver Complaint, Dizziness or Headach, Wandering or Settled Pains, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Piles, and all general derangement of the system, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels, which have been justly styled the store-house of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford and Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whitton, Hingham; Lazzell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Harvey Clapp, Wapole, Fisher & Co., Wrentham; Wm. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Dedham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Sharon; J. E. Sumner & Co. and N. Carpenter, Foxboro'; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Saville and S. W. Dix, Needham; E. Thayer, Braintree; BRIEGLER & CARTER and E. HAYDEN Quincy. March 9.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon the hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstance:

Two cases of the most obstinate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the immoderate use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to the investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, &c.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hingham, Mass. The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN. Quincy, July 21.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance. ELISHA TURNER. Quincy, April 27.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas O. Sylvester, and will carry on the Blacksmithing business in all its various branches. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. ELBRIDGE HAYDEN.

N. E.—E. H. has in his employ Mr. J. Lampkin, a first rate Horse Shoer, who he can recommend to his friends and the public. Quincy, April 27.

New Bonnets.

JUST received by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a fashionable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of English, Fancy and Plain Straws, of the most recent fashions; Italian and American do. of all sizes, both open work and plain; Willows and Palm Leaf do.; a complete assortment of Plain, Fancy and Plain Ribbons; Laces, Wrought Bands, Colours, Caps, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she offers, together with a general assortment of MODERN ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms. S. S. MARSH. Quincy, April 6.

English Prints.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a prime assortment of new and beautiful styles, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Quincy, March 16.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

This measure of the national administration is every day becoming more popular and seems, upon the sober second thought of the people, to be the very measure the exigencies of the nation required. Numerous Banks had been incorporated and Bank facilities had increased in a degree unexampled before, by reason of the great amount of the revenues of the government being deposited in them, and enabled speculators to engage in the most ruinous enterprises, and these revenues being again withdrawn from the Banks, to meet the expenses of the government, compelled them to contract the amount of their disbursements and deranged the whole business transactions of the country. Besides the revenues of the government were rendered insecure by the failure of banks, and were not available to meet the current government dues when required. To remedy these evils it became the imperative duty of the administration to prescribe such measures as they believed would conduce to the general security of individuals in their common and ordinary business transactions and render safe the fiscal concerns of the nation; and with this view they appointed special depositories, to receive and disburse the revenues, other than banks, which had been proved to be so unsafe and rendered the business of individuals so fluctuating and uncertain. This system for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenues has been in successful operation ever since and proves the wisdom of its recommendation and adoption, and is daily gaining ground with the people and will be a favorite measure which they will always delight to support. w.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHIG CONSISTENCY.

Not long since a prominent whig, alias federalist, alias tory, was heard boasting that all the democrats were hot water men and all the federalists temperance men. Methought this savored about as much of knowledge and charity as the federal convention held at Dedham a few weeks since did of republicanism. All the federalists temperance folks!!! Wo luck the day when such temperance folks shall bear rule: aye, bear rule, that day has gone by. The spirit of liberty has gone abroad not to be chained again by federalism during the present generation. The banner of republicanism has been unfurled not to cease its glorious wayings till tyranny is exiled from the land of the Pilgrims. Boasting of morality or any other virtue, unless accompanied by the fruit, will be but of little avail, and who does not know old federalism by its fruits? It has already been so prolific in anarchy that its footsteps seem marked with blood. They lead down to political ruin, and its path is the way to the tomb of liberty. We doubt not it will be seen when the ballot box next comes round, whether all the whigs are so very temperate. Perhaps they will be temperance folks for the day, if by it they can get a vote. More anon.

A DEMOCRAT.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Great Western arrived at New York, on Monday last, bringing London and Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. The news received is far from good. There had been a decline in the cotton market of nearly three farthings. This will operate greatly to the disadvantage of American merchants.

Hostilities have commenced between Turkey and Egypt, which threatens to involve the whole of Europe in a blaze of war! The contending parties are the Sultan of Turkey on the one hand, and Mahomet Ali, Pacha of Egypt with his son Ibrahim, now in Syria, on the other. Mahomet and Ibrahim have for a long period paid a stated tribute to the Sultan of Turkey and acknowledged him as a superior dignitary under the title of Sazerain. They are still willing to pay the tribute, and acknowledge the Sultan's supremacy, but they refuse to make any further concessions. The Sultan, therefore, has not only declared war against Mahomet and his son Ibrahim, but has pronounced sentence of excommunication against them, which deposes them from the governments of Egypt and Syria. The sentence of excommunication was proclaimed in all the mosques throughout Constantinople on the 14th of June last.

Mahomet and Ibrahim appear by no means disposed to be unceremoniously thrust from their power and kingdom, but are making active preparations for a vigorous resistance. They declare that they will sacrifice their last soldier before they will give up the pachalicks of Egypt and Syria though all the powers of Europe combine to enforce the Sultan's royal edict to that effect.

The Sultan has equipped a large fleet, well manned and officered. This fleet has taken on board ten thousand marines, with immense quantities of marine stores and other supplies. It consists of thirty-four sail, of all sizes. The crews are represented as in high spirits. Previous to its departure, the Sultan went personally on board the admiral's ship, where he said a few words of encouragement to the officers and men and gave them the Prophet's benediction. He left the fleet amid the loud huzzas of his soldiers and the deafening roar of artillery. The fleet carries out several English officers of high rank. One has been promoted to Rear Admiral. There is also a distinguished French officer on board, who has served with much honor in Greece and Spain. The destination of the fleet is Alexandria, which was reported to have been left in a very defenceless situation by Mahomet Ali. The command of the fleet is entrusted to Gen. Hafiz Pacha, who is also invested with the Pachalicks of Egypt and Syria.

The main body of the Egyptian army is now in Syria under the immediate command of Ibrahim Pacha. Another division is in Arabia under Kirshid Pacha. This detachment has advanced and entered Bassorah.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

of slaves in the British Colonies; and yet you "cavil the conditions": you reject all idea of indemnity to the man-stealer, as you style him, at the very time when you are petitioning his representative to liberate his slaves. If one hundred millions of dollars have been cheerfully paid for the liberation of eight hundred thousand slaves, four times that sum at least would be required of the People of this Union to liberate the slaves held in bondage here, at the same rate of indemnity. But, at the present market price of slaves, that would not amount to one third part of indemnity for the value lost. And how was the emancipation of slaves in the British Colonies accomplished? By act of Parliament—an assembly in which the colonists had no representation. In direct contradiction to the principle upon which our revolution was founded. If the question had been submitted to the decision of the Legislative Assemblies of the Colonies themselves, do you imagine that any such emancipation would have been effected, even for twice or thrice the amount of the indemnity allowed by Parliament?

One of the petitions transmitted to me at the late session of Congress to be presented to the House of Representatives, signed by John Jay and forty-three citizens of New York, prayed that Congress would propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the refusal to admit any new slave State into the Union. The petition did not specify the mode of amendment desired, but I have long been of opinion that if the object is ever to be attained peaceably and with the consent of the slaveholders, of which I have but a very faint hope, it must be by that process, and never will be accomplished by any other; and I took the occasion, when asking leave of the House to present the petition, to include in the request the permission also to present three resolutions of amendment to the Constitution: 1. Providing that after a given day all children born within the United States should be born free. 2. That with the exception of Florida, no State, the Constitution of which would sanction the institution of slavery, should ever be admitted into the Union; and, 3d. That after a given day there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless in punishment for crime, at the Seat of Government of the Union. The House refused me the permission to present either the petition or the resolutions. The petition was afterwards admitted, with many hundreds more to the Clerk's table, by the general order of the House of the 15th of February, but the resolutions were never received; and, if they had been, must have been laid on the table by the gag resolution of the 12th of December, 1838.

I have not been surprised to find in the Emancipator a notice that my resolutions were not satisfactory to the petitioners at whose suggestion I had prepared them for presentation. They are in no wise and not in the remotest degree responsible for them. I had no expectation that my resolutions would be received by the House. I knew they would not be discussed, as comprising the only mode in which I believe the abolition of slavery could possibly be effected without violence and without injustice.

I lament the temper mutually rankling between the slaveholders and the abolitionists, and am convinced that, so long as it shall exist, the abolition of slavery in this Union, or even in the District of Columbia, is as far beyond the regions of possibility as any project of the philosophers of Laputa. The multiplication of Anti-Slavery Societies within the last three years has appeared to me rather to weaken than to promote their cause, or at least their prospects of immediate or early success. With the increase of their numbers, new and collateral questions, always convertible and perplexing like parasite suckers from the main stem of the tree, have sprung up to divide their counsels and introduce dissension among themselves. The captious disputations of moral and political casuistry, about non-resistance, defensive war, the rights of women, political action, no government, the social condition of the colored race, the encouragement given to the slaves to escape from their masters, and exaggerated representations of the miseries of their condition, have eminently concurred not only to counteract their influence upon the main object of their association, but to make them unpopular and even odious, not only in the south, but in all parts of the Union. Their annoyance of candidates for popular election, by putting searching questions to them as tests, importing at once a promise and a threat, has not propitiated to them the good-will of any party, and has made them obnoxious to all. The purity of the principle of these formal interrogatories, for answers to be followed by suffrages, is very questionable with reference to the freedom of elections. The expedient itself has seldom if ever been successful to accomplish its object. It has in almost every instance disclosed the weakness of the abolitionists as a party, distinct from the great political competitors for the favor and the power of the People.

My objections to the immediate abolition of slavery in the Territory of Florida are the same with those which I have here set forth against the same measure in the District of Columbia, with the addition that the conditions upon which the Territory was ceded to the United States by Spain formally stipulate for its admission into the Union on the same terms as are secured to the primitive citizens of the United States. To impose a new condition now upon the inhabitants, as a *sine qua non*, of admission to the Union as a State, would be, in my judgment, a breach of faith. I voted against the admission of the State of Arkansas, because her constitution expressly denied to her Legislature the power of emancipating slaves. Should the Constitution of Florida contain the same provision, I should vote in the same manner; but the faith of the nation is already pledged to the

admission of Florida on the same terms upon which other southern States have been admitted; and we have no right now to require more of her than has been required of them.

The petitions against the admission of any State hereafter, the constitution of which shall tolerate slavery, were not susceptible of an affirmative answer. A negative resolution to that effect would have no binding force, even if adopted by both Houses of Congress; for they cannot circumscribe the powers of their successors. But, with the exception of Florida, I never would consent to the admission of any new slave State.

I have now fully and freely exposed to you, fellow-citizens, my views with regard to the multitude of petitions which have been committed to my charge. The opinion of the civilized world has been for ages maturing into a settled conviction that slavery, in any of its forms, is a sin and a reproach to any People. More than three thousand years ago the debasement of the human character, by its operation upon the slave himself, was noticed by the greatest of the poets, who says, that the day which makes man a slave takes away half his worth. Its degrading and corrupting influence upon the heart and mind of the master is not less philosophically true. The new theory which attempts to convert slavery into a blessing, and slaveholding into a virtue, is, in my deliberate judgment, a more lamentable debasement of the human soul than the mere endurance of servitude can effect. It places the animal man below the level of the brute creation. It surrenders his soul to the dominion of his vilest passions, belies the Divine revelation of a God of mercy, and insults the throne of Omnipotence. It reduces the natural relations between man and man exclusively to the standard of physical force, and makes tyranny and oppression, inflicted by the strong, and suffered by the weak, to comprise the whole duty of man.

This system bears the same relation to that of the Declaration of Independence as idol worship to the worship of the true God. The substitution of its creed for that of the natural rights of man would bring him back to the alternative of the worship of Moloch and Mammon.

"And devils to adore for deities."

Should this system become the prevailing doctrine of the south, it is impossible that this Union should long continue. As its avowed basis rests exclusively upon physical force, to physical force it will resort, not only to sustain its own institutions, but to encroach upon the institutions of freedom elsewhere. This disposition is already manifested in many ways: in the brutal treatment experienced by citizens of the free States, if but suspected of favoring abolition in the slaveholding jurisdictions—in the insolent demands upon the free States to deliver up their citizens for alleged offences against the slave laws—in the conspiring of American slaveholders in a foreign land against the life of one of the great champions of human liberty—in the ruffian threats of assassination, addressed to members of Congress for daring to present their petitions—in the surrender of the post office to lynching law—in the murder of Lovejoy—in the burning of the Pennsylvania hall—in southern commercial conventions to force the natural channels of trade from north to south—in southern railways and banking companies combined to link the Mammon of the west with the Moloch of the south, and in the strains of commendation upon the land robbing practices of the Anglo Saxons, and their virtuous abhorrence of custom houses, embellished by their blackleg reverence and punctuality for their debts of honor.

Fellow-citizens, when I witness scenes like these transacted in the face of day; when I hear principles like these issuing from the professor's chair, from the chancellor's bench, from the diplomatic saloon, and from the land-jobber's gaming and dinner table, all in frightful harmony with one another, I hang my head in despondency at the prospects of the rights of man, for the short remnant of my days, throughout this Union, and even in the District of Columbia. Yet do I not despair for the cause of human freedom. I believe the cause which its votaries are now called to defend, and which they may yet hope to defend and to vindicate, is that of our free institutions against the daring encroachments of slavery upon them. It is for them that you will have ultimately to stand to your arms; and it is for them that I would gladly now see you buckle on your armor. I desire not to interfere with the institutions of slavery where they are established—I would not abolish slavery without a due regard to indemnify the slaveholder for his loss, and, to avoid the necessity for that, would begin the process with a generation yet unborn. I adhere faithfully to the stipulations of the Constitution of the United States, which I have pledged my faith before God to support; and I can lend my hand to no project for the abolition of slavery in these United States without the consent of their masters.

That the day will come when slavery shall be extinguished not only in the District of Columbia, but throughout our country, and throughout the world, I believe, because it has been explicitly promised in the holy scriptures, and because the progress towards that improvement in the condition of man upon earth is clearly indicated by the whole tenor of human history. But that the day is yet far distant I am not permitted to doubt; and that in our own country it will be preceded by convulsions and revolutions in the moral, political and physical world, from which I turn away my eyes to more cheering contemplations, appears to be too probable. That you may enjoy in peace all the rights that you possess, and be speedily restored to those of which you have recently been deprived, is the hope and prayer, and shall continue to be the earnest endeavor of your friend and fellow-citizen.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

News had reached London, via Alexandria, in Egypt, that the war had already commenced in earnest in Syria. The troops of Ibrahim had fallen back before the advance of the Turkish General, fighting as they retreated. It was reported that five thousand Egyptians deserted to the Turkish flag at the first onset.

Advices from Egypt have been received up to June 10th. The Pacha of Egypt was then at Alexandria and though the first news received from his army was any thing but favorable, he was by no means discouraged. His son Ibrahim writes in good spirits. He had fallen back to Aleppo, where he was making preparations for a great battle which could not be avoided and which would involve in battle the whole force of both armies.

The Egyptian fleet was to sail for Syria with all possible despatch where it was to act in concert with the army under Ibrahim. It is well out men, money and ammunition. It is well equipped, and in the language of a London correspondent "burns to have an engagement with the Turks." The Pacha of Egypt is resolved to make no concessions in Syria but such as shall be forced at the point of the sword.

This contest will undoubtedly be a desperate one, and well will it be, if it does not involve the whole of Europe in a bloody and protracted war.

Mahomet Ali and his son Ibrahim are undoubtedly encouraged and supported by the emperor of Russia, who hopes, in case of breaking up the Turkish empire to come in for a very large share of the spoils.

England and France are watching with jealous eyes the movement of the parties. It will be their policy to restrain the contending parties, or if war must be, to assist Turkey and preserve the balance of power. At all events, they will not permit Russia to be the gainer by the controversy.

The combined fleet of France and England, now in the Mediterranean, is very powerful, and the French Ministry has demanded an extraordinary credit, for the purpose of augmenting their fleet in that quarter. France asserts openly, by her deputies, the necessity of protecting Turkey against Russia, and all parties united in voting ten millions of francs to enable France to do her duty in this respect.

The questions now asked abroad and in the English Parliament, are what will England do? What part will she take? Will she look calmly on and see the Turkish empire destroyed and cut up into parcels, to be divided between Russia, Austria and perhaps Prussia? The probability is that England will act in concert with France and support Turkey against Russia. The next arrival from Europe will be looked for with great interest.

A special messenger had reached London bearing despatches from the East India government. The object of his mission had not transpired when the Great Western left. But it appears that a Calcutta paper had been received at Paris stating that an extensive conspiracy against the English had been discovered at Madras, and that the king of Persia and another high dignitary were at the head of the plot; also that the king had marched against Herat, which was in possession of the English, at the head of forty thousand men, and that another corps of five thousand had been detached against Bushire. The arrival of the special messenger doubtless relates to this conspiracy. It is also rumored that the English army in India were advancing in a body to meet the conspirators. It was further stated that one Brigade had met a detachment of the Persians and that some fighting had taken place.

It having been found impracticable to put the Canadian prisoners upon their trial in England, in conformity with the suggestion in the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, the government has notified them that upon entering into personal securities not to return to Canada they will be released.

There was a serious riot at Birmingham on the morning of the 5th of July at a large Charitable meeting. A party of the London police in attempting to arrest the leaders were overpowered. A regiment of dragoons were called out, which with the help of some infantry, drove the rioters from the ground. Six police men were more or less injured, about the head and body from kicks and blows. One man was arrested with a bayonet, another with an axe, with which he struck at and severely cut a police officer in the head. About seventeen of the rioters in all had been arrested.

Mr. Webster has received every attention in London from the literati, nobility, and gentry. His society has been courted by the most distinguished persons, and he is a frequent guest at the Queen's table.

A frightful famine is prevailing on parts of the western and southern coast of Ireland. The subject has been called up in Parliament.

The accounts from Spain state that hostilities had been suspended, the generals on both sides being desirous of protracting the war as long as possible.

The accounts of the crops are encouraging; that is to say, they will be in England, as here, superabundant, which nevertheless—such is the artificial state of society—is almost looked upon as a calamity.

LADY FLORA HASTINGS, who was formerly attached to Queen Victoria's household, it will be recollected was sometime since charged by the Queen as being *excentric*. The circumstance created a great stir among the fashionable circles as to call for a medical examination which resulted in satisfying the Queen in regard to her virtue. These facts being made public, operated so severely on the delicate sensibilities of Lady Flora that it threw her into a decline. It was announced in the London Sun of the evening of 5th July, that the Lady Flora Hastings died on that morning, a victim to outraged sensibilities. The Queen has exhibited her sorrow at the death of Lady Flora, by ordering Buckingham palace to be closed.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1839.

FIRE IN BRAintree. During the severe thunder shower in this vicinity, last Saturday afternoon, the barn of Mr. Iram Vinton, on Liberty Street, Braintree, was struck by lightning, set on fire, and entirely consumed with about six tons of hay, etc. The loss is estimated at five hundred dollars—no insurance. Four men, who had just driven a load of hay into the barn and had taken shelter themselves from the shower, were lying upon their backs on the floor when it was struck, one of which distinctly saw the ball of fire as it entered through the roof and fell upon the hay-loft, and thinks it was in circumference the size of a water-pail. These individuals fortunately escaped without injury, save one who experienced a slight numbness for several days.

WONDERFUL RESUSCITATION. The following incident occurred during the thunder storm last Saturday afternoon, in Hingham. As a group of thirteen workmen were assembled near the centre of the ropewalk, a bolt of lightning struck the roof over their heads, and passing through it, prostrated one of them to the ground, and left him apparently lifeless. After persevering and unremitting efforts for several hours, a slight pulsation was discovered, indicating a return to animation. He has since gained his reason and is gradually recovering. Neither of the other persons were injured.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE. We have been favored with the first number of this important work. The public have expected much from it, and from the cursory view which we have taken of its pages, we predict that they will not be disappointed. The work is executed in a workmanlike manner—its articles such as must commend themselves to every merchant, and we trust no one will feel willing to remain without it. From the acknowledged talents and extensive reputation of its editor, Freeman Hunt, Esq., it is believed that he will make the Merchant's Magazine all that it promises to be—a publication supplying a desideratum long felt among that numerous and highly respectable class of our citizens.

COLEMAN'S MONTHLY MISCELLANY. The first number of this periodical has been laid upon our table. It is filled with rich matter, if we may judge from the hasty review which we have been permitted to give it. It bids fair to take a prominent stand among the numerous and highly interesting publications of its sisterhood. We welcome it as a rich feast for our leisure and relaxation from arduous duties. The publisher, we doubt not, will do his part well. With the editors we are unacquainted, but if we judge of the work generally from the first number, we believe they will give the public something well worth their perusal.

THE HANCOCK HOUSE. As this is the season of the year for many from the city of Boston to visit the villages in the vicinity of the metropolis in order to seek the invigorating breeze of the country and partake of the delicious fruits, etc. of its soil, we would invite them to our enchanting village, and also inform them that the mine host of the Hancock House in this place will cater to their wants and satisfy the cravings of the most fastidious epicure. The hotel is new, convenient and spacious, and is furnished in a superior style. Its location is pleasant, airy and picturesque. The scenery is delightful, attractive and romantic. The most unremitting attention is paid to the various wants of the guest and to the friend Porter just call this way and we'll wager you'll endorse our statement.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. The Northampton Courier states, that the Liberal Whigs have "measures in progress" to present to the people of this state a new candidate for Governor. "We will not mention names, but merely remark, that he is one of the most eloquent and accomplished sons of the Bay State, and in any station would honor Massachusetts."

A POCKET PISTOL. A long sixty-eight pounder has been received from the Cold Spring Foundry, for the United States steam Frigate Fulton. It is intended for experiments at Sandy Hook, (where the Fulton now is) with Peixhan's shots—the same used at the destruction of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa by Admiral Baudin.

HOSPITALITY REFUSED. The Common Council of the city of Hudson (N. Y.) have refused to invite the President of the United States to partake of the hospitalities of that city. It will be recollected that Hudson is the adopted city of the President.

REMOVAL CORRECTED. The report that the Hon. John C. Calhoun had subscribed five thousand dollars towards the establishment of an anti-abolition paper in New York, is denied by the Charleston Mercury.

INCOMPETENCY OF AN INFIDEL WITNESS. Judge Wilkins of the United States Court, at Detroit, has decided that the testimony of an atheist is not admissible.

CHURCH RECORDS. We publish with pleasure the annexed letter from the Rev. George Whitney of Roxbury in relation to the early records of the Unitarian Society in this town. The church was gathered in 1639; Tompson and Flint were its first ministers until 1666-8. Mr. Fiske, the second minister, was ordained in 1672, and with his settlement the earliest church records to be found begin. Where are the church records of the first twenty-seven years? Such records were in existence a hundred years ago, since Hancock speaks of having seen them. Were they borrowed and not returned? Has any one ever heard of them?

Jamaica Plain, July 23d, 1839.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The Rev. Mr. Hancock, one of the former ministers of the First Congregational Church in Quincy, in his century sermon, preached sixteenth of September, 1739, makes mention of a manuscript as extant of the Rev. Mr. Flint, who was teacher in the church associated with Rev. Mr. Tompson, the first pastor, in which a record of baptisms was made from thirtieth of April, 1643, to first of March 1667-8. This manuscript is now not to be found, so far as any inquiries respecting it have hitherto been made. It has never been in the hands of the present ministers, nor as I am aware, has it been seen since Mr. Hancock's day. I wish to inquire, through your paper, if any knowledge of this manuscript has ever come to the ears of any one now living, or whether any person can even suggest in whose hands it would be likely to be found. Possibly it might contain some interesting matter in relation to the history of the place.

Respectfully, yours,
GEORGE WHITNEY.

MURDER. A man of bad character was outwitted in a bye place, in Needham, on Monday last, by the young men and as badly bruised and beaten, that soon died of his wounds. The culprits have all been arrested and will have to pay for their sport.

TEMPST. The house of Mr. Joseph Crane, Franklin Street, was struck by lightning during the tempest last Saturday afternoon, and slightly damaged.

NOTICES.

It is expected that the Rev. D. D. Smith will preach at the Universalist Meeting-house, TO-MORROW Services commence at the usual hours.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of a Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from four to six o'clock, for the transaction of such business as come before them.

DIED.

In this town, Edward Augustus, son of the late John Vezine, aged 30 years.
Rebecca Whiton, daughter of Mr. Charles Tice, aged 2 years.

In Braintree, July 19th, Miss CLARISSA, daughter of Joseph Richards, Esq. of that town, aged 27 years.

Henceforth enough, that once a thing so fair
Had its bright place amongst us?

In a world like ours, where the stern and rugged traits of human character stand forth so prominent, a city would wear an aspect all too dreary, but for the mild and cheerful light of female loveliness. This lends a glad hue to the roughest and the darkest scenes of life—gives even joy a flush more radiant and dispels the shadows of despair. To see that light while in the brightness of its morning ascendant, and to go down into the darkness of old age, leaves a new upon many a heart and covers many a brow with gloom.

Thus society deprecates the loss of her, whose days we have here recorded. Spirits so pure and gentle as all too few on earth; and every one acquainted with her deeply regrets her early departure. Gifted by nature with the highest attractions of personal beauty, she would have acted but the part of thousands that favored, had she made it the chief aim of life to splendor and glitter amid the gay and thoughtless. To the graces of her person were added the accomplishments of a finished education; and she might have worn, as loveliest, in a pleasure-seeking throng where a mind, fond only of being flattered and adored, would have aspired to shine. But hers was a set of higher aspirations. Under a wise and watchful parental discipline, the latent germ of virtue had been quickened to an active growth. She had learned to view the brief span of life as too precious to spend in the giddy whirl of fashion and gaiety, and the powers of the immortal nature as too exalted to be thus dissipated. At the shrine of truth she had learned to do homage as an humble votary; and it became her studious care to enrich the soul with those treasures of intellectual worth—those pearls of wisdom that yield a holy pleasure here and perish not beyond the grave.

She regarded it as peculiarly the office of woman, minister at the altar of charity. The sacrifices she offered there, were those of an active, cordial benevolence, that shrunk from ostentation, yet sought to alleviate the wants and wishes of others, and to relieve suffering by appropriate acts of kindness. Her life was a joy to see all others happy. Sainted spirit, many a heart, here warmed and cheered by thy kind offices, will bless thy memory through coming years, and the sweet savor of thy charities shall rise, as a perpetual incense, to that bounteous, where "resting for thy labors, yet thy labors follow thee."

"The disease of which she died (consumption) was gradual in its advance, but she had little hope of recovery from the first. Hence it became her early effort to disengage the soul from earth, and plume its wings for immortality. We cannot suppose, that she relinquished the attractions of earth and resigned itself to the impending stroke without a struggle. The battle was well expressed it—

"'Tis a heavy task to school the heart,
Ere years or griefs have tamed its ardent spirit,
Into that still and passive fortitude
Which is but learned from suffering."

With sensibilities strong as hers for all that is lovely and majestic on the face of nature, she might have a with emphasis—

"This is a world
Of joyous beauty and magnificence
Almost too fair to leave!"

With affections so truly alive to the attachments of father, mother, sister and brothers, and to the thousand endearments of filial, conjugal and sisterly love; with heart so true to reciprocate the accents of love, prompt to respond to the voice of friendship, it is hard to say—farewell!

But when the conflict of emotions was once subdued and hushed, serene composure settled on her, her such as comes but from communion with a brighter world. The prospect of a blissful rest in heaven was grateful to a spirit too delicately strung to swept rudely by the storms of earth. The pure joys of the ransomed soul, as seen through the medium of a strong christian faith, she deemed more satisfying far than ought this life could promise. Her trust was firm on the "rock of ages"; and she had the veil falling between her and the things of the world with a calmness that was cheering as the oil of joy to the hearts of sorrowing friends.

The final hour arrived; and it would seem as death put on a robe of beauty as he came. The summons woke no terrors, more than if a voice of love had fallen on her ear. The last look of the closing eye was radiant with celestial light. The faint accents of the falling tongue spoke of the within. Her end was peaceful, as her life had been innocent and lovely. "Calm is her dwelling above clouds, the fields of her rest are pleasant." Let the afflicted parents adopt the language of another on a similar occasion—"We have a daughter less, but God an angel more."

Red Ash Coal.

NOW landing from the Sch. Mary, Capt. S. living at Quincy Point, first quality of Red Ash Coal. For sale at the lowest prices by

HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & C

Quincy, July 27. 3w

Notice.

LOST on Thursday last, between the Store of Frederic Hardwick, Jr., and Justin Spaul, a let containing about six dollars in bank bills and dry other papers of no value but to the owner. Finder is requested to leave the same at this Office at Hardwick's Store, and he shall be suitably rewarded for his trouble.

SAMUEL McLELLAN

Quincy, July 27. 3w

Notice.

ALL persons are cautioned against receiving or chasing a promissory note made on the 12th of the current July, by Daniel McKnox as agent of Union Granite Company for the sum of \$43 94, payable to Ebenezer Field, or order, on demand with interest, as said note was made and given to said by mistake and without consideration, and we be paid.

DANIEL McKNOX

Quincy, July 27. 3w

POETRY.

THE DYING GIRL'S FAREWELL.

Farewell beloved, the evening breeze is stealing
Softly around us, and the low, sweet sigh
Of waters murmuring by
Falls on my soul, in gentle tones revealing
Visions of future hours, when I shall be
Thine but in memory.

Wilt thou not sometimes wander forth alone
Beside this tranquil lake, and fondly dwell
On all we've loved so well!

And, as the breeze bears forth each plaintive tone,
Will not my spirit seem to hover near,
Thy cherished voice to hear?

Yet must I leave thee, tho' thy saddened brow
Grows paler than thy wont, and each fond smile
Fades from thy lip awhile;
Still would I see thy soul less troubled now,
Lest mine be won from lofter feelings back
Unto its earthly track.

Fain would I watch thy lonely couch beside
When sickness hath o'erspread thy pallid cheek
With fever's fearful streak;
Of have I prayed, let good or ill betide,
That I might live to catch each breath and tone,
In joy or grief, thine own.

Yet hast thou deemed my warmest love grew cold,
When all my soul's fond hopes to thee were given,
Too much estranged from heaven;
But there are thoughts and feelings still untold,
That flow like buried streams, for ever on,
Unchanging and unknown.

I had not said so much in by-gone hours,
But now my soul beats feebly, and each breath
Seems to be fraught with death;
And if to call thee mine when sorrow lowers
Can brighten once again thy sunken eye,
Then can I calmly die.

Calmly could leave this fair and glowing scene,
Of eve's soft shadows and of morning's beams—
The bliss of earthly dream—
And hopes of future hours could chase the gloom
That shrouds the lonely tomb.

Metemorphosis the night grows chilly, and the breeze
Seems not to pour its wonted fragrance round,
Still fainter grows the sound
Of night-birds warbling in the moonlit trees,
While on my soul fond hopes and yearnings swell—
Mine own in death farewell.

RELIGION: WHAT IS IT?

'Tis not to go to church to-day,
To look devout and seem to pray,
And ere to-morrow's sun go down,
Be dealing scandal through the town.

Not every sanctimonious face,
Denotes the certain reign of grace,
A phiz that seems to scowl at sin,
Oft veils hypocrisy within.

'Tis not to mark out duty's walk,
Or our own good deeds to talk,
And then to practice secret crime,
And so mispend and waste our time.

'Tis not for sects or creeds to fight,
And call our zeal the rule of right,
When all we wish is, at the best,
To see our church excel the rest.

'Tis not to wear the christian's dress,
And love to all mankind profess;
Then treat with scorn the suffering poor,
And fast against them close the door—

Ah no! religion means not this,
Its fruit far sweeter, fairer is,
In heavenly soil alone it thrives,
And more than blossoms where it lives.

ANECDOTES.

A BRIGHT SCHOLAR. A teacher in Providence, in presence of a company who had called to visit his school, asked the boy at the head of the class—"What were the dark ages of the world?" Boy hesitates. "Next—Master Smith, can't you tell us what the dark ages were?" "I guess," said the boy, they were the ages just before the invention of spectacles.

WARRANTED SHOES. A young apprentice to the shoemaking business lately asked his master what answer he should make to the oft repeated question, "Does your master warrant his shoes?" "Answer, Tom," says the master, "I tell them that I warrant them to prove good, and if they don't that I will make them good for nothing."

AN EXPLANATION. "Come, my friend, tip us the rhino." "What's tip us the rhino?" "Why, out with the dust." "I don't understand." "Why post the pony?" "Post the pony?" "Yes, shell out." "Really, I am at a loss." "Why, fork up." "Inexplicable." "Zounds, man, cash down!"

NOT PERSONAL. "Sir, you are a fool!" "Do you call me a fool, sir?" "Yes, sir." "You do, sir?" "Yes, sir—I would call any man a fool who behaves as you do." "Oh! you would call any man a fool. Then I cannot consider it personal. I wish you good morning, sir."

THREE IN A BED. "Mammy, who's goin' to sleep at that bed with Jim and John and Jack and Kate and Bet and Moll and Jane and Su and Dick, and that strange man who's here to-night?" "Why, Mam and Dad to be sure!"

COMBATIVENESS. "Bill, what makes you afraid to fight—hav'nt you got the bump of combativeness very large?" "Oh yes, I had one made the other day right over the eye."

BEAUTY FADS. An old coquette, looking into her glass, and seeing her wrinkles, cried, "This new glass is not worth a farthing. They cannot make mirrors as well as they used to do."

SUBMISSIVE. "Are you the man of the house?" queried a stranger of a denizen of the city the other day. "No, but my wife is," was the subdued response.

CAUSE AND EFFECT. "I wonder this child don't go to sleep," said a mother to a friend. "Well, I don't," returned the lady "it's face is so dirty it can't shut its eyes."

Truss Manufacture.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 364, up stairs, entrance to the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes in cases where Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in Trusses for pessaries have failed. Superior Trusses, Knee Caps, and Black Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thereby arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach arising from indigestion of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, has the liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedy. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) he is now enabled to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the best female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GULLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of the proprietors, who, by their fruits, their good works testify for them; they thrive, not by the faith of the credulous, but in all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most debilitated constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the practice of the community, by adopting the meteoric practice of recommending them to be taken in moderate quantities. From two to four pills in this form; and the per dose of any good medicine which the public are advised to excessive quantities, only engender the humors take by other practitioners, only engender the humors move them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As the evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq. of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—fremitum and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills and medicines, but without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I find it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

Freeman Hunt.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$5.
Christian Examiner, \$4.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics Register of North as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Ober J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected, as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Co.) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Co.) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.

Quincy, March 16.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, D. C. January 8th, 1835, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now as strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But we know kind of food that nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shut-out of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter shall be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a way with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ensues from preventing and curing sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the bowels continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the only one whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL drains of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is that although reiterated purging will cure disease; yet, that the repeated exercising of those organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and like every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be STRONGER BY ACTIVITY? And yet this absurdity is not less committed, than the infatuation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their natural functions; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE from the body.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the blood, but in the evacuation of the bowels; and by natural food, by the daily evacuations of the bowels; but we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease using those mineral medicines, which only serve to excite the bowels, and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which being nature to our constitutions, ARE, in Truth, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood is so effectually purified, and its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand when they experience relief. The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health would not be so greatly surprised, if all who are suffering from disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Pill. They beg leave to assure the American public, that said Indian Pill is a purgative medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and for all circumstances, with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. In being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always the most medicine to be administered. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dunal Vegetable Pills); no care is necessary, except in taking such as shall operate freely on the bowels. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that, as the cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and are always the right medicine to be administered; therefore, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice; the only inquiry should be, is the person sick? If so, a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridgewater, Mass., January 31st, 1839.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandreth's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles and Costiveness about thirty years, and has taken various medicines which neither cured nor relieved him, until he obtained three months since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by a continuation in taking them they will effect a cure.

"Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS in the New England States, No. 198 Tremont Street, is now Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail."

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills: SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester, Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

New York Mirror.

Seventeenth Volume.

NO volume of the New York Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months our subscription list has increased with rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our old correspondents will continue to furnish original papers on a great variety of subjects interesting to the general reader, and new writers have been engaged for special purposes. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox will write from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an American gentleman who holds a high rank in the estimation of his countrymen as a graceful and easy writer, will furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris.

In the course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular music will be published—selected by Messrs. Berkeley, Horn, Russell, Knight, etc.

Six superb engravings will be given, engraved by Danforth, Barker, etc., from original designs and portraits by Weir, Inman, Chapman, etc.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc., from original designs.

While we shall never forget that the New York Mirror is purely an American work, we shall not, at that account, exclude interesting extracts from English works of merit—and shall also continue our translations from the French, German and other European languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music and its typography, equal if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

A number of literary novelties, curious historical legends, American reminiscences, and Indian traditions, are already in preparation. Indeed, every subject within the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced in its plan; and it has received the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain, as a refined and elegant repository of belles lettres.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to add a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of the ladies of America, in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

All this—which together will form a volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with splendid engravings and superb music, is furnished at the trifling expense of five dollars the year.

Subscriptions received at the Quincy Patriot office by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, July 13.

To the Afflicted.

DR. RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHERIDAN'S WINE BITTERS, for the cure of all those prevalent diseases, called *Dyspepsia, Biliousness, or Liver Complaint, Dizziness, or Headache, Nervous Debility, Stomachic, Pains, &c.* all general derangement of health, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels, which have been justly styled the storehouse of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford and Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whitton, Hingham; Lazell, Perkins & Co., Boston; Fisher & Co., Weymouth; W. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Dedham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Sharon; J. E. Sumner & Co. and N. Carpenter, Foxboro; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Saville, W. S. Dix, Needham; E. Thayer, Braintree; BRIESLER & CARTER and E. HAYDEN, Quincy. March 9.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its most common source, obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the impudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to the investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovery, and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding any other vegetable remedy. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, &c.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 32.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1839.

VOLUME 3.

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Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the immoderate use of alcohol) had been considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which is founded the efficacy of the remedy. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes of three, six, and twelve pills, at 37 1/2 cents each, and is sold by all druggists, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Tailoring Establishment.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a comfortable and convenient manner. He has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage, and he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance.

ELISHA TURNER.

Quincy, April 27.

Blacksmithing.
THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas O. Sylvester, and will carry on the Blacksmithing business in all its various branches. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

ELBRIDGE HAYDEN.

N. B.—E. H. has in his employ Mr. A. Lamplin, a first rate Horse Shoer, who he can recommend to his friends and the public.

Quincy, April 27.

New Bonnets.
JUST received by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a fashionable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of English, French and Plain Straws, of the most recent fashions; Italian and American do. of all sizes, both open work and plain; Willows and Palm Leaf do. a complete assortment of Plain, Fancy and Plain Ribbons; Laces, Wrought Bands, Collars, Caps, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she offers, together with a general assortment of MOURNING ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms.

S. S. MARSH.

Quincy, April 6.

Feathers.
LIVE GESE AND COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

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AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

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VARIETY.

RECIPE FOR FLOATING. Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and turn the face towards the zenith, may float at ease, and in perfect safety in tolerable still water—any, and sleep there, no matter how long. If not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning, when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher—let your mouth and nose—not the top of your heavy head—be the highest part of you, and you are safe. But thrust up one of your bony hands, and down you go; turning up the handle tips over the pitcher. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two drownings by this simple instruction, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports or dread them.

DUST IN THE EYE. Most persons suppose the pain arising from getting foreign substances into the eye, is owing to the delicacy of that organ. This is, however, a mistake, which any one can ascertain by rubbing his fingers over any part of the ball. Indeed, surgeons say that operations on the eye are performed with far less pain than on many other parts of the body. But the inner membrane of the lids is susceptible, and as all have experienced when any substance is pressed between it and the ball, the sensation is extremely painful. If any one in that situation will take hold of the eyelid and pull it over one or more times, the substance will roll from under it, and all the pain instantly cease. This is a common remedy.

"BAGGAGE AT THE RISK OF THE OWNER." It has been decided that stage coach, rail road and steamboat proprietors are common carriers, and as such, are responsible for all baggage of passengers. This is as it should be. It is bad enough for a traveller to be obliged to put up with the impertinence of many men connected with rail roads, without worrying about the safety of their baggage. Some corporations advertise "baggage at the risk of the owners;" this is all fush, intended to deceive the ignorant. Be it understood, traveller, that the courts have decided time and again, that if your baggage is lost from the stage, rail-road or steamboat, the proprietors are responsible.

TO PROTECT HORSES FROM FLIES. Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle and let it boil for a quarter of an hour; when cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz. between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, etc. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the waggoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.—*Farmers' Receipt Book.*

ADVICE TO THE FAIR SEX. Women should be aware that however great may be their beauty of face or gracefulness of person, it is not to be compared with the charms of a well regulated mind; a mild and amiable disposition is more engaging than beauty of good sense, and modesty, accompanied by good sense, are the true and lasting ornaments of a female; for she that has these, is well qualified for the management of a family, for educating her children, showing kind and affectionate attention to her husband, and conforming herself to a prudent way of living. These are the real charms that render women amiable, and entitle them to the best regards of good and affectionate husbands.

WHORTLEBERRY PIE. Whortleberries make a very good common pie, where there is a large family of children. Sprinkle a little sugar and sifted cloves into each pie. Baked in the same way, and, as long as cherry pies.

FOR GINGER OR CHINESE BEER. Four ounces Jamaica Race Ginger—one and a half ounce cream of tartar—the juice of two common sized lemons—five pounds of good sugar. Add the above ingredients to five gallons of boiling water; let it stand twelve hours, and then strain through a fine cloth. To this add one bottle of old porter, and bottle it in stone wares or champagne bottles. In two days it will be fit for use.—*Farmers Cabinet.*

ANCIENT FARMS. The farm of the celebrated Roman Cincinnatus, consisted of only four acres, the other three having been lost by becoming security for a friend. Curius who was celebrated for his frugality, who was three times chosen consul, and thrice honored with a triumph, on returning from a successful campaign refused from the people a grant of fifty acres, declaring that he was a bad citizen who could not be contented with the old allowance of seven.

WARM BREAD. It is a fact, to which physicians bear a uniform testimony, that bread should never be taken into the stomach, till it has been, at least, twelve hours from the oven. And those families who study their health, bake their bread one day ahead, regarding it as unfit for use till after twenty-four hours old.

It is a fact, that a given quantity of bread twenty-four hours old, will feed one third more persons than the same quantity of warm bread.

WORTH TRYING. The danger of being suffocated by smoke, to which persons are exposed who enter premises on fire, may be effectually obviated by tying a wet silk handkerchief singly over the face. A gentleman, who lately tried the experiment, was enabled to remain in a room which was on fire, in the most dense smoke, and work a small engine, until he succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

SURE PREVENTATIVE. Bleeding at the nose, if it be ever so violent and protracted, may be permanently stopped by the individual, using some salted beef, which has been grated fine with a grater, in the same way that he would take snuff. Two or three pinches are said to be sufficient to stop any fit of bleeding.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LACONIC PREACHER.

By the Author of "Letters about the Hudson River."

NUMBER XIV.

They shall perish, but thou shalt endure.—Psalm.

Wherever we turn our eyes, the sentiment of the text meets us with irresistible force. Man springs up like a flower, and flourisheth for a season, without the indication of decay. But disease soon steals its way to the heart. The work of death is commenced and does not leave or forsake the victim till its designs are accomplished; till the grave is opened and the victim swallowed. To-day, man walks forth in the full possession of his every faculty, mental and physical—the form erect, and the countenance glowing with health and beauty. Look again, and how changed the prospect—disease has entered the domicile of his heart. The erect and dignified form is bowed down—the glowing cheek has become pale and emaciated. Death is approaching, with a rapidity, which human skill cannot stay. The mandate, *'thou shalt perish'*, has gone forth; and may not, cannot be revoked. But this decree of nature and nature's God, is not confined to man alone. All creation feels its force. The bird that soars through the blue canopy of heaven, shall fall like the leaf of autumn and perish. The fish that swims and sports beneath the dark, blue sea, will pass away and perish, as the vapours which disappear before the noon day sun. The alluring bait has been grappled—the destructive net cast, and burthened with these living treasures—they have perished. The lofty pine—the branching elm—the majestic oak—the graceful cedar of Libanus—arrayed in all the splendor of nature's foliage, shall perish by the blast of the mighty winds; by the slow decay of time or the workings of a disease which has found its way to the root, and is moving on in the progress of destruction, with a power as fatal as the whirlwind and storm. The seasons, constantly and regularly changing illustrate the sentiment, in a language melancholy eloquent. The sacred leaf of autumn—the fleecy, floating cloud—the fading flowers—the change and dissolution of the thousand insects of a summer's sun, are but so many mementos of the perishable nature of all terrestrial things.

'But thou shalt endure.' What though the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements melt with fervent heat, and every vestige of earth be destroyed—*God shall endure.* What though the glittering stars shall cease to burn; The sun forsake his golden urn; This earth, these heavens be swept away, The splendid pageant of a day; Yet will the Eternal wake to birth More radiant heavens, a fairer earth, Whose lustre shall admit no shade, Whose lasting bloom shall never fade.

Hear then the practical conclusion of an inspired apostle—Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness; wherefore, be diligent that ye may be found of him in peace, without spot and blameless.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

It is apparent, from the pertinacity with which the official organ at Washington—the *Globe*—struggles to bring up the old issue of bank or no bank at the ensuing presidential election, and its watchful care to keep out of view the darling measure of the administration, that the *only* and *real* issue before the country is sub-treasury or no sub-treasury.

It is a truth, that the issue is *not* a Bank of the United States—no such institution is spoken of as a whig measure, and the whigs as a party will never attempt to charter a Bank of the United States, much as such an institution may be required by the derangement of the currency. Suffering as the country now is from the violent illegal acts of the present and preceding administrations, the whigs will take no prominent part while the self-styled democrats have the least power left to carry out their vicious plans.

The country is plunged into the deepest difficulties by the course of the administration, and its friends and supporters must suffer, and rightfully deserve to suffer, in common with their victims in the whig ranks. When the farmer can get but a paltry price per bushel for his wheat—when the laborer can find no employment, because there is no money to pay him, and the necessities of life continue high, their sufferings will soon open their eyes to the authors of these evils, and they will be driven from power with fire and sword.

It is false, therefore, that the true issue between Martin Van Buren and the people, is a Bank of the United States. The true issue is Sub-Treasury. The attempt of Benton, Blair, and other menial tools of "the party" to place forty millions of the people's money annually at the sole control of the Executive—sub-treasury, which unites the *purse* and the *sword*—sub-treasury, which is to destroy the *credit system*—sub-treasury, which results in obtaining gold for the government and paper for the people—sub-treasury, which finally overthrows the institutions of the country, and substitutes a *monarchy* for a *republic*.

It is therefore self-evident, that this is the true issue—sub-treasury or no sub-treasury—from which the administration should not be allowed for one moment to depart—they must be nailed to this project alone. The President has avowed it to be so in several speeches which he has recently made on his political tour, and nothing more clearly exhibits the terror of the conspirators in their constant attempts to conceal the true issue, by substituting a Bank of the United States for the odious plot of the sub-treasury.

N. B. Some doubts have been expressed whether "A Whig of Quincy" was actually a friend to the principles sustained and advocated by the whig party. It is now to be hoped that these individuals' surmises will be removed when they shall read the present effort to arrest the attention of the people to the ruinous measures and objects of the national administration.

A WING OF QUINCY.

A wrong word was substituted in my last communication which materially changes the sense of the sentence. At the end of the fifth line, second paragraph, for "possessing a profound knowledge" read "professing," etc.

For the Quincy Patriot.

A VOICE FROM WEYMOUTH.

At a meeting of the citizens of Weymouth, friendly to the cause of temperance and in favor of executing the law regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, convened agreeably to previous notice, at the South Meeting House in Weymouth, on Monday, August 5, 1839, Gen. Appleton Howe was chosen Chairman, and Fisher A. Kingsbury appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions, reported by a Committee duly appointed for that purpose, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the laws, enacted by the properly constituted authorities in all governments, of which the people are sovereign, are the mere emanations of public sentiment; and when they have been sanctioned by a succeeding Legislature, they must necessarily be in accordance therewith *beyond all cavil*; and therefore, it behooves all good and patriotic citizens to support and maintain such laws by all fair and honorable means and at all hazards.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the laws of this Commonwealth, regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, is strictly in accordance with public sentiment, within the constituted powers of the Legislature to enact, and of the most beneficent influence in its effects upon the community; and that we will use our utmost endeavors, both *individually and collectively*, to carry the same into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be, to see that the law aforesaid be strictly observed within our town, and also to prosecute for all violations of the same.

Resolved, That we individually esteem it to be our most solemn and bounden duty to inform said Committee of all violations of said law within our knowledge, with a view that all offenders against the same may be brought to justice; and that a committee of one person from each School District in said town be appointed whose duty it shall be to present this resolution to each person friendly to the cause of temperance for his signature.

Resolved, That the last named Committee be authorized to raise sufficient funds by contribution or subscription to defray all expenses of such prosecutions, if any such should become necessary.

Voted—That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Quincy Patriot and Mercantile Journal.

APPLETON HOWE, Chairman.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Secretary.

DISTINCTIONS.

To the man of sense, who views society as a necessary compact of intelligent beings, met for mutual benefit upon the broad ground of equality, these petty distinctions, founded on the possession of wealth or other extraneous appendages of character, appear ridiculous and amusing. In this country, where the boasts of equality is upon every lip, there are more distinctions in society than in any other country in the world; and there are grades of aristocracy, in each of which there is more of exclusiveness manifested than among the nobility and gentry of any kingdom of Europe. There are distinctions in society which should always exist, on the perpetuity of which sound morality greatly depends. They consist in the various phrases exhibited by virtue and vice; and the more vicious a member of the compact comes, broader and more decided should the virtuous draw the line of distinction which should never be passed except on an errand of mercy by the latter to reclaim the former. This is a distinction of character, depending upon the volition of each, not on any fortuitous circumstances, and consequently is a legitimate distinction. But to see men building their structure of superiority upon the sandy and uncertain foundation of riches, upon the fame of some distinguished progenitor, or upon the more foolish and ridiculous idea that one employment is more *gentle* than another, excites the smiles of mingled pity and contempt upon the lips of the sensible. Yet we daily meet with those who assume superiority on these grounds, and it is to this practice, arising from the error of the judgment or the absolute want of common sense, that we may ascribe nine-tenths of the evils which has disturbed the harmony of society.

Several years since, we made a journey to a thriving village in a neighboring county, and while tarrying at the house of a friend, saw a practical illustration of the above remarks. A social party had gathered on the occasion of the return of another birth-day of one of our friend's daughters, and it was really a congregation of pretty and cheerful faces. During the evening a cotillon was proposed, and couples immediately formed upon the floor. From a retired corner came a neatly dressed young man, with an intelligent countenance and pleasing address and invited a gay butterfly girl, who seemed disposed to flirt with every body, to join in the dance. She scarcely deigned a recognition, and coldly refused. The young man bit his lips, while the flush of offended pride mounted to his cheeks, and passing to the opposite side of the room, found his hand acceptable to a pretty, modest Miss, and in a moment more they were moving in the dance.

Who was that young man? asked a merchant's clerk, addressing the coquette first mentioned.

He is an impudent puppy," responded the frail one, curling her lip laughingly, "he is nothing but a mechanic, and I wonder at his presumption in asking me to dance!"

'Twas presumptuous, indeed, and extraordinarily and shockingly impudent," responded the clerk, tucking in the ruffles of his dickey, and throwing one leg over the other in an important attitude. "I wonder that Mr. ***** was not more select in choosing the members of this 'ere party. But so it is; society here is getting as bad as in Boston and other inderaceous places, where gentlemen are continually perferated with these infernal mechanics. You done right, miss, awfully right, in scornin' to accept sich like company."

'So says Miss Ann—don't you Ann?' said the indignant coquette, addressing her butterfly companion.

'Yes, you did Hetty—and I'll be hanged if I'd dance with one of them mechanics if I never did. But do look! look as sure as eggs, the impudent fellow is dancing with Judge B.'s Philliana. I think she ought to be ashamed of herself for such a disgrace in open company.'

'She's astonishingly foolish,' said the clerk, shifting his legs importantly, 'But come, Miss Hetty, will you dance?'

'With all my heart,' said Miss Hetty, and they simultaneously sprang to the floor.

We listened to this colloquy with superlative contempt for the utterers, and having formed an opinion of their characters from the index thus given, resolved to ascertain that of the young man. We found that he was a coachmaker, respectively connected, of industrious habits, possessed of a mind far above the ordinary standard, and withal well cultivated. He viewed society as men of sense ought, and presumed that equality should or ought to exist within the circle of a social party. Courtesy prompted him to offer his hand to the haughty coquette, and the refusal wounded his fine feelings. But they were healed by the frank and courteous address of the daughter of Judge B. and in truth, a motive more exalted than mere courtesy actuated them both. They were betrothed, but the gossips had not yet heard the secret. While leading the modest Emma to the cotillon ring, he looked with proper contempt upon the haughty Hester M*****; the misguided daughter of a broken merchant. She drew the line of distinction between herself and the honest mechanic, while he also traced a demarkation. Hers was drawn by an erroneous judgment, his by correct principles. The sequel is brief. The mechanic became

soon the son-in-law of Judge B., emigrated to Indiana, and at the last election in that state, was chosen a member of the popular branch of its legislature.

After seasons of flirtation and coquetry, Hester M***** became the wife of the 'engaging' young clerk, who carrying his exclusive principles into his business relations, and endeavoring to ape his wealthy neighbors, was soon numbered with a list of bankrupts, and now gains but a scanty pittance in the metropolis as a third rate clerk.

There are distinctions in society, but they are too often drawn by ignorance or erring judgment.—*Poughkeepsie Casket.*

PLEASURE.

There is no word in the English language so much abused in the application as this same pleasure. Instead of being employed only in its legitimate sense, it is tortured into a thousand meanings, as wide of the true one as can well be imagined. Let us try a few examples.

Half a dozen young men get together at a tavern. After eating voraciously of various unhealthy articles of food, they swallow potatoes of brandy, sherry and champagne, until, in the midst of noise, uproar and excess, they lose their senses, rally into the streets, disturb the public peace with their clamor, are taken into custody, brought before a Justice, censured, fined, and exposed to public ignominy. And yet this they call *pleasure*!

On a midsummer day two men hire a boat. Taking with them a lump of hard cheese, a handful of crackers, and a bottle of brandy, they row themselves into the channel of the river, and there they will sit eight mortal hours, beneath a broiling sun, scarcely exchanging words with each other, watching with intense interest a long line of cord, and occasionally drawing in a fish which they throw into the muddy bottom of their boat, there to flounder and flounder in dying agony. And this they call *pleasure*!

Four persons—grave, sedate, respectable persons—seat themselves on the four sides of a mahogany table. Each provides himself with a bundle of painted bits of paper, and these they continue to throw down before them, or mutually exchange, until a long night has been wasted, and the gray dawn is peeping through the half closed shutters. All this while they have maintained, except at rare intervals, a solemn silence. Now and again two of the number thrusting their hands into their pockets draw forth sums of money, which they pass to their companions, and so often is this process repeated that their purses are continually emptied. As the man admonishes them to separate, they rise from the table pale, worn and haggard, with trembling hands, fevered brows, and gloomy hearts, full of dark and wicked purposes. And this they call *pleasure*!

It is a close, oppressive and sultry afternoon. The atmosphere feels as if on fire, and as it falls upon you seems almost to cauterize the skin. Not a breath of air ventures to stir abroad lest it should be converted into flame. Ordering his carriage the gentleman of leisure steps in and bids his coachman drive through the most popular street. Here, enveloped in a cloud of dust so thick that the eye cannot penetrate it, he passes forth and back, encountering scores like himself, but neither seeing nor being seen by them, and after an hour thus spent he returns to his home panting with heat, stifled with dust, his skin crusted with mingled sweat and dirt, and his clothes soiled beyond the power of restoration. And this he calls *pleasure*!

An honest citizen, with his wife and daughters, leaves his comfortable mansion where they are abundantly supplied with all the means and appliances of enjoyment. Either they go to some fashionable resort where the whole of them are stowed into a room eight feet by four, with the privilege of two hours' unmitigated sunshine out of the twenty-four, and the mighty companionship of whole troops of acquaintances, or journeying further, after several days of fatiguing travel, they reach some noted Springs, there to sleep on the damp floors of dirty cabins, and be obliged to resort to the most disgusting forwardness to obtain the necessary supply of food. And this they call *pleasure*!

Truly may we wonder that these things are so, and yet are not the instances constantly before us? Turn where we will we find these and other examples, not less striking of the gross perversion of this unhappy word pleasure.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE FATHER.

He should be the presiding genius at the domestic board, and let his influence be felt through all the channels in which it can be made to flow there, in the formation of the character of the household, and especially of the younger members of it. And yet how often do many of our most affectionate, intelligent, and even pious fathers, fail in doing their duty in this respect.

How often has the faithful wife to conceal her disappointment, and sometimes repress her tears, while, after toiling to render the *only hours of the day* that bring her husband and the little ones whom they love together—the occasions of happy domestic enjoyment, of mutual improvement, and of a father's instructions and discipline—she finds him full of a restless impatience to have the meal ready even before the appointed time; hurrying through it himself in silence, or if speaking, using only the necessary household words, with an occasional suggestion to others to make that despatch, of which he sets so striking an example!

The children too, have been made ready by maternal care; neat in their appearance, and

smiling in their looks, to greet on his return, one whom they reverence and love, and to gain, if possible, a few moments of his attention. But business presses—letters must be written—customers must be secured—bargains must be made—money must be saved or accumulated—and the wife and children are neglected. Had not the father better be the poorer at the end of the year, by some hundreds or thousands, than thus to sacrifice to mammon the dearest interests of the little flock which God has intrusted to his care? He knows not what he loses, till he makes a fair trial of doing his duty in this particular—how much of positive enjoyment, daily, of the purest and most exquisite kind; how much of the affectionate attachment of his wife and children; how much of one of the most favorable seasons of all his intercourse with them, for elevating his own character in true politeness, in benevolent feeling, and in intellectual and moral culture.—*Mother's Magazine.*

TO TELL A DRUNKEN MAN.

If you wish to ascertain whether a man is really in liquor, put the word "municipality" in his mouth. If he can shell that out—pronounce it plain and distinct—he is sober enough to deliver a temperance lecture, take our word for it. The words "National Intelligencer" are even harder to get over, and may be given as a test to any one where the least suspicion is entertained that he is "how come you so." Some fifteen years since, there lived in a pleasant "down east" village, a worthy minister of the Presbyterian persuasion, Dr. H.—The Doctor had a hard case of a son, a wild, harem scarum dog as ever lived, named David. David was a good hearted fellow, fond of stories and Santa Cruz rum slings, and seldom came home at night without betraying that he had rubbed hard against every tavern in the village. Frequent were the admonitions and excellent advice his worthy father gave David, and one night, after a lecture rather more severe than common, the young scape-grace faithfully promised amendment.

Some few days after this, while the minister was out visiting his flock, he saw his hopeful mounted on a young colt, with a large bush tied to his tail, riding furiously down the road towards him. By whizzing his hat and cane and shouting, the old gentleman arrested his progress, and brought him to a halt.

"Why, David!" said the minister, "you told me faithfully you had sown all your wild oats."

"So I have, father; I'm only brushing them in now," and away he went down the street as fast as ever, the bush top tied to the colt's tail, whisking about in every direction.

That night David came home, as the saying is, "rather the worse for liquor." It is a known fact that a drunken man, in trying to make himself appear sober, always overdoes the thing, and by the very means he uses detects himself. So it was with David.

"Father," said he, "has the *Nacial Intelligencer* come yet?"

"Ah! you dog, you; you have been to the tavern again. You are drunk, sir; get out of my house, and never enter that door again."

David went as he was bid, but the next morning his father was astonished at seeing him walk down the chamber stairs, and seat himself at the breakfast table.

"Sirrah! Didst I tell you never to enter that door again?" said the father.

"Yes, sir, I know you did; so I got up on the shed and came in at the chamber window. I didn't come in at the door at all."

David is still living, and has sons who bid fair to become as wild as ever he was himself.—*N. O. Picayune.*

SALT FOR TREES.

A valuable plum tree, that stood in a corner of an asparagus bed, had exhibited evident symptoms of disease and decay for some years, when the asparagus bed being dressed copiously with pickle, the tree has revived, became healthy and vigorous, and has this season brought to perfection and ripened a very large crop of the finest quality. This is believed to have been caused by the salt, and it is suggested to those who consult their interests by rearing the most valuable kinds of fruit, for pleasure or profit, to try the experiment, cautiously, of applying salt or brine in moderate quantities, under and about some of their fruit trees, and detail the result for public good, hit or miss, for it is of as much importance to record misses as well as hits.

It is a well known fact, that peach trees thrive and do well, and live to a great age, within the range of the salt atmosphere and influence on the sea-shore, and perhaps the artificial application of salt in small quantities may produce the same effect in other situations. Try it, and let us hear from you how it works; perchance we may discover the grand panacea, but keep in mind the wise saying of the old woman,

"That a little of a good thing is good,
But a great deal of it is good for nothing."
Farmers' Cabinet.

IS IT WISE?

Most men spend their whole lives in preparing to live;—how few in preparing to die. Is it not so? Look at the mass of mankind. Study their plans for this life, and watch their movements—and you will find, here,

"Man never is but always to be blest!"

always preparing to live, as he thinks—always getting ready to die. Thus many spend their days in continual toil and anxiety to grasp what, if they finally attain, they can never live to enjoy.

How few are willing to look at death calmly and seriously, as something which is inevitable, and may be near. How few are there, who do not feel some reluctance to make a Will, and arrange their affairs and set their houses in order, as if soon to leave the world. Now is

this reluctance the part of wisdom? It is true, man is all promise. The scoffer and the blasphemous doubtless intend to become devout—the dishonest, upright—the intemperate, sober—the avaricious, liberal—and the idle, the vicious, the injurious—in short, the bad of every description, intend probably, at some time, to reform and lead better lives; and finally, that a large class, who are laboring to heap up treasures on earth, are intending, by and by, to live only to enjoy. But while these several classes of men, delay to execute their intentions, the years roll on, life is wasting and death draws nigh—it may be at the door.

Now we ask again, is this procrastination wise? Is it wise to live careless of death—making no preparation for the life to come? Would it not be better for those who intend to reform, to begin immediately—for those who propose their own happiness or the happiness of others—those who resolve on doing or getting good, to lose no time in putting their resolutions into practice. One thing is certain, that what we do must be done quickly. There is a grave in our pathway which we cannot avoid, and yet who read, and we who write, must soon lie down in cold embrace.—*Watchtower.*

DETRACTION.

"Be thou as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny."—*Shakespeare.*

There are many men possessed of a notion, false and absurd as it is, that the destruction of other people's reputation is the building of their own; that whatever good qualities they have, will be rendered more conspicuous, by throwing a shade over those of others; but this is so far from answering the purpose aimed at, that it often gives to the hearer a suspicion that the person who is so fond of expatiating on the faults and follies of his neighbor, does it only with a view of drawing off any attention to his own.

This mean and ungenerous spirit, these ill-natured humors, this more than fiend-like disposition, is so extremely base and absurd, that if strong instances were not seen daily through life, it would be almost impossible for a man of sense to believe them. For my part, I would not be thought outrageously virtuous; I have foibles and many; but if I am totally free from any of the common weaknesses of mankind, I take it to be this—I trouble myself about no man's business that does not concern me: nor do I ever lessen the reputation of any person without reason, and when I do, it is in the face of day, openly and without disguise: but I think no man or set of men ought to ascend the judgment seat of fame, or dare to use the whip of censure, without being armed with the social virtues, justice and humanity, which the generality of rigid censurers are destitute of. And were the parties defamed to reverse the mirror, the sons of calumny would be ashamed of their blackness, and shudder at their own deformity. Many learned and eminent authors have taught us that the seat of that very detestable vice, calumny, is safely lodged in the breasts of the people of mean and servile dispositions; while on the other hand, the foundation of those virtues, justice and humanity, so very necessary to render society perfect, are only found with generous and disinterested minds, the truth of which is very plainly evinced in every action of human life.—*Boston Pilot.*

SIGN OF THE WEATHER.

Red clouds in the west, at sun set, especially when they have a tint of purple, portend fine weather. The reason is, that the air when dry, refracts more red or heat making rays, and as dry air is not perfectly transparent, they are again reflected in the horizon. A copper or yellow sunset generally foretells rain; but as indications of wet weather approaching, nothing is more certain than the halo round the moon, which is produced by the precipitated water, and the larger the circle the nearer the clouds, and consequently more ready to fall. When the swallows fly high, fine weather is to be expected or continued; but when they fly low or close to the ground rain is almost surely approaching. This is explained as follows:—Swallows pursue the flies and gnats, and flies and gnats delight in a warm strata of air; and as warm air is lighter, and usually there is less chance of moisture than cold air, when the warm strata of one air is high, there is less chance of moisture being thrown down from them by the mixture of cold air; but when the warm and moist air is close to the ground it is almost certain that as the cold air flows down into it, a deposit of water will take place.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE LICENSE LAW.

Having read several articles in the Boston Atlas upon the law regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, in which the writer says, that public sentiment is unquestionably against the unconditional repeal of that law and the re-enactment of the former license law, but as decidedly in favor of some modification of the present law, they proceed to say that it is for the interest of those opposed to it and the whig party to act with this understanding. They caution all persons against throwing away their votes for any democrat, as every democratic representative elected would so much increase the opposition to the modification of the law and thereby prevent it. They then proceed to advise all persons opposed to the law to trust to the liberality of the whig party in whom, they would feign believe, that the people, have the utmost confidence. What! still trust to the liberality of the whig party, when the Legislature of 1838 enacted and the Legislature of 1839 sanctioned that law, over a large majority of the members of which they had the most absolute control, and might have prevented it? And what are the promises which they would hold out to the people to allure them to vote for the whigs? They say some modification of the present law, but what modification they do

not say. Therefore the whole of all they recommend is to trust to the liberality of the whig party, and we, the leaders, can do better for you, the people, than you can do for yourselves. Here again is the old federal doctrine, that the people are incapable of governing themselves and they are kindly advised to trust implicitly to their liberality for the maintenance and support of their just rights and dearest privileges.

A DEMOCRAT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO 'A WHIG OF QUINCY.'

In the last Quincy Patriot there appeared a communication, signed "A Whig of Quincy," in which the independent course of the paper is highly commended as furnishing a vehicle of communication for each political party for the free discussion of all topics important to either of them, and thus submitting the issue between the parties to the determination of the People to whom it rightfully belongs. To this we have no objection, but the doctrine seems rather paradoxical for a whig, and we should think, would not be received by the whig party generally as sound doctrine, who are continually asserting their disbelief in the capacity of the people to govern themselves, and that the hardy yeomanry are only fit for the plough.

Yet your correspondent seems to be greatly agitated and alarmed at the appearance of several democratic articles in your paper for several weeks past, and fears that they will still be continued, and hence he concludes the necessity of his taking up his pen in defence of the whig party, and commences his introductory communication in the true pharisaical manner of a whig, that he shall meet error with truth. What, Mr. Editor, would be more wonderful than to behold a whig supporting his party by publishing the truth? Was you ever gratified by any such development? Certainly this whig of Quincy could not have consulted his party before making this rash avowal. Have not the whig party for months past been laboring to show that the democratic party is responsible for every objectionable measure of the Legislature of the last and the preceding session, over whom the whigs had an absolute control, with a whig Governor too, to watch their interests with his power of approval or disapproval? They charge the passage of the law, regulating the sale of spirituous liquors and the refusal to modify or repeal that law, to the democrats. They charge the repeal of the militia bounty to members of volunteer companies, and in fact, every other objectionable measure originating and consummated where they had the most absolute control, to the democrats. How is it that this Whig of Quincy expects to prop up the tottering cause of the whigs by truth when the party generally support it by falsehoods like the foregoing? To say the least, he must have great confidence in his own skill and capacity to undertake what the whig party generally despair of doing. It appears to us, who are but a humble citizen, an act of great temerity, but without further comment at this time we will wait for the wonderful experiment of the Whig of Quincy to have its day, like that of Alchemy and cannot but conclude that it will pass away in like manner.

For the Quincy Patriot.

WATER EXCURSION.

FRIEND GREEN—Could I but make you and the readers of the Patriot fully aware of the happiness and rational enjoyment which a party from this (Neponset) village and vicinity richly participated in, while on an excursion among the Islands in our harbor last Monday, it would be a source of much gratification to me. But, sir, to say that we were happy, on the occasion referred to, would be too tame and indifferent language—to say, that prosperity and joy attended the excursion would be but faintly expressing our gratitude to the author of all good, and disposer of all events—to say, that excursion parties, composed of ladies and gentlemen, when properly conducted, are highly pleasing and conducive to happiness would be making an assertion too well founded and appreciated by all who have ever participated in them to need repetition, or much less arguments to prove the assertion true. But the immediate object of this communication is before me. A party, composed of men, women and children, took an excursion last Monday in the sloop Brilliant, Capt. Beals of Hingham, and a brilliant vessel she is too, I will assure you, and in my opinion, and I believe it was the opinion of all on board, that Capt. Beals is as worthy and accommodating gentleman as ever manned a helm or commanded a vessel. The party numbered one hundred and twenty-two. You will of course think we had a full cargo; I can say without fear of contradiction that it was a valuable cargo.

The party was organized by choosing Rev. Bradley Miner, President, the writer of this hasty sketch, Clerk, and Messrs. William Pierce, William A. Gilbert and Dr. Samuel Mulliken, managers. Although we did not succeed in obtaining many fish, nor indeed did we have many "glorious nibbles," yet our worthy caterer, Mr. Ford, had made ample provision for the most fastidious in those piping days of temperance and Grahamism, and also for the epicure. The party was composed of clergymen, professors of religion and non-professors, members of the temperance and the anti-temperance parties, abolitionists and anti-abolitionists, democrats and whigs, resistants and non-resistants, old men and young men, old women and young women, etc. By the by, the portion of the party under the head of young women (I mean particularly single young women) would grace the halls of Queen Victoria. My reason for this, for the enumeration of the several parties above, is for the purpose of astonishing you and all who may read this sketch. Not a discord was heard (excepting those that came from the musical performers on the occasion,) nor a single dispute arose, to my knowledge, during the

whole day. Now, sir, say you are completely confounded and astonished. This fact alone is worthy of this imperfect record of the proceedings of this interesting excursion.

Had I the mental, versatile and imaginative powers of a Young or a Milton, I would ascend on the airy pinions of imagination and picture in vivid and glowing colors all of the scenes of the day. I would speak of the western breeze which wafted us on the calm and placid bosom of the ocean among the Islands of Boston Harbor, or I might with propriety say, among the diamonds placed by the God of Nature on the brow of the Atlantic—the cool breeze from the east which propitious nature in her plenitude seemed to introduce for the purpose, expressly to dispel the superabundant heat occasioned by the vertical rays of a summer's sun. But I will hasten to the omega of this sheet by introducing a few specimens of the sentiments presented on the occasion which were responded to over good cool lemonade.

The Union—May the next state admitted into this union be the state of matrimony.

Celibacy—the only free state: Celibacy—the only state which requires to be admitted into the union.

The Prospect—May the present serene sky above us—the delightful prospects around us—the deep, deep, unruddled ocean beneath us, and the smiling ladies before us, concentrate their influence to render this an excursion of joy and happiness.

Woman—Sampson was strong, but the love of woman is stronger.

"A woman's love is like the rock,
That every tempest braves,
And stands secure amidst the shock
Of ocean's wildest waves;
And blest is he to whom repose
Within its shade is given;
The world, with all its cares and woes,
Seems less like earth than heaven."

Old Dorchester—May the amusements and recreations of her sons and daughters ever be as innocent and delightful as the present.

The Scene—The sky is beautiful—the sun is there; the earth is beautiful—the sun is there; the sea is beautiful—the sun is there.

That heart which is not sensibly affected by this day's pleasures and enjoyments is as cold and indifferent as the under wave of a winter's midnight.

If we would be as happy as God has given us capacities to be, virtue, morality and religion must prompt all our actions.

May the respective individuals composing this party remember this day for good.

The Children—May the parents and guardians of the children of this party train up those important responsibilities committed to their care and protection in such a manner as that they will be a blessing to those kind friends who protect them—a blessing to the church—a blessing to the country and the world.

Happiness—May we all be truly happy for happiness is the result of goodness, and goodness consists in love to God and love to man.

Our Return—May a prosperous breeze waft us on the placid bosom of the ocean safely back to our "home, sweet home."

I close with a

"Strong omen in my heart
That we shall meet again."

VERMONT PUEB.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1839.

BARNSTABLE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. The interest daily increases in this grand jubilee, which is to take place on Tuesday, the 3d of September next. The pavilions for dining and dancing are to be constructed upon a larger scale than was first anticipated, so rapid has been the sale of tickets. The arrangements for the ball in the evening are such as will eclipse all former occasions. The young ladies of Barnstable, so says the courteous editor of the Patriot of that place, are also on the *qui vive*, and are making preparations for dressing and decorating the dancing pavilion and saloons in a tasteful and appropriate manner.

The steamer Bangor is to leave Boston on the Saturday previous to the celebration, with the New England Guards, the Brass Band, and other guests, and will return on Sunday, to leave again for Barnstable on Monday, with those who shall seasonably procure passage in her. She will leave Barnstable again on Wednesday, after the celebration, for Boston.

Friend Pinney reserve a ticket for our humble self, so that we can partake and participate in the joyful festivities of the occasion, as we intend to be present.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW. The August number of this unrivalled periodical leaves nothing for its warmest friends to desire in the way of improvement—it seems to us a perfect commercial work which must be of immense importance to the mercantile interests of the country. The article on the "Theory of Money and Banks," by our esteemed fellow-townsmen, Charles F. Adams, Esq., is a lucid, practical and philosophical exposition of the subjects upon which it treats. The tact and ability displayed by the editor is worthy of all praise, and we are glad to hear that the success which the Merchant's Magazine has thus far received is almost unprecedented. Published by Freeman Hunt, 142 Fulton Street, New York City. G. Oscar Bartlett, 133 Washington Street, Boston publisher. Agency at this office.

A CURIOSITY. The public have long heard of the "striped pig" which astonished the people of Dedham at a late militia muster. The citizens of this place are informed that his swinish majesty lives in reality on the premises of Mr. J. V. Clark, Washington Street. The attention of the community is called to this fact because it is considered an important item that such a prodigy exists. There is nothing figurative about it. He is of reputable ancestry and of legitimate descent, and can be seen, we presume, by the lovers of natural history, at all seasons and hours, at his residence, in the enclosure of the above-named gentleman.

How we Go. We understand a number of our citizens had a steamboat ride the present week—rather a picked company, as we suppose, not seeing or hearing of any tickets to be obtained. Rumor says they went and returned—but they did not go where they purposed to, nor all return as they went. We do not learn, however, that there were any lives lost, and we believe, each returned home, either by land or water, each husband, eventually, (if not the first night) finding his own wife and each wife her husband, and the children at home, after a somewhat protracted orphanage, discovering their fathers and mothers present in real life. It is rumored, also, that some of the company dined somewhere (particulars not told). It seems pretty generally understood that the Captain either did not know how, or was not specially inclined to be very obsequious to the wants, wishes or convenience of his guests. But as "all's well that ends well," we trust they will have a good making up, and when they next go abroad, we advise them to "take van fair start altogether." That's a happy voyage when all hands land safe after the scudlings and tossings of the ocean.

Pic Nic Parties. The season for these delightful entertainments has arrived, and several have been held in different portions of the land. The 'Ladies of Quincy' gave us an interesting one the last season, and those who took the lead in it discharged the duties which they engaged in with much eclat and to general approbation. Could an afternoon be spent more agreeably or profitably at the present time? We have heard it intimated that it would while away a warm day most agreeably. The ladies, if they should again engage, would undoubtedly do themselves honor, and the gentlemen would, as usual, feel that the time was well employed, and the literati, no doubt, afford some pleasing speeches on the occasion. As Quincy is deservedly renowned for the patriotism of her sons, may she be equally famed for the philanthropic and praise-worthy deeds of her daughters.

BANK FAILURE. The Midding Interest Bank, in Boston, was closed by injunction from the Supreme Court, on application of the Bank Commissioners, on the 5th inst. It is said that the reputation of the Bank had been bad among the knowing ones, for some time past, and that it had been allowed to go on, by sufferance of the Commissioners, for the last six months, on the promise of bettering its condition, which it has failed essentially to do. It is said that there is no doubt but that the bills will all be redeemed at their full value. The principal loss will fall on the stockholders, but how much their deficiency will be, is not now known. The capital stock was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and it is said that there are over one hundred thousand dollars of their bills in circulation. Bill holders are advised not to make a sacrifice on their bills.

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY. The science of chemistry is well known to afford many sources of amusement as well as utility to the community. Mr. James Wyman has favored the inhabitants of our village with four lectures on this science and administered the Nitrous Oxide Gas to several individuals to general admiration. We attended one of the lectures and were not a little amused to witness the various effects of this gas upon different persons.

STRIPPED SNAKE. Mr. Thomas J. Noyes of this place, killed, in the rear of his house, a striped snake, three feet six inches in length, with twenty-eight young ones.

NOTICES.

It is expected that the Rev. O. A. Skinner will preach at the Universalist Meeting-house, TO-MORROW. Services commence at the usual hours.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from four to seven o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee it was unanimously
Resolved, That it is expedient for the Whig Young Men of the Commonwealth to hold a Convention early in the ensuing autumn, for taking measures to secure the continued success of the cause of sound principles in Massachusetts, and, so far as on Massachusetts depends, the ultimate triumph of that cause in the nation at large.

Resolved, That WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of September be recommended as the time, and the town of Worcester as the place for holding said Convention, and that these votes be published in the newspapers throughout the Commonwealth as a call upon the Whig Young Men, in the various towns, to make seasonable choice of twice as many delegates as their towns respectively are entitled to, members in the State Legislature to represent them in said Convention accordingly. By order of the Whig State Central Committee, WILLIAM BRIGHAM, Secretary.

A convention of delegates from the democratic citizens of the several towns in this Commonwealth will be held at Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported for Lieutenant Governor at the ensuing election, and to take such measures to secure the ascendancy of democratic principles in Massachusetts as may then be deemed expedient. The democratic citizens of the several towns are requested to elect as many delegates to said convention as they are entitled to Representatives in the Legislature.

By order of Democratic State Committee, SETH J. THOMAS, Chairman. WILLIAM H. SEAR, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this town, at Christ Church, on Sunday last, by Rev. Mr. Wolcott, Capt. Bailey Loring of Duxbury, to Miss Mary T. Bassett of Hingham.
By Rev. Mr. Cornell, Mr. Alfred Caverly to Miss Sarah A. Jones.
Mr. Robert B. Chamberlain, Jr., to Miss Elizabeth Johnston.
Capt. John W. Shaw to Miss Susannah Newcomb.
Mr. William Ensign of Roxbury, to Miss Harriet Dunfee of this place.
In Waltham, Mr. Joseph A. Faxon of Newton, to Miss Susan Mead.

DIED.

In this town, James, son of Mr. Thomas Cannon, aged 18 months.
In Bedford, (Mass.) 2d inst. Mrs. Sarah, relict of Mr. Nathaniel Page, and mother of Capt. Benjamin Page of this place, aged 92.

QUINCY LIGHT INFANTRY. This company, at meeting last Friday afternoon to fill vacancies, made choice of Col. Minot Thayer of Braintree as Lieutenant and Gen. Fisher A. Kingsbury of Weymouth as Ensign. These gentlemen declined the honors conferred on being waited upon by a committee.

Peach Orchard Coal.

THE Genuine Peach Orchard Coal, for sale at the head of Quincy Canal, by
C. WHITE & CO.
Quincy, Aug. 10.

Worsted Flowers & Rug Work.

THE Ladies of Quincy, desirous of being instructed in the above branches, are informed that Mrs. Dwell is prepared to give lessons on these Ornaments at her residence in Washington Street, where specimens of her work can be seen.
Terms fifty cents per lesson or four dollars a course.
Quincy, Aug. 10.

Lost.

ON Sunday, the 4th inst., not far from the Episcopal Church in Quincy, a GLOVE, with the name of A. E. Boynton, marked on the wrist. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.
ABIEL E. BOYNTON.
Weymouth, Aug. 10.

Pig Lost.

STRAYED from the enclosure of the subscriber about the 20th of July, a PIG, two months old. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the same to
J. V. CLARK.
Quincy, Aug. 10.

Wm. Henry Fuller.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
New Orleans.
OFFERS his services for the transaction of commission business generally. Office in Boston, Thomas B. Vose, Esq., corner Broad and Water Street.
REFERENCES.
THOMAS B. VOSE, Esq., } Boston.
GEORGE H. Kuhn, Esq., }
HENRY H. FULLER, Esq., }
ISAAC BRIDGE & CO., New Orleans.
Boston, Aug. 3.

Instruction in Dancing.

MR. LOVET STIMSON, Teacher of Dancing, respectfully acquaints the inhabitants of Quincy that he will commence on FRIDAY, the ninth of August, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hall of Hancock House, a School for the instruction of Young Ladies, Masters and Misses in the accomplishment of Dancing. The lessons, twenty-four in number, will be given on the afternoons of Fridays from seven to eight, and on the mornings of Saturdays from seven to eight o'clock.

Mr. Stimson will pay especial attention to the manners and deportment of the pupils entrusted to his charge, and fit them for correct carriage and address in the drawing room; by the polite, this is truly considered an essential part of dancing tuition.

Terms of instruction—one dollar to be paid at entrance and seven at the close of the quarter.

Those who would like to attend this school will please leave their names with Mr. French at the Hancock House by the first of August ensuing.
Quincy, July 20.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the person who entered the garden of the subscriber on Wednesday night last and plundered therefrom.
JOHN GREEN.
Quincy, July 13.

West India Goods Store.

Wholesale and Retail.
THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the building situated on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, at which place they have on hand and offer for sale, at the lowest Boston cash prices, a complete assortment of
SHIP AND FAMILY STORES,
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAM, BEEF, PORK, &c., &c.
Also—A general assortment of WOODEN, EAST-INDIA, CROCKERY AND HARD WARE.
All business at said store will be transacted under the firm of
HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & CO.
N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the town without any extra expense to the purchaser.
BENJAMIN HINCKLEY,
GEORGE NEWCOMB,
LEWIS NEWCOMB.
Quincy, July 13.

Auction Business.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Auctioneer, respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he is ready to wait upon those who may require his services in the disposal of property.
THOMPSON BAXTER.
Quincy, May 13.

Granite Bridge.

THE Stockholders in the Granite Bridge Corporation are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of said Corporation will be held at the Railway House in Milton, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of August, three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Officers of said Corporation and to transact other business which may legally come before them. A Dividend has been declared and will be paid the holders of Stock on the first instant, on the day the annual meeting.

By order of the President and Directors, OTIS SHEPARD, Clerk.
Dorchester, Aug. 3.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, near Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, TURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.
WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 5.

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE undersigned will pay the above reward for such information as will lead to the detection of those persons who damaged a Pump and Well of subscriber, and a pair of Shears for housing stock belonging to Charles Hardwick & Co.
ISAAC BAY.
Quincy, May 4.

Nathaniel F. Safford,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Milton, Mass.
Office near Milton Bridge.
Milton, Feb. 9.

Wanted Immediately.

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, for which sum will be given by a mortgage of Real Estate, fifteen hundred dollars, and situated in this town.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
Quincy, April 6.

Red Ash Coal.
NOW landing from the Sch. Mary, Capt. Snel-
 lying at Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, first qu-
 ty of Red Ash Coal. For sale at the lowest mar-
 prices by
HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co
 Quincy, July 27. 3w

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ELEGIC STANZAS.

Written on the death of Edward A. Vazie of this town, who died July 24th, 1839.

The golden sunlight brightly streamed,
To all imparting health and joy;
And through his mother's lattice gleamed
Upon a pale and suffering boy.

For years disease within his frame
Had placed the stamp of anguish there;
Yet from his lips no murmur came,
His brow was calm, serene and fair.

'Twas sad upon his face to gaze
That wan and pale was beaming bright—
To think where life his brightest rays
Now shed, most soon be endless night.

The scene is changed, on Edward's face
That lately shone so bright and fair;
Cold death his signet hand has placed
And left him sleeping tranquil there.

But while our loss we feel most sore,
And sigh once more his face to see,
Religion bids us cease deplore,
And points, our Father-God, to Thee.

On hope's bright wings to take our flight
To regions of the upper air,
And from pain in spotless white,
Behold our Edward shining there.

TOO SOON.

Too soon! too soon! how oft that word
Comes o'er the spirit like a spell;
Awakening mournful chord
That in the human heart may dwell!

Of hopes that perished in their noon—
Of youth decayed—too soon, too soon!
Too soon, too soon—it is a sound
To dim the light with many a tear,
As bitterly we gaze around,
And find how few we love are here;

Al!—when shall we again commune
With those we lost too soon—too soon!
Too soon, too soon—how wild that tone
Bursts on our dearest hours of bliss,
And leaves us silent and alone,
To muse on such a theme as this;

No frown upon the quiet moon,
Whose parting light comes all too soon!
Too soon, too soon—if e'er were thine
The joys, the fears, the hopes of love;
If thou hast knelt before the shrine
Of beauty, in some starlight grove;

Whose lips, young roses, breathed of June,
Thou wept those words—too soon, too soon.
Too soon is stamped on every leaf,
In characters of dim decay;
Too soon is writ in tears of grief!
On all things fading fast away!

Oh! is there one terrestrial boon,
Our hearts lose not too soon—too soon.

ANECDOTES.

RETOUR COURTOUS. One of those tin peddlars with which New England is so much infested, called recently at a certain house, and made the usual inquiry, whether any tin ware was wanted? A young lady humorously replied, "Yes, I should like a tin side saddle!" The polite young travelling merchant very courteously replied, "I have not any on hand, but I can make you one." Then untying a rope from his cart, he added, "I will take your measure, if you please!"—*Boston Traveller.*

PRECOCITY. "Ma," said a little girl the other day who had scarcely entered her teens, "Ma, ma! I get married!" "Why, child," said the anxious mother, "what upon earth put that into your head?" "Cause all the other girls are getting married as fast as they can, and I want to, too," she replied. "Well, you must ask such a thing. Don't you never ask me such a foolish question again. Married! indeed! I never heard the like!" "Well, ma, if I can't have a husband, ma! I have a piece of bread and butter!"—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A CUNNING ROGUE. A cabin-boy on board a man-of-war, was called up to be flogged for some misdemeanor, little Jack went trembling and crying, confessed his fault and then said, "Won't you wait till I say my prayers before you whip me?" "Yes," was the reply, "Well, then," replied Jack, looking up and smiling triumphantly, "I'll need say 'em."

JACK'S OPINION. Two sailors quarreling, one called the other a lobsided son of a gun. "I am not crooked-er than you," was the reply. "You lie," retorted the other, "you are so infernally crooked, that if you were to put a ten-penny nail in your mouth it would come out a cork-screw."

HOW TO SETTLE. A gentleman addressing a lady whom he was partial to, and who had several articles of his in her possession, said, "Madam I shall present my bill to you shortly, for payment." "You will have to take it out in bills," replied the lady.

FEMALE WIT. A lady crossing the ferry on a very rainy day, with a maid in her hat, exclaimed, "Oh, for a little air, for it's very hot." "La me," said a witty young Miss beside her, "you have a delightful little hair, (air) already."

A MARTYR. "What are you down there for?" said a gentleman in one of the Mississippi towns to a loafer who was lying in the gutter. "Me! oh, I've only fallen a martyr to the Gallon Law, that's all."

RATHER PERSONAL. "Your dress, madam, is a bottle green," said a gentleman the other morning to a lady. "And your face is a bottle blue, sir," was the reply. "You are a wit, madam, I perceive." "And I perceive, that you are not. Good morning, sir."

TO KILL THE DEVIL. A country girl attending a Quaker meeting, was asked by a friend how she liked it. "Like it! why I see no sense in sitting for hours without saying a word; it is enough to kill the devil." "Yes, my dear," replied he, "that is just what we want."

FORETHOUGHT. On his death bed, a distinguished humorist requested that a friend should be invited to his funeral. "Because," sobbed out the dying man, "it is a civility I can never repay."

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of **RUPTURE**, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 204, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit in exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and afford a more portable and perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and to the pecuniary interest of his customers, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of the following: Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salter's Ball and Socket; Farris'; Sherman's Patent French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and is competent to accommodate them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. ly

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for **COSTIVENESS**, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being subject to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous medicines. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by **J. S. Harrison**, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

Quincy, April 8. ly

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications (published by W. H. S. Green, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The **LADY'S BOOK**, now united with Mrs. Hale's **Ladies Magazine**—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The **RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE**, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The **MECHANICS' MAGAZINE**, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. ly

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. ly

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its variable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous, but in all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corrupt them, which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill-swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health, and to save them from the expense of the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your Life Pills, and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have been occasionally obliged to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I have done from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

Quincy, Sept. 2. ly

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks. Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, May 5. ly

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, of the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$5.
Christian Examiner, \$4.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
The Register of New Inventions, etc. \$1.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.
Lady's Book, \$3.
American Pheonological Journal, \$2.
Annals of Education, \$3.
Parley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

Quincy, Dec. 29. ly

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway), Milton.
All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7. ly

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he has prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line. By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15. ly

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22. ly

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.

Quincy, March 10. ly

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, D. C. January 8th, 1835, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practiced by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now ascribe which nature has intended, that all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting out of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter shall be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-curt; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so, when the bowels are closed, the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ends the scene.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

A number of literary novelties, curious historical legends, American reminiscences, and Indian traditions, are already in preparation. Indeed, every subject within the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced in its plan; and it has received the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain, as a refined and elegant repository of belles lettres.

In entering for the general taste, we shall never omit to sit aside a due proportion of space for the special amusement and edification of the ladies of America, in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

All this—much, together will form a volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with splendid engravings and superb music, is furnished at the trifling expense of five dollars the year.

Subscriptions received at the Quincy Patriot office by **JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.**

Quincy, July 13. ly

To the Afflicted.

DR. RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHERBERRY WINE BITTERS, for the cure of all those prevalent diseases, called *Dyspepsia, Bilious or Liver Complaint, Dizziness or Headach, Wandering or Settled Pains, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Piles*, and all general derangement of health, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels, which have been justly styled the store-house of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford and Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whiton, Hingham; Lazell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Harvey Clapp, Walpole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; Wm. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Andover; A. J. C. Smith, Dedham; J. S. Carpenter, Sharon; J. E. Sumner & Co. and N. Carpenter, Foxboro'; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Savills and S. W. Dix, Needham; E. T. Waver, Braintree; BRIEGLER & CARTER and E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

March 9. 6m

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has designated it *Tomatine*. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, &c.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

Quincy, July 21. ly

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance.

Quincy, April 27. ly

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas O. Sylvester, and will carry on the Blacksmithing business in all its various branches. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, April 27. ly

New Bonnets.

JUST received by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a fashionable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of English, Fancy and Plain Stuffs, of the most recent fashions; Italian and American do. of all sizes, both open work and plain; Willows and Palm Leaf do.; a complete assortment of Plain, Fancy and Plaid Ribbons; Laces, Wrought Bands, Collars, Capes, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she offers, together with a general assortment of MOURNING ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, April 6. ly

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.**

Quincy, Jan. 7. ly

New York Mirror.

Seventeenth Volume.

NO volume of the New York Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months our subscription list has increased with rapidly altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our old correspondents will continue to furnish original papers on a great variety of subjects interesting to the general reader, and new writers have been engaged for special purposes. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox will write from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an American gentleman who holds a high rank in the estimation of his countrymen as a graceful and easy writer, will furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris.

In the course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular music will be published—selected by Messrs. Berkeley, Horn, Russell, Knight, etc.

Six superb engravings will be given, engraved by Danforth, Barker, etc., from original designs and portraits by West, Ingram, Chapman, etc.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc., from original designs.

While we shall never forget that the New York Mirror is purely an American work, we shall not on that account, exclude interesting extracts from English works of merit—and shall also continue our translations from the French, German and other European languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

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forever, and that, too, by his own folly. St. Clair had approached the very edge of the rock, and as the last word escaped her lips, in stepping forward, his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the sea.

"What in the name of the Holy St. Mark can that be, Antonio?"

"Save him, Antonio, Martinez one of the Signors has fallen into the sea. Are not your nets spread beneath the 'Lady's Leap'?"

"Twas the voice of Francisco, the gondolier, calling to the fishermen, and in an instant he swept to their side."

"Ay, that they are, and strong ones they be to, and as good as any fisher in Venice can boast, and if the Signor has fallen in them, we will soon bring him safe to land again."

The net was accordingly raised, and the Lord of St. Clair rescued from a watery grave.

"Look to the lady," said one of the fishers, as they reached the rock. "Twas Inez, lying upon her face. When she heard the plunge, she ran down the rock to the gondola, that lay some few rods distant, and having succeeded in making Francisco understand her, and seeing him depart, she fainted and fell with her forehead to the rock. Harold and Isabelle had heard the screams, and reached there as they were taking St. Clair from the net. He soon recovered as he was only stunned by the fall, and had swooned in the sea."

"Dearest Inez, can you forgive me? Her head fell upon his bosom, and her tears mingled with the salt water."

It was near midnight when the gondola left the 'Hemlock Rock.' The fair moon looked out lovingly on the still waters—bright vesper with her sad and streaming light shone like a beacon in the far-off living blue—while every lesser star seemed to glow and burn with renewed brilliancy, for although they had been weeping over the bright-eyed flowers, their tears only half-veiled their loveliness. A soft breeze had sprung up, as it were, from the bosom of the sea, and trembled over the waves like the last quivering notes of a lute's broken string. The oars were glancing in the moonlight—the gondola was gliding merrily along by the beautiful villas that lie on the banks of the Brenta, when the low tones of a guitar fell upon the ear.

"Softly, softly, my good Francisco, rest your oars, and listen."

The boat accordingly paused opposite the villa from which the music seemed to proceed. After a short prelude, a voice of exquisite melody, and in the softest Italian, sang—

"Oh! touch the chords lightly,
For sweetly she slumbers,
And round her plays brightly
A vision of wonders.
For her dreams are purer
Than the dew drop of even,
And angels now lure her
To the blue of their heaven."

The wind's gentle breathing
Disturbs not her repose,
Whilst the wild flowers waving
With the dewy-gem'd rose,
Their sweets are distilling,
And the soft summer air
With fragrance is filling,
And waves over her there."

Sleep on, then, my bright one,
For 'bove thee is beaming
The eve-star whose beauty
Shall gild thy young dreaming—
Then touch the chords lightly,
For sweetly she slumbers,
And round her plays brightly
A vision of wonders."

The voice of the serenader ceased and the gondola resumed its motion.

"May our bridal, dearest Inez," whispered St. Clair as they stepped upon the shore, "May our bridal prove as joyous, and our union as blissful, as though I had never thought of a Love-Test."

THE DRY GOODS SALESMAN.

Probably no class of the community are more annoyed and perplexed, at times, than our clerks in the retail dry goods stores; but as in all other business there are some bright spots, some moments of requital. The other day, happening in one of our most extensive dry goods shops, two very pretty, elegantly dressed ladies came in, in which of course monopolized the whole attendance of the clerks, and the less important customer, the writer of this, was left in the back ground, where, partially detained on business, but more particularly from the attraction before him, he concluded to "see it out," and egad, a most salutary lesson learned.

"I will look at your new style handkerchiefs," said one of the ladies.

"Have you received any new satins lately," interrupted the other.

The clerks fly about, open a dozen different boxes, display all the rich satins, etc., with various expressions of delight for having been so fortunate as to obtain such rare articles, and most solemnly avow that they are "dog cheap"—"afforded for less than any other store in town"—"were bought at auction during the pressure in New York;" that Mrs. — had just taken one of those shawls, and Miss — had just left the store with a dress from that beautiful, rich, heavy piece of satin!"

"Those shawls are rather pretty," said one of the ladies.

"Yes, tolerable, but they look rather cheap—not of the latest style," said the other.

"Yes, I think they are altogether too common. Haven't you any that are better and more fashionable than these," said the other.

Here divers other boxes were opened and displayed, with an additional inducement by way of speech, of purchasing.

"Oh me! Why those were out of fashion a year ago! But what is the price of those you first showed us?"

"Five dollars."

"Five dollars! My—why Mrs. — paid ten for one the other day. We want a better article than these. We didn't call to purchase

plebian handkerchiefs, sir!" exclaimed the ladies, evidently affronted, and were for making off, when one of the clerks (a yankee,) with great coolness observed, "by the way ladies, Mr. — has just returned from New York, and if I am not greatly mistaken, he has two or three shawls in his trunk, which he purchased the day he left, intending one for his wife and the others—"

"O! let us see them—do bring them out!" exclaimed the damsels with apparent delight.

The clerk having previously laid aside two of the prettiest of the first lot exhibited, runs back to the counting room, fumbles over a lot of trunks, etc., and returns, carefully unfolds the "very costly articles," and with the most grave and dignified expression, observes, "there is not, ladies, probably, another shawl in the whole western country like that; and this is just like it, only it has not got the Cerverestockno border on it."

"Beautiful! I declare I must have that," says one; "I never! I say coz, you take one, and I'll take the other—what's the price?"

The clerk gave one of those knowing looks, hesitated a little, then observed; "Really, ladies, I don't know what to do—I expect I have done wrong in showing them—I—"

"O, now don't try to get off—we are determined to have these shawls—now what's the price?"

"Why, they cost—now ladies I am afraid I am doing wrong. Mr. — promised his wife he'd get her the prettiest shawl in New York, when he went on last spring, and I am afraid I should get my ears pulled if I should—"

"We can't help that—what's the price?"

"Why they cost one ten and the other fifteen dollars, but I am afraid I am doing wrong to sell these shawls."

"Coz, (aside) how much money have you?"

"Twenty dollars."

"Have you—well, here is just a five dollar bill. Here, sir, there is your change—we'll take the shawls."

"Yes, well, I'll wrap them up—but I really don't know what Mrs. — will say."

Moral—When you are ignorant of the value of an article, never insult a Yankee Clerk.—St. Louis Republican.

FINDING FAULT.

Some men make their wives very miserable by a thoughtless habit of finding fault with every thing which comes in their way. This habit is very apt to find indulgence at the table. Many a faithful wife has toiled during the hours of a forenoon to prepare a well dressed dinner for her husband. Many a time, perhaps, she has congratulated herself upon the success which she supposed had attended her efforts, as she looked over the bountiful dishes she had prepared; and she had waited almost with impatience for the return of her husband, that she might for once receive the smile of his approbation. He came. But it was his habit to find fault. It was part of his business at table. The usual amount of it was indulged on this occasion. "The potatoes are half raw." "The steak is overdone—altogether overdone—I like steaks cooked rare—I have said that often enough." "The gravy is thin—it reminds me of water gruel." "I ate a capital pudding at the hotel the other day—I wish I could have such a one at home." These sentences, perhaps, were uttered thoughtlessly, and with no bad intention; but O, ye fathers, do ye not know that such sayings, thoughtlessly though they be—and they are often entirely uncalled for—know ye not that such sayings sting the heart? A woman toils with pleasure if she finds her endeavors are appreciated, but her soul is discouraged when her husband rewards her devotion to his enjoyments and convenience, only by frowns, sneers, and complaints. The man who heedlessly or intentionally finds fault on every occasion, only lays the foundation for his own sorrow, for he takes away an important motive which actuates the wife to faithfulness and pains-taking; and she must be more than a common woman, who, in the face of repeated faultfinding censoriousness can find a heart long to exert herself, only to receive again the same reward.

GATHERING SEEDS.

It will soon be time to think about gathering seeds of many kinds for next year. There are but few people who consider that plants as well as animals may be much improved by selecting the best, most perfectly grown and earliest seed. The next year's crop will not only by this means be increased in quantity, but its quality will also be improved. All kinds of seeds that grow in husks or pods should be suspended from the ridgepole or rafter in the garret where they will dry gradually. Great care should be taken to keep them from an excess of moisture which will cause them to mould and destroy the germinative principle; and on the other hand, they will not be so good if they are shell-dried (especially if it is done before they are not perfectly ripe) and placed in the sun or any situation where they dry very rapidly: they thus become shrivelled and will not so readily vegetate, though the vital principle may not be destroyed. The seeds of squashes, pumpkins, cucumbers, melons, etc., should be carefully cleaned from the pulp which surrounds them and then placed in a situation where they will dry gradually, being every day stirred up or turned to prevent their moulding. Seed after being thus prepared, may be preserved almost any length of time in a perfectly good state by packing them in pulverized charcoal and keeping them in a dry place, or stopping them entirely in a glass bottle.—Maine Farmer.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

QUINCY FROM 1820 TO 1830.

Not twenty summers have come and gone since the granite business began to assume much importance in Quincy. Since then what changes! The rugged hill tops of the town have been shorn of their antediluvian coverings,

stratum upon stratum of granite cleft asunder, and by untiring manual labour converted into human fabrics that now are the pride of many a city. The valueless hills and wilds in the western portion of Quincy, that had hitherto slumbered almost uninterrupted from human intrusion, began to be visited and valued. Mines were in them, not of the precious metals to be sure, but a far better commodity for the happiness and morals of community, the dark blue seinite; and, as if it were intended that no one man should be the fortunate possessor of the whole—that no insatiable spirit of monopoly should sway, aloof from competition, that *vis insita* of enterprise, we find this mineral diffused over hundreds of acres of our soil and possessed perhaps by as many owners as acres. It is the staple commodity of Quincy—much of her wealth—inexhaustible as the coal mines of Britain and her dependencies, and like them, the further their depths are penetrated by the iron hand of toil, the better the quality of material. The reputation of this stone for twenty years past has been constantly ascending. In 1824, the Quincy Market and United States Branch Bank in Boston were erected, in part, of Quincy granite. In 1826, the Stone Temple of Quincy was reared of this imperishable material. In 1829, the foundation of the Tremont House was projected and in due time the building completed with Quincy granite. Other public edifices soon multiplied. Bunker Hill Monument, that is destined to stand to the age of the Egyptian Pyramids, passed from the hills of Quincy to the battlefield of Charlestown; and, while history will tell with pride, that Quincy has given three Presidents to the Union, it will as legibly record the fact that the monument on Bunker's Hill was from the beginning, a component part of her soil. The stone business has done much for Quincy and it is yet to do more. Our population has more than doubled since 1820. The whole features of the town have undergone a goodly change. Our streets, our dwellings, our sanctuaries, our schools, our pecuniary resources have greatly increased, and the herculean enterprise of those sons of New Hampshire and the "Green Mountains" who have come hither to settle among us for "weal or woe," aided by the native energy of our Quincy born townsmen, has placed this town at the present day, on the first rank of prosperous growth.

The year 1822 will be memorable for the magnificent donation of Ex-President John Adams to the town of Quincy, consisting of five different parcels of land, in all about one hundred and seventy acres, and one of the most valuable libraries in Massachusetts of over three thousand volumes. Now, this property cannot be valued less than twenty-five thousand dollars. At a town meeting held November 4, 1822, it was "Voted, That the Adams library committee be directed to cause six hundred copies of the catalogue of books belonging to the library to be printed, together with the deeds and records of the town, respecting the donation as they may think proper for the use of the inhabitants." By a reference to this pamphlet, found on almost every family book-shelf of Quincy, a clear history will be shown of the extent and conditions of the venerable ex-president's bequest to the town. The proceedings, abounding in chaste and patriotic language, are correct copies from the original records. In the year 1826, the Quincy Canal was completed after many obstacles at a cost exceeding ten thousand dollars. And it is a remarkable coincidence that the granite railway was finished at the same time, cost estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. The proceedings of Quincy respecting the proposed routes of the railway were certainly not marked by its characteristic wisdom and liberality.

The selectmen of Quincy from 1821 to 1824 were Messrs. Edmund Billings, Daniel Spear and John Whitney. Capt. Whitney was virtually the chairman. In 1824, Mr. William Wood was substituted for Edmund Billings, and in 1825, James Hall vice Mr. Wood. In 1826 and 1827, Messrs. John Whitney, Daniel Spear and John Southey filled the offices of Selectmen, assessors, etc. In 1828, John Southey, William Wood and George Veazie. In 1829, General Thomas Taylor vice Mr. Veazie. In 1830, the board was composed of John Southey, Thomas Taylor and Elijah Spear. The town treasurers were Edmund Billings in 1820, Elisha Marsh for three years ending 1824, Lemuel Brackett from 1824 to 1827, and Noah Curtis from 1828 to the present time. Lemuel Brackett was chosen town clerk in 1825 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Veazie. Mr. William Seaver succeeded Mr. Brackett in this office in 1828 and continued as the town clerk until his removal from Quincy in 1833. In 1820, Hon. Thomas Greenleaf having been chosen one of the Governor's Council, Edward Miller, Esq. was elected to fill his place at the winter session of the Legislature. Mr. Miller was again elected in 1823 and 1824. In 1825, Noah Curtis, Esq. was associated with Mr. Miller as the representative from Quincy. Mr. Curtis ever after has declined being a candidate for re-election to that office. In 1826, Rev. Peter Whitney was returned a member of the Legislature and in 1827, Capt. John Whitney. In 1829, a sudden political revolution occurred in Quincy, old party lines were scattered to the four winds of heaven and a new organization formed. John Southey was the successful candidate for representative for five years after. The average annual sum raised from 1820 to 1830 for town and parochial purposes was about four thousand dollars. Population of Quincy in 1830, two thousand one hundred and ninety-two. Gain in ten years, five hundred and sixty-nine inhabitants.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

The communication of 'A Whig of Quincy' has aroused your democratic correspondent W.

and he opens his fusian battery with a tirade which shows the recklessness of his principles and the want of argument to defend the measures of "the party." Artifice, intrigue, and their kindred qualities, prominent characteristics of the democratic party, are the only weapons he advances to refute my remarks and to sustain his assertions. He harps about the license law, the bounty to uniform corps, etc., and if he be not ignorant of our legislative proceedings, does most wilfully misrepresent the doings of that body and labels the character of its members. His forlorn misrepresentations on the leading subjects agitated in the Legislature, upon which he builds his hopes, will be duly reviewed and corrected, proving statements by facts instead of assertions by sophistry, in subsequent communications. He says, it is an act of great temerity for the Whig of Quincy to defend the whig cause, the principles of which are identified with and interwoven in the spirit of our republican institutions of government. Does this democratic writer know the principles he so unhesitatingly condemns. He may wear the "collar" in hopes of "the spoils of victory," but every supporter of his country must regret his ignorance, especially of the King's English as manifested in his reply last week, and pity his want of moral sagacity. For the instruction of your fatuous correspondent, let a "Whig of Quincy" inform him relative to the cardinal measures of the whig party.

The principles of the whig party are identical with the doctrines contended for by the old republican party.

With the ancient democracy, the whigs believe that the people are capable of self-government and that their will is the only legitimate source of all power.

They believe that our government was instituted for the benefit of the whole people, without distinction of sect or party.

They believe that according to the clearly defined provisions of the Constitution the three great departments of the Government—Executive, Legislative, and Judicial—should be preserved distinct and inviolate—and that the attempts made by the present Executive to concentrate all power in his own hands, are dangerous to the liberties of the people, and destructive of the proper checks and balances provided by that sacred instrument.

They believe that the constitution enjoins the establishment of a sound, uniform and well regulated currency—the same for the governors as the governed—and they do not believe in providing gold and silver for the office holders, and rag money for the people.

They believe that retrenchment in the public expenditures—economy in their management—and honesty in their disbursement—are republican virtues, considered obsolete by our rulers at Washington, but essential to a pure and democratic administration of the Government.

They believe that the patronage of the Executive Department has increased to an alarming extent—that it is becoming a fearful engine for corrupting and enslaving the people—and that this immense patronage ought, and must be, diminished.

They believe that the power unconstitutionally usurped by the EXECUTIVE, should be restored to the PEOPLE.

They believe that the veto power should be restricted to its constitutional intent, and that the appointment of members of Congress to office is a great source of corruption upon the national legislature.

They believe that the custody of the public money should be removed from under the control of the Executive; and that the political power should be SEPARATED from the moneyed power of the nation.

They believe that the judicial department of the Government should be protected in the execution of its legal powers—that its independence should be preserved—and that all attempts of the Executive to tamper with its purity should be met with uncompromising opposition.

They believe that the Congress of the Union should perform its constitutional duty without Executive interference or control.

They believe that reform is loudly called for in all the Executive departments—that close and rigid conformity to legislative appropriations should be practised—and that a well digested and secure system of responsibility and strict accountability, should be organized and adhered to.

They further believe it to be their duty to oppose in all its forms a NATIONAL TREASURY BANK—to advocate one Presidential term—the election of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General by Congress—and the prohibition by law of all interference of officeholders with the freedom of Elections.

These are the doctrines for the establishment of which the whig party contend and they believe them to be essential for the preservation of the constitution and the permanency of our republican institutions.

A WHIG OF QUINCY.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1839.

To READERS. Owing to other pressing engagements, we have not been able to devote sufficient time and attention to editorial labors this week. This will account for the lack of matter, etc, which we will endeavor soon to repay.

BARRÉ GAZETTE. Will the editor of this journal point out the articles copied directly from his paper. If others extract without giving credit, and we make our selections from them, do not blame us for their blunders. Give every man his due is our motto.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. Two of the eighteen massive granite columns, intended for the Merchants' Exchange in the city of New York, weighing about thirty tons each, were removed during the present week from the stone quarry to Long Wharf, Quincy Point, there to be shipped for their destined location. They are thirty-two feet eight inches in length, and four feet two inches in diameter at the base. Thirty-seven yoke of oxen and five horses were employed in the removal of one of these columns to the wharf. The wagon, constructed expressly to convey them, weighed nearly nine tons. The passage of the first column through the village was announced by the ringing of the bells.

MIDDLING INTEREST BANK. The hearing of the President and Directors of this Institution, before the Supreme Court, upon the petition of the Bank Commissioners for a perpetual injunction was held last Saturday in Boston. The Bank, however, did not appear through any of its officers; consequently no defence was made, and the injunction was rendered perpetual by consent. The affairs of the Bank, according to law, must now go into the hands of a receiver, and be closed as soon as possible. The public will look to the Commissioners for some statement of the condition of this rotten concern, says the Boston Traveller; and it is hoped they will see fit to gratify that desire without unreasonable delay.

ELECTION RETURNS. Tennessee, it is generally admitted, has elected a democratic Governor over the whig incumbent. Whig majority last year in the State nearly twenty thousand.

Indiana, which stood in the last Congress six whigs and one democrat, has elected five or more democrats, leaving but one or two whigs.

In Kentucky, sufficient returns have not been received to warrant any definite conclusions. One whig Congressman has been elected by a small majority.

North Carolina still adheres to whig principles, as appears from the returns received.

The returns from Alabama are so incomplete as not to warrant a conclusion.

When the correct returns of these elections have been received, we shall hasten to lay them before our readers.

FIRE IN BRIGHTON. On Saturday afternoon last, a fire broke out in a barn in Brighton, which soon communicated to the house, and before any assistance could be procured both buildings were in flames. Some of the furniture was saved—but the loss will be about three thousand dollars. The fire was communicated by some boys playing with friction matches.

PUBLICATIONS. Several new works have been received and will be noticed hereafter.

NOTICES.

It is expected that the Rev. John Gregory will preach at the Universalist Meeting-house, TO-MORROW. Services commence at the usual hours.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from four to seven o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

The whigs of Braintree are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, at half past seven o'clock, to choose Delegates to attend the Young Men's Convention to be held at Worcester on the second Wednesday of September next. Per order of the Town Committee.

The Directors of the Quincy Democratic Association are requested to meet at the Hancock House, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock. A punctual attendance is desired. GEORGE BAXTER, Secretary.

The whig citizens of Quincy are hereby requested to meet at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25th of August instant, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend a Convention of the Whig Young Men of this Commonwealth to be held at Worcester, on the 11th day of September next. Per order of the Town Committee.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee it was unanimously

Voted, That it is expedient for the Whig Young Men of the Commonwealth to hold a Convention early in the ensuing autumn, for taking measures to secure the continued success of the cause of sound principles in Massachusetts, and so far as in Massachusetts depends, the ultimate triumph of that cause in the nation at large.

Voted, That WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of September be recommended as the time, and the town of Worcester as the place for holding said Convention, and that these votes be published in the newspapers throughout the Commonwealth as a call upon the Whig Young Men, in the various towns, to make seasonable choice of twice as many delegates as their towns respectively are entitled to members in the State Legislature to represent them in said Convention accordingly. By order of the Whig State Central Committee.

WILLIAM BRIGHAM, Secretary.

A convention of delegates from the democratic citizens of the several towns in this Commonwealth will be held at Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported for Lieutenant Governor at the ensuing election, and to take such measures to secure the ascendancy of democratic principles in Massachusetts as may then be deemed expedient. The democratic citizens of the several towns are requested to elect as many delegates to said convention as they are entitled to Representatives in the Legislature.

By order of Democratic State Committee.

SETH J. THOMAS, Chairman.

WILLIAM H. SPEAR, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this town, Mr. Henry Tilly to Mrs. Mary Brown. In Northampton, (N. H.) Aug. 15th, at the residence of Rev. Jonathan French, Rev. E. A. Abbott to Miss Sarah French.

In Portsmouth, (N. H.) Prof. Charles Brooks, late of

Hingham, to Mrs. Charlotte A. Lord.

In Watertown, (N. Y.) Zebulon H. Benton, Esq. to

Miss Caroline C., daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, Count

de Surville.

DIED.

In this town, John L. Pierce, only child of John J. and Charlotte Carr, aged 7 weeks.

Mr. Benjamin Childs, aged 52. His death was occasioned by the eruption of a blood vessel.

In Maricao, (Province of Columbia,) on the 7th of July last, after a short illness, Capt. Emile Lale of this town, aged 40. He was preparing to return home when attacked with the fever which so soon terminated his existence.

Mortgagee's Sale.

WILL be sold at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 24th, at 7 o'clock, a lot of FURNITURE, consisting of three Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Crockery Ware, Kitchen Furniture, etc.

Per order of the Mortgagee, THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Dep. Shff. Quincy, Aug. 17.

Notice.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they have been chosen and empowered by the Union Granite Stone Company to collect and pay all demands due to and from said company. Therefore, all persons indebted to said company are requested to make payment immediately, and all persons having demands against said company are desired to present them for payment to

WILLIAM SPEAR, THOMAS ADAMS, Jr. Quincy, Aug. 17.

Real Estate at Auction.

TO be sold by order of Court, at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of August instant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, one undivided fifth part of the reversion of about twenty-eight acres of LAND, with the Buildings thereon, situate in that part of Quincy called Germantown, lately owned by Elijah Spear, deceased. Said fifth part is the property of a minor child of said deceased and is to be sold for his benefit.

LEMUEL BRACKETT, Guardian. Quincy, Aug. 17.

Wanted.

TWO or three Tailoresses and one or two Apprentices are wanted by the subscriber, at his Tailoring Establishment opposite the Bank, where business is transacted only for cash.

F. M. ADLINGTON. Weymouth, Aug. 17.

Josiah Blanchard's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed executors of the last will and testament of

JOSIAH BLANCHARD.

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and have accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the estate to make payment to IRA H. T. BLANCHARD, } Executors. BELA HAYWARD, } Weymouth, Aug. 17.

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE undersigned will pay the above reward for such information as will lead to the detection of those persons who damaged a Pump and Well of the subscriber, and a pair of Shears for hoisting stone belonging to Charles Hardwick & Co.

Quincy, May 4. ISAAC BASS.

Nathaniel F. Safford,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Milton, Mass. Office near Milton Bridge. Milton, Feb. 9.

West India Goods Store.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the building situated on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, at which place they have on hand and offer for sale, at the lowest Boston cash prices, a complete assortment of

SHIP AND FAMILY STORES.

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAM, BEEF, PORK, &c. &c. Also a general assortment of WOODEN, EARTHEN, CROCKERY and HARD WARE.

All business at said store will be transacted under the firm of

HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.

N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the town without any extra expense to the purchaser.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, GEORGE NEWCOMB, LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Quincy, July 13.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the person who entered the garden of the subscriber on Wednesday night last and plundered therefrom.

JOHN GREEN. Quincy, July 13.

Worsted Flowers & Rug Work.

By order of Democratic State Committee.
SETH J. THOMAS, *Chairman*,
WILLIAM H. SPEAR, *Secretary*.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head
Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PIC-
TURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one
wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.
WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD,
Quincy, May 5.

For further proofs of the efficacy of the **INDIA VEGETABLE PILLS**, and a list of **AGENTS** for sale of the same, see advertisement on the outside of this paper.

SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester, Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wild, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury. BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS
of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest
may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM &
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

head of Quincy Canal, by
Quincy, Aug. 10. CURTIS, WHITE & Co.
of

Seventeenth Volume.

plume of the New York Mirror was ever begun for such favorable auspices as the present. For few months our subscription list has increased rapidly altogether unexampled in the history of the paper. Our friends are more numerous, our more ample, and our exertions to render the paper the most interesting and valuable repository of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our correspondents will continue to furnish original and a great variety of subjects interesting to general readers, and new writers have been engaged for special purposes. At home we have a list of two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox writes from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an English gentleman who holds a high rank in the army of his countryman as a graceful and easy writer furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris. The course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular will be published—selected by Messrs. Berkeley, Russell, Knight, etc.

Superb engravings will be given, engraved by J. Barker, etc., from original designs and porphyry, Weir, Luman, Chapman, etc.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Johnson, etc., from original designs.

We shall never forget that the New York Mirror is purely an American work, we shall not on account, exclude interesting extracts from English or French literature, and shall also continue our translations from the French, German and other European languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in every character, its engravings, its music and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the kind.

A number of literary novelties, curious historical legends, American reminiscences, and Indian traditions, ready in preparation. Indeed, every subject within the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced by it; and it has received the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain as a refined and elegant repository of belles lettres. Respecting the general taste, we shall never omit aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of the ladies of America, in the shape of those favor the Mirror has so long shed as a favorite journal.

This—which together will form a volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with fine engravings and superb music, is furnished at the expense of five dollars the year.

Subscriptions received at the Quincy Patriot office by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, July 13.

To the Afflicted.

DR. RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHERMAN'S WINE BITTERS, for the cure of all those chronic diseases, called Dyspepsia, Bile or Liver complaint, Dizziness or Headach, Wandering or Trembling, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Weakness, Piles, and all general derangement of the system, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach, which have been justly styled the store-house of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Prepared by—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford, Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whiton, Boston; Lazzell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Har-Clapp, Walpole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; C. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Ham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Boston; J. E. Sumner & Co., and N. C. Center, Portland; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Savile, S. W. Dix, Needham; E. Thayer, Braintree; MESLER & CARTER and E. HAYDEN, Quincy, March 9.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great measure, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown principle, which, was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author, and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, has been denominated a Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1834, by the following circumstances: Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one consumption, the other scrofula), combined with the (violent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, both having been abandoned as incurable, were suddenly cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. It was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula, glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all cases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the reach of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and is had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in all the towns in the United States. It is a genuine medicine without the written signature of G. R. Ellis, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN, Quincy, July 21.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former and to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Division Store, where he is prepared to accommodate customers in a fashionable style, and as he has before had a good share of the public patronage he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance.

ELISHA TURNER, Quincy, April 27.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas O. Sylvester, and will carry on the Blacksmithing business in all its various branches. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

ELBRIDGE HAYDEN, N. B.—E. H. has in his employ Mr. A. Lampkin, a State Horse Shoer, who he can recommend to his friends and the public.

Quincy, April 27.

New Bonnets.

JUST received by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a fashionable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, consisting of English, Fancy and Plain Straws, the most recent fashions of Italian and American styles, all sizes, both open work and plain; Willows and Palm Leaf do.; a complete assortment of Plain, Fancy and Plain Ribbons; Laces, Wrought Bands, Collets, Capses, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she sells, together with a general assortment of MODERN ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms.

S. S. MARSH, Quincy, April 6.

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., Quincy, Jan. 7.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 34.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1839.

VOLUME 3.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR and PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK, Milton.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. South Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HANDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELLY, Abington.
Hos. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New-York City.

VARIETY.

SALT FOR KILLING WHITE WEED. When the white weed has not become too plenty upon the farm, it can be eradicated, and its spread prevented, by a little care and attention, and an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Many who have small patches upon their farms dig up all they can find, but still some of the roots are left and spring up the next summer to the no small annoyance of the farmer who supposed that he had rid himself of the pest. A farmer has related that he followed the plan of digging till he was tired of it, for there would always some of the roots escape and show themselves the next year in spite of him; he then prepared a strong solution of salt and water and poured it upon the spots infested with the white weed. This effected a cure. If you have any of this weed beginning to show itself on your premises pick it down.—Maine Farmer.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT. The tailor who is commissioned to clothe the troops of the Carlist Chief, (Count d'Espagne) not being able to find at Herga any women who would work for him, went and complained to the Count. The Count did not give him any answer, but immediately ordered the alcalde to cause public notice to be given throughout the town that there would be a grand ball. On the day fixed, all the women of Herga crowded to the ball-room. All on a sudden the Count d'Espagne, who had caused the house to be invested, entered the ball-room, and having turned out all the men ordered the women immediately to begin sewing the cloth which the tailor had brought. In five minutes the fair dancers were all at work. For three days not one of them was permitted to leave the house.—Courier Francais.

TURNIPS AFTER EARLY POTATOES. After digging early potatoes, plough and harrow the ground, or go over it with the cultivator which is the most expeditious method, if you have one, then sow turnip seed, and if the season be favorable, you will obtain a good crop. We have reference to potatoes of a very early kind, when the whole piece is dug early for the market. For late sowing, the Early Garden Stone Turnip should be preferred to the common English, as the former is much earlier, and when sowed late, will produce the larger crop. When these turnips are sowed quite late, and attain only one third or one half the usual size, they are of excellent quality and keep much better than when fully grown. If packed in sand or pure earth in casks, they will keep good till May.—Yankee Farmer.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF VINEGAR. That vinegar is destructive of the human stomach is known by its effects on plump healthy females, who, from a silly desire of looking delicate, that is, sickly, swallow daily large draughts of vinegar. This innocent practice only ruins the digestive faculty, and thereby deprives the system of its regular nourishment. The only standard of beauty is high health. A celebrated physician says, that, in some of the boarding schools in England, a keen appetite, and its consequences, embonpoint, is held up by the mistress as a dreadful evil; and that starvation and vinegar are encouraged, instead of being severely denounced. Emaciation, thus induced, leads to consumption.—Oracle of Health.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS. When it is known that from fifty to one hundred thousand types are picked up singly and put in their proper places for each paper, it will not appear extraordinary that occasionally a few of them should get wrongly placed, or that in making up a body containing so many small particles, errors would sometimes occur.

BOOTS AND SHOES SEWED WITH BRASS WIRE. A patent has been secured in France for sewing boots and shoes with brass wire. It is said that they do not admit moisture or dust, nor do they rip when sewed in this manner. The sewing is done with as much ease as with a waxed thread, nor is it more expensive.

CLEAN YOUR BEDS. The following fact in natural history, respecting bed bugs, cannot be too generally known by those who study cleanliness and comfort in their houses. That disgusting and very annoying insect is one of the most prolific in existence, as the following account of it will show. The female lays about fifty eggs at a time. These eggs are white, and are covered at first with a viscous matter, which afterwards hardens, and fixes them wherever they are laid. The young bugs come forth in about three weeks. The usual times that the female lays the eggs are March, May, July and September. Two hundred young ones are produced from every female in every year. Thus it may be seen what a numerous increase there is of these disgusting vermin, if proper care is not taken to destroy them.

OXEN. They should never be driven so hard as to acquire a habit of running out the tongue to cool it. We sometimes see oxen moving so slow in the field that we can scarcely tell which way they are moving. This mode of driving is wrong—let them travel at least two miles an hour and stop occasionally for breath. In this way we prevent their acquiring that slow pace with which the ox is so often reproached, and there is no difficulty, with proper management, in keeping him to this pace of two miles per hour. The driver should never let his whip become too familiar with his team. If he suffers it to rest on his cattle's backs, it is very likely to lose its charm, and a parent might as well give his rod to his child to play with.

ORIGIN OF DRINKING TOASTS. The custom of drinking toast, at feasts and celebrations, arose from the practice of pouring out wine or drinking in honor of the heathen gods—and is a practice that still partakes of the nature of heathenism. It was one of the abominations of heathenism to suppose that their gods would be pleased with the intoxicating draught. Such a pouring out of a libation was usually accompanied with a prayer to the idol that he would accept the offering—that he would be propitious—and that he would grant the desire of the worshipper. From that custom, the habit of expressing a sentiment or proposing a toast uttered in drinking, wine is desired.—Springfield Gazette.

DRINKING. Molasses and water with a small quantity of cider and ginger make an excellent drink—some prefer the water hot from the teakettle. Some good beverages of this kind should always be prepared for the warm season—and especially for young people who have not unfortunately been habituated to the use of ardent spirits. Young people should all resolve to make no use of an article that has proved so destructive to thousands; and leave to the aged, who think they cannot dispense with it, the task of drinking what is already manufactured.—Boston Cultivator.

SLIPPERY WOMEN. The aborigines of Hayti believed that men were a long time destitute of women, but happening to wander near a small lake they saw certain animals among the branches of the trees, which proved to be women. They attempted to catch them, but found it impossible to get any hold of them, as they were as slippery as eels. At last they employed a number of men whose hands had been rendered rough by a kind of leprosy, and who succeeded in catching four of them, from whom the world was peopled.

A FACT. A physician in the vicinity of Barre, recently called to see a young man who was quite sick, and among other things he left a blister plaster, which he ordered to be placed on the young man's chest. He called in a few days to see his patient, and on inquiring how the blister had operated, was informed by the old lady of the house that, as the young man had no chest, she had put the blister on his trunk; and, sure enough, there the blister was stuck upon a large wooden trunk by the side of the bed.—Barre Gazette.

SAGO BREAD. In many parts of England, a new article of diet has got into use. It is called sago bread. It is made of three parts flour and one part Sago. The Sago is dissolved in water (not too hot) and mixed with the flour in the usual manner. It makes a particularly light, sweet and excellent bread. It will keep sweet for any length of time, while our usual English bread is sour in twenty-four hours.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. Six good sized ears will yield one quart of shelled corn, and one quart of corn will make a heaped quart of meal. We suppose there may be some persons who raise large quantities of corn, who have not ascertained this, and yet in an economical point of view it is an important item to be known.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION. Persons struck by lightning, if deprived of their senses, and discovered before they recover animation, should immediately have one or two buckets of cold water dashed upon them. People who have been considered dead have frequently been restored by this expedient.

RED ANTS. A small bit of camphor, laid in any place infested by these troublesome insects, is said to cause them to make a precipitate retreat.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LACONIC PREACHER.
By the Author of "Letters about the Hudson River."

NUMBER XVI.

"I suppose therefore that this is good for the present distress."—Corinthians vii—26.

These words are the concluding part of an argument in St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, concerning matrimony, whereof it seems, from the commencement of the chapter, they had written unto him. After considering their peculiar circumstances, and the trying situation in which their profession of the new religion placed them, he is of the opinion, or modestly 'supposes,' that they had better remain as they were when they first embraced christianity;—if bound to a wife they should not seek to be loosed;—if unmarried it were better for them to remain so. Exposed as they were to the persecuting malice of the enemies of the cross, a union would inevitably subject them to many perplexities and troubles. The care of providing for their families would distract their minds, in the various persecutions they were compelled to encounter, and become an insurmountable obstacle to their escape from imprisonment and a cruel death. Besides, they were men—men of feeling—and how could they look upon the sufferings of their wives and children without the most pungent degree of mental anguish. Thus circumstanced, they could not enjoy the sweet repose and happiness of a peaceful fireside. Thus circumstanced, it was very natural for the apostle, who adapted his instructions to the exigency of the times, to discourage matrimony. But it is not the preacher's design to discuss this point. Allusion was made because the text seemed to require it. We quoted the words of the apostle, for the purpose of showing the adaptation of christianity to man in every situation and under every variety of circumstances. The word, which in our version of the text stands, 'distress,' commentators tell us may more properly be rendered 'exigency.'

It is the dictate of wisdom to adapt means to ends. And christianity, being as we believe, the wisdom of God, so far at least as concerns the salvation and happiness of our race, must be adapted to the situation and circumstances of mankind in every age and clime. With revelation, God has given us reason to 'judge what is right.' They misapply scripture, who alter the language of the apostles, without considering to whom they were writing, and under what circumstances. They pervert the meaning of Holy Writ who are unacquainted with the eastern style; who make no allowances for the difference between the highly figurative and strong language of the Bible, and the plain, literal English dialect. But, thanks be to God, what is of moral and universal application, is so plain, so clear, that he 'who runs may read.' There are warnings and precepts which all may understand. There are consolations and hopes which all may possess. The path of duty is straight, and the directions set before us cannot mislead. Virtue and vice are portrayed in colors so distinguishing that we cannot be deceived. Happiness is promised to him that doeth good, the foretaste of which is experienced while in the performance of duty; but sorrow and anguish to him that doeth evil, and this dying worm commences his work of misery before the evil spirit has left its polluted tenement.

* * * * *

Finally, under every exigency, resignation to the will and obedience to the commands of God is the duty and happiness of man.

CHANGE OF PROFESSION.

Jerry Walton, the subject of these lines, was, not as the reader may be apt to suppose, a great hero—he was not renowned for courage or any other manly qualification—he did not figure as a statesman, and neither did he make any pretensions to being even a politician. Jerry was a humble tailor, and a married tailor. His residence was in a village but a few miles distant from Philadelphia, where Jerry might be discovered sitting, from morning till night, in the window of a neat little frame house, plying his needle with much assiduity and perseverance.

Jerry's profession was good, he being the only tailor in the village. Not a Sunday coat was sported on the holidays but what had undergone the manual labor of Jerry Walton. The consequence was that he found himself, to use a modern phrase, "comfortable and well to do in the world." I must not omit to state that, at the time I write, Jerry had been married about six years, in the due course of which his wife had presented him with a little Jerry Walton, who was about four years of age, and was already considered by the whole village a very "little boy." Jerry's wife was a nice, thrifty woman, although he asserted that she was "rather skittish" sometimes. Jerry, taking the *tout ensemble*, was a happy man, and ought to have been contented.

One evening Jerry returned home with a clouded brow, discontent was written on every feature of his face, and he threw himself languidly down on a chair. After patting the floor with his feet and running his hand through his hair, he called his wife.

"Lizzy," said he, "I mean to better myself in the world."

"Why, Jerry, what d'ye mean to do?"

"I mean to open a tavern; there's Hallowsell, our neighbor, who keeps the White Swan, he's makin' money hand over fist."

"You'd better not, Jerry; aint we comfortable? and what in the name o' conscience do you want more?"

"Well, I want a little more than being comfortable at the expense of my legs, which are crossed on yon board all day to make my twelve shillin'; besides I can keep tavern and work at my business both, you know you can tend bar."

In due time a tavern stand was purchased, and Jerry might be seen working high upon a board in the bar-room, whilst his wife was waiting on the customers. This did very well for a few days, but then his friends commenced frequenting his house, and Jerry, at their polite invitation, was forced to leave his work and drink with them. At first he found this very annoying, and he endeavored many times to excuse himself, by saying that he was not dry. In a few days, however, he became more accustomed to it, and he thought that as he was landlord, and was paid for drinking his own liquor, it became his duty to drink with any person who might chance to ask him. The result of this proceeding was, that Jerry sat commenced very untailorlike on his rostrum, and made double stitches—nay, the schoolmaster even sent back his new breeches, on which Jerry had omitted to sew buttons, but in their lieu had made button holes on button holes.

A few months after he had engaged in the business, Jerry became an altered man; he sat nodding on his board laboring under the peculiar fancy that he was always dry. Well might the saying that he was at work "high and dry," be made applicable to him. It now needed no extraordinary solicitation to coax Jerry off his board—he even drank unasked, and shortly after his conduct was thus changed, his wife was discharged from the duty of attending bar, which he thought was more proper for a man to attend to, and that man, Jerry intended should be himself. The shop-board was accordingly removed and Jerry busied himself as "every body's tumbler washer," until affairs arrived at such a crisis that he was drunk from morning till night. Quarrel with his wife succeeded quarrel, and Master Jerry Walton, jr. was "lathered" about a dozen times a day, merely because Jerry Walton, sen. wanted to "lather" him. Matters and things grew worse and worse, and at the end of the year Jerry was sorely out of pocket. "The golden lamb," swinging in front of his house, had no longer any charm to the villagers, who satisfied their appetites for "striped pig" at a "respectable" tavern. His rent became due, and his liquors were not paid for—and the upshot of the whole matter was, that in six months afterwards, Jerry, with his wife and child, wandered to the poorhouse, to which place he took with him the conviction that the proverb, "Shoemaker, stick to your last," was perfectly true.—Philadelphia Ledger.

AGITATE---AGITATE.

It was a hot noon of a sultry day. The wilted herbage turned brown on the sunny slopes; the clover blossoms shrivelled; leaves dropped on their stems; and the long green streamers of the corn curled up. Birds hid silent in the shade. And the locusts alone, with their shrill music, rejoiced in the glare and heat. Meanwhile fruit ripened; far away the polar snows were melting; and over wide seas, by unseen processes, the waters rose into a firmament. Nature through her wide circuits moved on, as ever, with benignant grace.

In a hollow, sat watching, a well meaning but restless spirit of air. "The world is absolutely dying of suffocation," said he indignantly puffing. "Where can the careless rains be? Gone to hide in the ocean, because they are afraid of the heat; faithless cowards! And the mean little deus! What scoundrels they are! No sooner does this tyrant of a sun rise, but they quit the flowers that need them, and go glittering up to pay their court. My brother winds, too, who ought to be more free spirited, have put on the golden fetters, and leave him to scorch up the flowers and grass at pleasure. Let world be glad that I am true hearted, and can feel for its sufferings. On me depends its destinies. How grand is my privilege; how arduous my duty. No time must be lost. I will agitate—agitate—agitate. Now for a blow."

The enthusiastic wind rushed out with a burst of benevolence. So much was to be done, that he felt he could not blow amiss. He stirred up the dust on the dry plains, he tossed the withered leaves, he ruffled the stagnant pools, and at last getting into a wood he made such a roar, that he rose in his own esteem, and shouted with altogether unwonted might. Some idle brother winds, who had nothing better to do, came rushing in to see what the matter was, and by their foolish haste increased the noise. More and more widely spread the alarm, and faster and faster came the startled breezes. Our eager wind began to feel his own importance, and elated with success, whirled swifter than ever, screaming to the full of his voice. "A grand work, brothers! a glorious work! This stupid sun is burning up the world, and we must interfere to save it. Come brothers, come!" "To do what?" said they. "Agitate, agitate, agitate, you lazy fools!" And away he whirled with such honest zeal, that all the little puffs and then all the big blows too joined him in a grand circumgyration of contagious benevolence. The rapturous winds puffed too, all alike ignorant of what was to be done, or how to do it, but all in a great agitation.

All went very well for awhile; the flowers nodded—the groves gracefully bowed—the meadows waved—the waters sparkled—and the world seemed waking up. But soon winds

of all sorts came rushing in, crowding and jostling, screaming for information, all willing, some for mischief, and some for good ends, and some for excitement, and some for love of power to "agitate, agitate, agitate." And alas! the poor honest wind soon found, that the blast which howled loudest headed the mob. There was no stopping now. In vain he cried "Peace brothers, blow softly, agitate calmly." Madder and madder grew their frenzy—and now too, alas! there was no escape. He was whirled to and fro utterly spent, powerless, and horror stricken, at the ruin fast spreading over the fields he intended in some way or other to benefit. Crash went the boughs—the laden orchards were stripped—the long maize with its heavy ears fell prostrate—the ripened wheat was strewed to the ground—and where the whirlwind passed, spread a track of desolation. As he was swept along amid black clouds of mingled fragments, the poor wind thus meditated:

"Ah! I meant well, I meant well; but what a fool I was not to know what I wanted, before I tried to do it. Had I been true to my nearest duty, and quietly refreshed the plants and trees around me, I would have been useful although humble, and ready for any higher work to which nature might call me. Alas! alas! there was more ambition than benevolence in my love of agitation.—Western Messenger.

RUBBING OFF OLD SCORES.

It is astonishing how soon a room, altogether neglected, becomes covered with cobwebs; and it is equally remarkable how rapidly neglected duties accumulate, burdening the mind as much as the cobwebs disfigure the chamber. I have often in my youthful days marvelled when Michael Dobbs, our milkman, has announced his tally to be full. There it hung behind the kitchen door, newly washed, without a score upon it, but two chalks for two penny worth of milk in a morning and one and a half for three half penny worth at night, ran up so quickly that before we were aware of it the board was full again, and a debt of four shillings and a penny for a single fortnight had to be paid. "Let us rub off old scores, Mr. Humphrey, and begin again," Michael used to say on these occasions; and often, since then have I wished that my old score on other accounts could be rubbed off, as easily as the chalk marks on Michael's milk board.

'Tis a bad plan to leave any part of a day's duties undone, for if it be difficult to do it to-day it is not likely to be less so when the duties of to-morrow are added to it.

He who can't walk twenty miles in two days, will find it up hill work to trudge the same distance in one; and he who is too weak in the back to carry a burden of fifty pounds, will stoop terribly when a hundred weight is placed on his shoulders. Now this is too plain to be gainsayed; but the mischief of it is that, though I find it comparatively easy to *talk* wisely I find it very hard to *act* prudently. In spite of myself, and of the admonitions which from time to time I proffer to others, my old scores, every now and then, sadly accumulate, and I have need of the friendly whisperings of Michael Dobbs in my ears—"Let us rub off old scores and begin again."—Old Humphrey.

HOW TO CHOOSE A HUSBAND.

When you see a young man of modest, retiring manners, not given to pride, to vanity, or flattery, he will make a good husband; for he will be the same "kind man" towards his wife after marriage that he was before it.

When you see a young man of frugal and industrious habits, no "fortune hunter," but would take a wife for value of herself, and not for the sake of her wealth, that man will make a good husband; for his affections will not decrease, neither will he bring himself nor his parents to poverty or want.

When you see a young man whose habits are of a boisterous and disgusting kind, "brass" enough to carry him any where, and vanity enough to make him think every one inferior to himself, don't marry him girls, he will not make a good husband.

When you see a young man using his best endeavors to raise himself from obscurity to credit, marry him; he will make a good husband and one worth having. When you see a young man depending solely for his reputation and standing in society upon the wealth of his rich father or relatives, don't marry him for goodness' sake, he will make a poor husband.

When you see a young man always employed in adorning his person, or riding through the streets in gigs, who leats his debts unpaid though frequently demanded, never do you marry him, for he will in every respect make a bad husband.

When you see a young man who is below you in wealth, offer to marry you, don't deem it a disgrace, but look into his character, and if you find it corresponds to these directions, take him, and you will get a good husband.

Never make money an object of marriage, for if you do, depend upon it, as a balance to good, you will get a bad husband.

When you see a young man who is attentive and kind to his sisters, or aged mother, who is not ashamed to be seen in the streets with the woman who gave him birth, and nursed him, supporting her weak and tottering frame upon his arm, and who will attend to all her little wants with filial love, affection and tenderness, take him girls whoever can get him, no matter what his circumstances are in life, he is truly worth the winning and having, and will, to a certainty, make a good husband.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Lastly. Always examine into character, conduct and motives, and when you find these good in a young man, then you will be sure he will make a good husband.—*Lowell Souvenir.*

THE LICENSE LAW.

The letter, which we announced some weeks since had been written by Hon. John Quincy Adams to Henry Williams, Esq., of Boston, who solicited the views of our venerable and distinguished townsman relative to the constitutionality and expediency of the 'fifteen gallon' license law, has been published in the paper, entitled the 'Liberal,' lately established in Boston for the purpose of opposing that law, the editor of which is the gentleman to whom this letter is addressed. We transfer it to our columns in order that the views of Mr. Adams may not be misunderstood on this important and exciting subject.

QUINCY, JUNE 23d, 1839.

Henry Williams, Esq., Boston.

SIR—Your letter of the 22d inst. has been received with respectful consideration. The supposition that my opinion upon topics which are warmly controverted throughout the Commonwealth, and which divide at once the sentiments and the intellect of the whole people, may be of any weight, is so flattering that it claims from me, and meets only the kindest and most grateful returns.

But to form and express an opinion upon the constitutionality and expediency of a measure which, after long deliberation and ample discussion, has received the sanction of two successive legislatures of the Commonwealth, would require a more searching examination, both of principles and of facts, than it has been, or is in my power at this time, to apply.

I see that the purpose of the Legislature, in the enactment of this law, is in the highest degree pure, patriotic and benevolent. It is to promote among the people of the Commonwealth, one of the virtues, most honorable and most extensively useful to the human character—a virtue in which is laid the foundation of all the rest.

But the law, instead of being generally satisfactory, has given rise to a great discontent among the people, and two evil consequences have already manifested themselves in the very short time since it went into operation. The first, a spirit of concerted and determined resistance against its execution. The second, a concerted effort to turn the dissatisfaction of the people with this law, into a political engine, against the administration of the State.

With regard to the constitutional powers of the Legislature to enact the law, I must refer you to the tribunals provided by the Constitution itself, for a decision of all such questions. I see no occasion, in the case, for differing from them, and if I did, I should deem it the duty of a good citizen to abide by their judgment in preference to my own.

There is indeed, no duty more impressive upon the legislature, than that of accommodating the exercise of its power to the spirit of those over whom it is to operate—Abstract right, deserving as it is of the profound reverence of every ruder over men, is yet not the principle which must guide and govern his conduct; and whoever undertakes to make it exclusively his guide, will soon find in the community a resistance which will over rule him and his principle.

The Supreme Ruler of the Universe declares himself in the holy scriptures, that in dealing with the prevarications of his chosen people, he sometimes gave them statutes that were not good.

Observing the excitement occasioned by this law last summer, after its enactment, and before it went into operation, I entertained the hope that at the late session of the Legislature it would have undergone some modification satisfactory to the zealous promoters of temperance, and more acceptable to those who felt aggrieved by its restrictions. I regret that the repeated and continued efforts to that effect were not successful. I trust they will be more so at the ensuing session of the Legislature, without giving to temperance the triumph which should be exclusively reserved for liberty.

These opinions are freely given because it has been your pleasure to ask them. I desire not to intrude them upon the public, and as little, to withhold them, if they may be deemed in any manner serviceable to the community.

I am, very respectfully,

Sir, your obt. servt.,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO A WHIG OF QUINCY.

You had published, before last Saturday, but two communications, in which there were but two distinct propositions. The first, you say, was merely introductory and therein you simply declare that in future communications, you shall meet error with truth. The only exception I took to this was the manner in which it was put forth. The other alleges the true issue between the parties to be a sub-treasury or no sub-treasury, and although you offered no argument to prove this position, you indulged in much unmeaning rant, such as the whig party are continually putting forth to impose upon the credulity of the people, yet you accuse us of recklessness of principle, want of argument, artifice, intrigue, etc, which you are pleased to say are the only arguments advanced to refute your remarks; which there was no occasion to attempt. We did not therefore see any proposition which required any serious argument to refute, but simply to put you right as to the facts in the case. You accuse us of selfish and 'forlorn misrepresentations' and an ignorance of the King's English, which, by the way, is a most grievous offence to the ears of a whig to offend against royalty, and then you proclaim in the plenitude of your wisdom for the information of the ignorant multitude, and W. in particular, the articles of the whig faith, which you affect to believe to be the highest point of 'moral sagacity.'

In the first place, you assert that "the principles of the whig party are identical with the doctrines contended for by the old republican party," which is easily disproved by a reference to a single measure, the establishment of a National Bank. The old republican party was organized under Mr. Jefferson, and one of the principal measures which it advocated and which brought it into power was an uncompromising opposition to the establishment of a National Bank. The whig party, within the short period of its existence, have always contended for the establishment of such an institution, and even went so far as to declare that the prosperity of the nation depended entirely upon it. Does not this prove the first article of your whig creed to be deceptive and without any foundation in fact? The others are equally delusive, and many of them are so preposterous and absurd upon the face of them, and manifest so much ignorance of the nature and principles of our free institutions, that I was surprised to find any man credulous and simple enough to put them forth. At present, we do not feel willing to devote more time to the discussion of a creed, which credulity's self, upon the very first impression, must disbelieve, but may allude to it hereafter to show what miserable stuff the whig party attempt to cajole the people. w.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

A PLEASURE-TRIP.

MR. GREEN—We have often been gratified to find among the choice and well-assorted contents of your paper, mention made of the sportive incidents as well as of the grave and weighty interests of life. With your indulgence therefore, we would whisper now a word or two to those who listen to such themes.

On Thursday last, a company of near one hundred, from the neighboring villages of Quincy, Braintree and Weymouth, united in a social water-party, and took passage in the steamer General Lincoln, Capt. Beals of Hingham. The day was propitious and the occasion joyous. There was none of the frenzy of voluptuaries, devising schemes to relieve the tedium of existence; there were none but active spirits, who had set apart a day, from higher cares and heavier tasks, to spend it in pursuit of calm and rational diversion. The hum of business and its anxieties had been left behind, the workings of the troubled heart were still—

"All other feelings soothed away,
Sank for the hour to soft repose,
And joy alone was working."

We met to embark at that delightful spot, the Point, where the waters of Quincy, Braintree and Weymouth unite in social confluence, and "Our hearts, like those waters, were mingled in peace."

We were there with the tastes and partialities of our various avocations, but all had one purpose and aim for the day. There were those in the freshness and morning of youth, and those in the ripper vigor of manhood,

"With store of ladies, whose bright eyes
Rain influence, mild as summer skies."

The neat, commodious and safe construction of the boat, the courteous and obliging deportment of Capt. Beals, are too well known and appreciated to need special mention. All preliminaries duly settled, we started on our passage with high anticipations of enjoyment, a band while playing the most admired and popular airs of the day,

"Unwitting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony."

Our course lay through that most enchanting group of islands which give to Boston harbor its peculiar, picturesque attractions. No lovelier scenery exists within the limits of our country, and though seen for the tenth or ten thousandth time, the soul can never fail to kindle at the view and linger upon it with delight. To glide among those isles of beauty, of every size, form and position, with the frequent sail careening by them, while the city in the distance offers to the eye its spires, towers and domes, and every hill in the vicinity is crowned with stately mansions, thrills the heart of sensibility with rapture.

After a passage of joyous beauty and animation, we landed at Chelsea and repaired to Taft's Hotel. The host received us with those kind attentions which become a caterer for the public, entertaining us with divers means of recreation till the hour of dinner. At the time appointed, we sat down to a sumptuous dinner, but what the table contained formed only a small part of our entertainment. Beauty and wit and sentiment were there; rich was the feast of reason and the flow of soul.

"Quips and cranks and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks and wreathed smiles,
Sport that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter holding both his sides."

Dinner ended, the hall was soon in readiness for dancing, and many a sylph-like form stood forth to 'trip it on the light fantastic toe,' and 'chase the hours with flying feet.'

At five o'clock the dancing ceased and all prepared to return as they went. After a delightful passage up, gladdened by lively chit-chat, and ever-varying strains of music, all were landed at the Point in safety, each, no doubt, far happier for the pleasures of the day. The remembrance of the day to each, will be but the memory of joys that are past.

"They say, hearts that feel and eyes that smile
Are the dearest gifts that heaven supplies;
Do you doubt it? just go mingle awhile
With sensitive hearts and sun-bright eyes."

THE PARTY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FEDERALISM-TEMPERANCE.

I wish all the federalists were temperance men, but unfortunately for them, it so happens that it will take sometime to make people believe, that as many of them are temperance folks as of the democrats.

It is said, Mr. Hallett, a leading man in the democratic party in Boston is a hot water man

and has plead for all the hot water folks in the city. Whether he be a hot water man or no, the writer knows not, having no personal acquaintance with him (but he has learned too much of society and political manoeuvring to take the common report of the whig party for truth.) He is told on good authority on the other side, that Mr. Hallett is a temperance man and was one of the first to advocate the cause, even before he came to Boston.

Well, but he has plead for the rum party. Perhaps so. What then? If by the rum party be meant those who are opposed to the present license law, he has no doubt, plead for them. They have been his clients and he has discharged his duty to them as a legal man ought to his clients; and, if such a course of conduct constitutes a man an intemperate one, viz, if the lawyer who pleads on the hard side of a question (admitting for the present, that Mr. H. has so done, which, to say the least, is doubtful,) is to be considered as implicated in the crime of the culprit, where is the man in the legal profession who will escape? Who is without sin? Who will be left to cast the first stone?

It is admitted that Mr. H. has been opposed to the present license law; and have not many among the most temperate and respectable of our citizens, also, been opposed to this law? Is this law the boundary line of temperance? Who will dare assert that there are none temperate without its pale? If any speak, for him we may offend. We doubt not the time is at hand, when it will fully appear, that this law is not the best that can be enacted for the promotion of temperance.

It is said, most, or all the leading men of the administration party in Boston are anti-temperance. It may be so. The same rule is here used to measure these men that has been to measure Mr. H. Now, if the rule is incorrect, how will the casting up of the account stand? That many of the leading men in the administration party in Boston are opposed to the present law which regulates the sale of ardent spirit is beyond a doubt. And, I ask, are all the federal party cordial to the law? Where is his Excellency and most of the Council? Where are the leading men of that party in the city? In fine, where are they in every place?

Mr. Editor, I wish to inquire how this matter stands in Quincy? Are all the whigs or federalists there temperance people? And, are all the friends of democracy hot water folks? If I have been correctly informed, such has not appeared to be the fact when questions touching the use of ardent spirit in your town have been brought to the ballot box? I wish to know whether I am labouring under a mistake on this subject or not? How is it? Did the question relative to the giving the town paupers spirit, as a part of their rations, come before the town for action last spring? Was the voice of the town taken on this question by yes and no?—*Shall they have spirit or shall they not?* And did certain leading men among the federalists say yes, while certain leading men among the democrats said no? (Names might be inquired for, and perhaps they will be hereafter.) These questions are asked because an answer is desired, and, if they must be answered in the affirmative, what becomes of the boasting, that all the democratic party are hot water folks and all the federal party temperance people.

We love to see things called by their right names. Fair play is a jewel. Let us have it, and we ask no more. If democracy can't stand on its own foundation, let it fall. If it must be sustained by such rotten posts as have been used for the last ten years to prop the falling structure of federalism, let it sink. The sooner the better for America—for the world.

But it needs no such props. It will stand alone. Its naked truth stands out in bold relief. It wants none of the borrowed garments of falsehood to cover its shame, for, it has none to hide. It contends for liberty and right, and these only, and as long as it has such a foundation it will rise. It will go on conquering and to conquer.

How stands this cause in the neighboring towns? Are not many of the administration party among the firmest friends of temperance? Have they not been found among those who have done the most for promoting that object?

That there are anti-temperance individuals among the democrats is not disputed. No one, who had common sense, ever thought of denying such a fact. But that a greater proportion of the democratic party are hostile to temperance than of the federal party, is not believed, nor will it be, till some proof is adduced to make it manifest.

The ballot box at the next election will show us who are on the side of temperance. We do not say who are on the side of the present license law, but who are on the side of temperance. If all the federalists are there we shall know it.

DEMOCRAT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Liverpool papers of the 14th of July, and London to the 13th have been received at New York. They furnish no political news of interest. The money and cotton markets were more encouraging.

The immense petition of the Chartists was treated with great respect in the Commons, and the whole subject discussed by Lord John Russell and others, arguing calmly and successively every one of their grievances. The prayer of the petitioners, however, was sustained by only forty-six votes.

The French Government is about to establish two lines of packets; one between Havre and New York, and the other between Bordeaux and the Gulf of Mexico.

The town of Columpton has been laid in ashes—one hundred and thirty-two cottages and residences, chiefly of tradesmen, completely destroyed.

It is clearly the intention of Great Britain and France to prevent any collision between the Turkish and Egyptian fleets. The latter will not be likely to try another Navarino experiment.

The accounts of French Africa are of the 25th ult. Abdel-Kader had issued a furious proclamation against all Mussulman parents sending their children to be educated in Paris.

The King of the French and his family have given four thousand pounds towards the relief of the sufferers from the late storm in France.

Letters have been received in France relative to the war in Syria, from the officers of Admiral Lalande's squadron, which state that the following are the instructions given to that officer. The French squadron is to remain in observation at a short distance from that of the Captain Pasha, and will make the same movements as the latter. The Admiral will renew to the Captain Pasha the request that he will neither enter the waters of the Cyprus nor the Gulf of Alexandria. This request having been notified to the Sultan by the Ambassadors of France and England, acting in concert, Admiral Lalande will join with Admiral Stopford in preventing the passage of the Captain Pasha, in case the latter should exhibit any intention of sailing towards Egypt and Syria.

Early in August, Admiral Lalande's squadron will be composed of eight ships of the line, two frigates, four corvettes, four brigs, and stern vessel—total nineteen sail, and it will be reinforced if necessary. The post from Africa has arrived, but brings no news from the east of Algiers; and it is not known whether Abdel Kader continues his excursions in the province of Constantine. All was tranquil at Algiers.

NEWS.

AWFUL INSANITY. From the Boston Transcript we learn that the wife of a farmer, residing in Andover, (Mass.) who has for some years been subject to fits of insanity, was lately attacked with a violently madness which she had never before exhibited. During its paroxysm she seized one of her children, a boy ten years old, and with a knife severed the muscles of the neck until the head fell upon the child's breast. His cries were heard by a woman, not far off, who ran to his rescue, and found that the wretched mother had partially cut the throat of another child about three years old. The woman tore the child from the mother's grasp, and fled with it to the road. The mother pursued her with the knife red with the blood of her offspring, and met another woman who had come out, attracted by the cries of the woman and child, and attacked her with insane ferocity, inflicting several wounds. Happily some men passing by seized the maniac, and succeeded in securing her. The maniac is a member of a religious society, and, when of sound mind, is mild and amiable, and always has been highly esteemed and respected.

DEATH UNDER A SURGICAL OPERATION. A patient recently died in Boston while undergoing an operation for the cure of deafness. It appeared before the coroner's inquest, that the operation was superintended and witnessed by several persons, and that it consisted in ejecting condensed air up the nostrils, through a tube inserted therein. The deceased had received what was termed three "charges," and he gave himself a fourth charge by turning a stop-cock, when he fell senseless from the chair and expired. The three medical men who examined the body differed as to the cause of death; one being of opinion that the deceased died from apoplexy; another that the cause was spasm of the heart; and the third that it was syncope. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," with a caution to the operator not in future to allow his patients to use the instruments themselves.

BRUTAL MURDER. A brutal fellow at St. Charles, Ill. in a fit of intoxication, beat his wife to death. The assault must have been abominably brutal, as the poor creature, upon her body being opened, after death, was discovered to have had her ribs and liver crushed together. Her murderer has long been of drunken habits, and for years, his wife has received nothing but savage treatment from his hands, while she has been a virtuous, hard working and worthy woman. She had five children by him, one of them now only a few months old. These, as sometimes her worthless husband, were supported chiefly by the labor of her hands.

INDIAN MASSACRE. The massacre of the Chippewas by the Sioux, is fully confirmed. They had been at the solicitation of the latter, smoking the pipe of peace; but on the return of the Chippewas home, the Sioux fell upon them treacherously, at the Falls and St. Croix, and murdered two hundred and twenty of them. The Sioux lost fifty.

SUICIDE BY STARVATION. A widow lady, of Canjoharie, (N. Y.) in a declining state of health, was frightened by a clap of thunder, in which she fancied the Lord had spoken, commanding her never more to eat or drink. With the exception of a spoonful of water, she took no nourishment whatever for fifteen days, when she died.

TEXIANS AND INDIANS. The New Orleans Bee publishes the official account of a battle between a body of Texians and a large number of the Cherokees, Caddies and other Indians. The battle was fought about seventy-five miles northwest of Nacogdoches, and the Indians, commanded by the famous chieftain Bowles, were defeated with great loss. Among the killed is Bowles—a very important personage—who has been the cause of much of the difficulties between the Texians and the tribes on the frontiers. The Texians lost only ten killed and had twenty wounded.

PAINFUL DEATH. Another distressing death has just occurred in New York, from hydrophobia; that of a boy, aged sixteen, who had his thumb bitten by a small dog he was playing with, last April. The symptoms were not strongly marked. The aversion to water, however, and during spasms delirious terror from belief of the presence of the dog, were indications of the disease. The boy was unconscious he would die from the bite. Various embrocations and medicines were administered to no purpose. Death ensued without a struggle.

HORRIBLE. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 24th ult. states, that a vessel from Havana brings intelligence that during the passage, about the 6th inst, of a Spanish coasting vessel from Havana to Trinidad de Cuba, loaded with negroes, and having on board twenty-six white passengers, (men, women and children) the stewards managed to excite the blacks against the latter, who murdered the whole of them—together with the officers and crew of the vessel. A vessel of war has been despatched from Havana, in search of the coaster.

FATAL AFFRAY. Two shipping masters of Providence lately quarrelled about a bet, and a fight was the result. They were separated, and one of them went home. He there changed his dress and went again into the street, and meeting his antagonist knocked him down, struck him several blows, and stamped on the body with his feet. He was taken up and carried into his shop where he expired in about twenty-five minutes. The murderer has fled, and it was thought would make for Canada.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS. There are counterfeit bills in circulation of the denomination of twenty dollars on the Hancock Bank, in Boston. They are altered from the bills of the old Franklin Bank, the word 'Franklin' in the body of the bill, being altered to the word Hancock. There are also five dollars of the Lafayette Bank, altered to Columbian Bank, in circulation. The public should look sharp to the money they take.

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The questions then seem to arise, What was the secret of Franklin's success? What placed him on the mount of eminence above his fellows?—above hundreds of the present day? The answer is at hand—his industry. Wherever he was no moment found him idle. Every hour of leisure he devoted to reading—to study. Now, where is the mechanic like him, who cannot like him employ his leisure hours in accumulating knowledge? Knowledge is more than money; it is power; it is what sets man above the brute—above man.

When you find the youth who possesses the industry, the application, the perseverance of Franklin, you may look out for the statesman, the jurist, the writer, the philosopher, the benefactor of his fellow men, whom generations yet unborn shall rise up and pronounce blessed.

It is said, 'Franklin was a self-made man;' true, he was a self-made man, and where is the man who is not a self-made man? There are those called men, who have been borne to eminence on the shoulders of others, and when raised by such a lever they must be sustained by the same. But what are they? Are they men? They may have the shapes of men—the mere frames—but they are not men; (a man is a rare being—there are but few to be found.) They are like hot-house plants—like a building sustained by a shore—let that decay, it falls. The man must make himself;—

"And all can do what has by man been done."

The only lion in the way of eminence is indolence, and he is a powerful one—he has the teeth of a great lion. He roars in the ears of most people—a little more sleep—a little more folding of the arms to sleep!

Reader, would you know your future destination, examine the circulation of your blood by the thermometer of indolence. Does it fall to the zero, 'I can't, you never can.' Had you rather call on Hercules than lift yourself?

COL. SETH J. THOMAS' ADDRESS.

The author of this oration, which was delivered before the democratic citizens of Plymouth County, assembled at East Abington to celebrate the late anniversary of our nation's independence from the thralldom of British oppression, has favored us with a copy, issued in a neat manner from the press of Messrs. Bools and Greene of Boston, at the request of many individuals who heard it pronounced with much pleasure by the self-educated orator. Although we were present and paid close attention to its delivery, and were well satisfied at that time of its intrinsic merits, still we have perused it in pamphlet form with additional instruction and richer gratification. Generally known as a gentleman possessing abilities of a high order, yet this effort of Col. Thomas exalts him still higher as a graphic and fluent writer—a close and scrutinizing observer of the events in the drama of politics—is evidence of a thorough and extensive knowledge of the rise and progress of political parties, and richly testifies to the assiduity and perseverance with which he has accomplished such a task and accumulated such a fund of important and interesting facts. It sustains throughout the principles of democracy with commendable zeal and spirit—its arguments are logical and forcibly demonstrated, and the measures of the party clearly defined and eloquently impressed.

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SERIOUS ACCIDENT. Mr. Alva Morrison of Braintree, a very worthy gentleman, was yesterday thrown from his wagon as he was turning round the corner of Hancock and School Streets. His head and shoulder were seriously injured, and when taken up was insensible, but upon being bled by Dr. Stetson partially recovered. When removed to his home, two or three hours after the accident, his mind had not become sane.

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At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee it was unanimously

Voted, That it is expedient for the Whig Young Men of the Commonwealth to hold a Convention early in the ensuing autumn, for taking measures to secure the continuance of the cause of sound principles in Massachusetts, and, so far as on Massachusetts depends, the ultimate triumph of that cause in the nation at large.

Voted, That WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of September be recommended as the time, and the town of Worcester as the place for holding said Convention, and that these votes be published in the newspapers throughout the Commonwealth as a call upon the Whig Young Men, in the various towns, to make reasonable choice of twice as many delegates as their towns respectively are entitled to members in the State Legislature to represent them in said Convention accordingly.

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MARRIED.

In this town, on Wednesday afternoon last, by Rev. Mr. Whitney, Mr. Moses Stone of Watertown to Miss Abigail S., daughter of Mr. Jonathan Marsh of this place.

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THE copartnership previously existing between the subscribers was dissolved on the twenty-fourth day of May last by mutual consent. SILAS CANTERBURY, GEORGE DYER, NATHAN P. CANTERBURY. Weymouth, Aug. 24. 3w

Goods at Auction.

WILL be sold at auction, for the account of the subscriber, at his Store in School Street, next morning stock of goods, consisting in part of Calicoes, Linens, Linen Cambrics, Cambrics, Muslins, Lace, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Pelisse Wadding, Batting, Cottons, Silk, Thread, Buttons, etc., etc. The above will afford a rare opportunity to buy good articles cheap, as the sale will be positive.

Quincy, Aug. 24. FREDERIC PRICE. 1w

Breast Pin.

LOST on Monday last, between the residences of Hon John Quincy Adams and Edward Miller, Esq., a MOSAIC BREAST PIN, which the finder is requested to leave at this office and will be liberally rewarded. 3w Quincy, Aug. 24.

James M. Beckford,

TAILOR, TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement heretofore given him, and respectfully informs them that he has re-opened business at the old stand.

He has just received the latest London and New-York fashions, and having several first rate workmen, flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with as much despatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town. Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him warranted to fit. Quincy, Aug. 24. 1w

Patent Metallic Powders.

W. T. ANDERSON, the Patentee of the above valuable article, which has been introduced into almost every State in the Union, and for the value of which he has certificates from the first Jewellers, etc., in this country, informs the citizens of this town and vicinity, that Messrs. BRIEGLER & CARTER have accepted an Agency for the sale of this Powder, where it will be only kept for sale in this place.

As the article has been counterfeited, the public to obtain the genuine must purchase of the Agents. The following recommendations are extracted from a numerous list, in the possession of the Patentee, testifying to its unrivaled merits.

BOSTON, APRIL 20th, 1839. I have tried Anderson's Silver Wash and Plate Powder and find it good. FREDERIC POOL.

BOSTON, MAY 3d, 1839. This certifies that I have used Mr. Anderson's Plate Powder and believe it a better article for cleaning silver than I have any knowledge of. LUCIUS DOOLITTLE.

BOSTON, JUNE 5th, 1839. We have made trial of Mr. Anderson's Polishing Powder and believe that it effectually answers the purpose for which it is designed. JOHN BIGELOW & Co.

BOSTON, AUGUST 7th, 1839. We have seen Mr. Anderson's Powder tried and consider it better than anything we have yet seen for the purpose for which it is intended. FAIRBANKS, LORING & Co. Quincy, Aug. 24. 3m

Mortgagee's Sale.

WILL be sold at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 24th, at 7 o'clock, a lot of FURNITURE, consisting of three Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Crockery Ware, Kitchen Furniture, etc. Per order of the Mortgagee. THOMAS ADAMS, JR., Dep. Shff. Quincy, Aug. 17. 2w

Real Estate at Auction.

TO be sold by order of Court, at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of August instant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, one undivided fifth part of the reversion of about twenty-eight acres of LAND, with the Buildings thereon, situate in that part of Quincy called Germantown, lately owned by Elijah Spear, deceased. Said fifth part is the property of a minor child of said deceased and is to be sold for his benefit. LEMUEL BRACKETT, Guardian. Quincy, Aug. 17. 3w

Josiah Blanchard's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed executors of the last will and testament of JOSIAH BLANCHARD.

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and have accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to IRA H. T. BLANCHARD, Executors. BELA HAYWARD, Weymouth, Aug. 17. 3w

West India Goods Store.

Wholesale and Retail. THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the building situated on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, at which place they have on hand and offer for sale, at the lowest Boston cash prices, a complete assortment of

SHIP AND FAMILY STORES.

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAM, BEEF, PORK, &c. &c. Also a general assortment of WOODEN, EAR-THEN, CROCKERY and HARD WARE.

All business at said store will be transacted under the firm of HINKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.

N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the town without any extra expense to the purchaser. BENJAMIN HINKLEY, GEORGE NEWCOMB, LEWIS NEWCOMB. Quincy, July 13. 3m

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the persons who entered the garden of the subscriber on Wednesday night last and plundered therefrom. JOHN GREEN. Quincy, July 13. 1w

Worsted Flowers & Rug Work.

Ladies of Quincy, desirous of being instructed in the above branches, are informed that Mrs. L. Dwell is prepared to give lessons on those Ornaments, at her residence in Washington Street, where specimens of her work can be seen.

Terms fifty cents per lesson or four dollars per course. 6w Quincy, Aug. 10.

Auction Business.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Auctioneer, respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he is ready to wait upon those who may require his services in the disposal of property. THOMPSON BAXTER. Quincy, May 18. 1w

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine. WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD. Quincy, May 5. 1w

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Quincy Family School.

THE subscriber, having made arrangements to accommodate a number of scholars in his family, hereby gives notice to his friends and the public generally, that he is now ready to receive pupils. The design of the school is to prepare students for college, business or teaching. The instructor would prefer to have those pupils who wish to remain with him two or three years, or longer, about the age of seven or eight when they commence, as he believes those ages to be the most favorable to the formation of correct physical, moral and intellectual habits. Strict attention will be given to the formation of such habits. Pupils will also be instructed in

Board, washing, tuition, books, stationery, clothing and all other necessary items will be furnished, if desired, and the terms will be from three to five dollars a week, in proportion to the articles furnished and studies pursued. For those who do not board with the principal, the tuition will be from fifty cents to one dollar a week. There will be no regular vacations, but scholars will be permitted to spend a week with their friends whenever their parents or guardians wish it.

The government of the school will be moral suasion rather than physical force, and strictly paternal. WILLIAM M. CORNELL.

REFERENCES. HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, REV. JESSE W. WHITNEY, REV. WILLIAM P. LUNT, REV. CALVIN WALCOTT, DEB. JOHN SULLIVAN, EBENEZER WOODWARD, M. D., REV. JOHN CODMAN, D. D., Dorchester. REV. R. S. STORRS, D. D., Braintree. REV. HUBBARD WISSLOW, REV. J. C. COLEMAN, S. C., Quincy. REV. GEORGE W. BLADEN, REV. AMOS A. PHELPS, Quincy, July 13. 1w

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

AT a meeting of the Association for mutual protection to prevent Trespasses in Gardens, Fields, Orchards, Woodlands, etc., in the town of Quincy, held on the 5th of June last, it was

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorized to offer the above reward to any person giving such information as may lead to the conviction and punishment of any person or persons, offending against the laws protecting the Gardens, Fields, Orchards and Woodlands, belonging to the members of the Association.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 42. Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, cut down or destroy, or by girdling, lopping, or otherwise shall injure any fruit tree, or any other tree not his own, standing or growing for shade, or ornament or other useful purpose, or shall maliciously or wantonly break the glass or any part of it, in any building not his own, or shall maliciously break down, injure, mar or deface, any fence belonging to, or enclosing lands not his own, or shall maliciously throw down or open any gate, bar or fence, and leave the same down or open, or shall maliciously and injuriously, sever from the freehold of another, any produce thereof, or any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 44. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 45. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 46. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 47. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 48. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 49. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 50. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 51. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 52. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 53. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 54. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 55. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 56. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 57. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 58. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

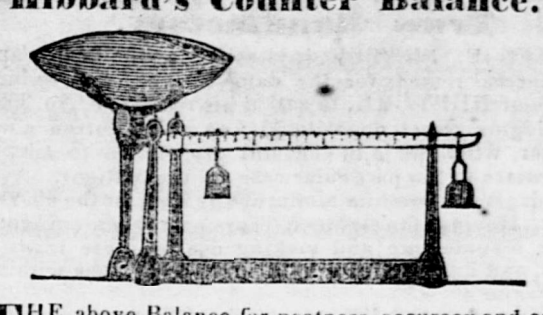
Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 59. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 60. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 61. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sec. 62. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, or by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Hibbard's Counter Balance.



THE above Balance for neatness, accuracy and convenience is not inferior to any now in use. It may be constructed in a variety of forms to suit purchasers, and weighs from one ounce to fifty pounds. The subscribers having purchased of the Patentee the right of making and vending the above Balance, respectfully invite those in want of such an article to call at their Shop, a few rods north of the Stone Meeting-house, and examine them.

N. B.—They may also be seen at the Store of Moses Pond & Co., No. 30 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Quincy, May 4. CYRUS CHENEY, JOSIAH SAVIL, JR. 1w

Cash Store.

EBENEZER BENT grateful for the liberal patronage received the last year, respectfully informs his friends and patrons in Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken WYMAN ABERCROMBIE as a partner, and the business in future will be transacted under the firm of

EBENEZER BENT & Co.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 35.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1839.

VOLUME 2.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months.—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR.	Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK,	Milton.
ORIN P. BACON,	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Weymouth.
JACOB THRELL, JR.	South Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON,	East Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN,	Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY,	Arlington.
HON. S. A. TURNER,	South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE,	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT,	New-York City.

VARIETY.

CANDOR. Children and fools, they say, speak the truth. A story is travelling the rounds, which represents that a good lady, in welcoming her friends, said, "Do make yourselves at home; I am at home myself and wish you all were!" This is nearly as good as the story, one of the most distinguished statesmen in Massachusetts, rather remarkable for bluntness, now tells of his boyhood. His mother had long been expecting a visit from a neighbor's family to tea. Among the company expected was an out of town visitor of the family abroad; and in honor of the occasion, all the little niceties had been prepared and consumed, and prepared again two or three times over. At length having all right, and being fearful that her labor would be lost again, the lady one day despatched her son to invite the company to come that afternoon. He acquitted himself of the message as follows: "Ma'am says she wants to know if you and your company can't come over to our house this afternoon, and says she wishes to the Lord it was over."—*New York Dispatch.*

A SIMPLE LIFE PRESERVER. In many cases of apparent danger upon the water, safety appears attainable by the proper use of a man's hat and pocket handkerchief, which being all the apparatus necessary is to be used thus; spread the handkerchief on the ground or deck, and place a hat with the brim downwards, and the middle of it; then tie the handkerchief round the hat like a bundle, keeping the knots as near the centre of the crown as possible. Now, by seizing the knots in one hand, and keeping the opening of the hat upwards, a person without knowing how to swim, may fearlessly plunge into the water. The best way to lay hold of a sinking person is to grasp his arm firmly between the shoulder and the elbow; this prevents him from clasping in his arms the person helping him, which perhaps might cause both to sink.—*Yankee Farmer.*

STRAWBERRIES. One of the best seasons of the year for setting strawberry roots is the latter part of August or the first of September. Roots set at this time will bear next summer. This wholesome fruit may be cultivated without much trouble—and what a dentifice—ladies who use the fruit look at least five years younger than those who do not. What teeth that lady hath! We know she has a strawberry bed, and hope she makes it herself.—*Boston Cultivator.*

LINEN BLEACHED WITH LIME. Every body knows the injury which is done to linen by bleaching it with lime. It is easy to detect linen which has been so bleached, in the following manner: cut off a piece of the new linen which you wish to examine, put it into a glass, and pour on it several spoonfuls of good vinegar. If the linen contains lime, it will occasion considerable effervescence, accompanied with a slight noise. Otherwise its effect is produced.

COFFEE BEVERAGE. To an ounce of coffee add a common tea-spoonful of the best flour of mustard seed, previous to the boiling. To those unacquainted with the method, it is inconceivable how much it improves the fragrance, fineness, transparency and grateful quick flavor of the beverage, and probably too it adds to its wholesomeness.—*Family Receipt Book.*

TOMATO OMELET. Peel a quart of ripe tomatoes—chop and put them down to simmer for about twenty minutes, with as much water as will cover them; chop a few onions very fine, and throw them in with crumbled bread and a lump of butter—and when nearly done beat up four eggs, and stir them in for a few minutes, and serve the omelet up.—*Balt. Patriot.*

TO REMOVE FLIES FROM ROOMS. Take half a teaspoonful of black pepper, in powder, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one table spoonful of cream; mix them well together, and place it in a room, on a plate where the flies are troublesome, and they will soon disappear.

SPANISH PROVERBS. You had better leave your enemy something when you die than live to beg of a friend. Tell not what you know, judge not what you see, and you will live quiet. Lock your door that you may keep your neighbor honest. Drinking water neither makes a man sick, nor in debt, nor his wife a widow. He who will avenge every affront means to die early.

INK SPOTS ON COTTON. Apply strong vinegar, lemon juice and salt; by rubbing the spot with part of a lemon or common muriatic acid diluted. Washing the spot well in cold water after the stain is removed.

BERRY STAINS. A teaspoonful of oil of vitriol mixed in a cup of water, will, without fail, remove any berry stains from garments, without injury to the cloth.

CURE FOR THE GRAVEL. Boiling water poured on Indian meal and the mixture suffered to cool, the meal to subside, and the clear liquid drink is a specific for gravel.

MISCELLANY.

A DUEL WITH HARPOONS. The following account of a meeting between a Yankee whaling captain and an English officer is extracted from "Salt Water Bubbles," a series of interesting articles now publishing in the Boston Mercantile Journal.

Perhaps some of my readers may have heard of the story of the duel between old Captain Lovett of New Bedford, and the English officer in Demerara. It has been variously related—but the only true version is as follows: Captain Zachariah Lovett, after having performed several whaling voyages to the Pacific, found himself in command of a small brig belonging to New York, on a voyage to Demerara. He was a worthy man—and a good specimen of a Yankee sailor—his heart was full of the milk of human kindness, but he possessed a noble spirit—and would neither give nor take an insult.

While his little brig Cinderella lay at anchor in Demerara river, Capt. Lovett one afternoon went into a coffee house, where he met with a friend—and they amused themselves by knocking the balls about in the billiard room. Soon after, and before the game was half finished—some English military officers entered, one of whom, Capt. Bigbee, stepped up to Capt. Lovett who was arrayed in a very plain, not to say ordinary costume, and with a bullying air demanded the table, as himself and his brother officer wished to play a game.

Captain Lovett gave the red coated gentleman a stern look, but replied with courtesy, that he and his friend had engaged the table, and would play out their game, after which, if the gentlemen wished to play, it was at their service.

"But we can't wait," said Capt. Bigbee, in an insolent tone.

"You must wait," coolly replied Capt. Lovett.

"But we shall do no such thing," exclaimed the surly Briton—"we came here to play billiards—and we have no idea of being disappointed by a couple of fellows who hardly know a mace from a cue, or a ball from a pocket."

"I will take you all the afternoon to finish the game—so clear out."

Captain Lovett and his friend played on.

"Come," continued the officer, "enough of this—marker place the balls." Saying which, with a most impudent air, he seized one of the balls which Capt. Lovett's opponent had just driven into the pocket, and caught up another one which was near him.

The matter was growing serious. Capt. Lovett's eye flashed fire—for although he had mingled a good deal among Quakers, and respected that moral sect for their humanity and quiet demeanor, he was no non-resistant man himself. He dropped his cue, and doubled up a fist of portentous size.

"Put those balls upon the table you scoundrel," exclaimed he imperatively, "and leave the room."

"Who do you call a scoundrel, you Yankee blackguard? Do you know you are talking to one of his majesty's officers? Take that for your impertinence," at the same time suiting the action to the word, and giving Capt. Lovett a smart rap across the shoulders with his cue.

But in an instant he received a blow on his forehead, exactly where phrenologists locate the organ of eventuality—which would have felled an ox; and he submissively acknowledged the favor by measuring his length on the floor.

His brother officers, who were with him, had the good sense to see that Bigbee was to blame and although they looked rather black at the Yankees, they wisely forebore to molest them further—but assisted the stunned bully to another room, where, by the help of some restoratives, he soon recovered his senses. His rage and mortification at the result of the rencontre, knew no bounds, and with many a bitter oath declared he would have satisfaction.

Before Capt. Lovett left the coffee house, a billet was handed him by Lieutenant James, which proved to be a challenge—a peremptory challenge—from Capt. Bigbee, in which it was insisted that arrangements should be made for an early meeting, that he might have an opportunity to wash off the affront he had received, in Capt. Lovett's heart's blood.

Capt. Lovett smiled when he heard such manifestations of christian spirit. "Tell Capt. Bigbee," said he, "that I will not baulk him. He shall have the opportunity he so earnestly

seeks. Although not a fighting man, I am familiar with the duel laws—and if he will be to-morrow morning on the bank of the green canal, near the South Quay, rather a secluded spot, he shall have satisfaction to his heart's content."

Lieutenant James bowed politely, and withdrew—Capt. Lovett went on board the Cinderella soon after—and ordered his mate, Mr. Starbuck, also a veteran whale hunter, to select the two best harpoons, have them nicely ground and fitted—as an opportunity might offer on the morrow of striking a porpoise. Mr. Starbuck obeyed his superior officer with alacrity, although he wondered not a little why Capt. Lovett expected to find porpoises in Demerara river.

The next morning, as soon as all hands were called, Capt. Lovett ordered the boat to be manned, and requested Mr. Starbuck to take the two harpoons, to each of which eight or ten fathom of rattling stuff were attached, and accompany him on shore. In a few moments the boat reached the South Quay, where Capt. Lovett was met by several of his countrymen, who had been attracted to the spot by the rumor of the duel, as well as several merchants and other inhabitants of the place. They one and all remonstrated with Capt. Lovett for his folly in consenting to fight with the English military bully, who was represented as a practised duellist—an expert swordsman, and an unrivalled marksman with the pistol, being sure of his man at twelve paces. Capt. Lovett, however, did not show the least inclination to back out—but on the contrary, seemed more eager for the engagement. "I'll give that quarrelsome fellow a lesson," said he, "which will be of service to him—and which he will never forget as long as his name is Bigbee."

The challenger, with his forehead ornamented with a large patch to cover the impression left by the Yankee's knuckles, and his swollen eyes dimly twinkling with anger and mortification through two huge, livid circles, accompanied by his second, soon made his appearance. He was followed by a servant with a pistol case and an assortment of swords. He bowed stiffly to Capt. Lovett—and Lieut. James, approaching the Yankee, asked him if he was willing to fight with swords—"If so," said he, "I believe we can suit you. We have brought with us the small sword, a neat gentlemanly weapon—the cut and thrust, good in a *melee*, and which will answer indifferently well in a duel—and the broadsword or cutlass, which is often preferred by those who are deficient in skill in the use of arms. My friend, Capt. Bigbee, is equally expert with either. You have only to choose. As the challenged party, you have an undoubted right to select your arms."

"Of that privilege I am well aware," replied Captain Lovett, "and I mean to avail myself of it. I shall not fight with swords."

"I expected as much," resumed Lieut. James "and have brought with me a beautiful pair of duelling pistols, with long barrels, rifle bores, and hair triggers. What distance shall I measure off?"

"Eight paces."

"Only eight paces!" cried Lieut. James, a little surprised. "O, very well"—and he measured it off, and placed his man at his post. Then advancing to Capt. Lovett, he presented him with a pistol.

"I do not wish to fight with pistols!"

"Not fight with pistols after having refused to fight with swords? What brought you here then?"

"To fight!" shouted Lovett in a thundering voice, which made the British officer start. "I am the challenged party, and have a right to choose my weapons, according to the laws of the *duello*, all the world over—and you may rely upon it, I shall not select weapons with which I am not familiar, and with which my antagonist has been practising all his life. Such a proceeding on my part is not only not required by the rules of honor, which after all, is a mere chimera, but would be contrary to all the dictates of common sense. No—I shall fight with the weapons of honorable warfare, with which I have ever been accustomed. Swords and pistols, indeed!"

"But, my dear sir," cried the astonished Lieutenant, "we must proceed according to rule in this business. What weapons have you fixed upon?" And in fancy's eye he beheld before him a huge blunderbuss, loaded with buck shot.

Captain Lovett said nothing—but beckoned to Mr. Starbuck, who approached him with great alacrity, bearing the two harpoons. He seized one of the formidable weapons and thrust it into the hands of Bigbee, who seemed actually paralyzed with astonishment.

"My weapon," said he, "is the *javelin*—such as the Grecian and Roman knights often fought with in olden times—a weapon, which no man who challenges another, can refuse to fight with at the present day, unless he possesses a mean and craven spirit."

Thus saying, he took the station which had been assigned him, at eight paces distance from his startled antagonist. He coolly bared his sinewy arm—grasped the harpoon, and placed himself in an attitude. "I'll bet," said he, casting a triumphant look upon his friend, "a smoked herring against a whale, that I'll drive the harpoon through that fellow's midriff the first throw—and will finish him without the aid of a lance. Mr. Starbuck," fiercely continued Captain Lovett, in a loud and rough voice, such as is seldom heard, except on board a Nantucket whaling vessel, when a shoal of

whales are in sight, "stand by to haul that fellow in!"

The mate grasped the end of the line, his eyes beaming with as much expectation and delight as if he was steering a boat bow on to an eighty barrel whale, while Captain Lovett poised his harpoon with both hands, keenly eyed the British Captain—shouted in a tremendous voice, "Now for it!" and drew back his arms as in the act of throwing the fatal iron!

The Englishman was a brave man—which is not always the case with bullies—and he had often marched without flinching up to the mouth of a cannon. And if he had been met in a single combat with an adversary armed with a sword or a pistol, or even a dagger or a Queen's arm, he would have borne himself manfully. Indeed he had already acquired an unenviable notoriety as a duellist and had killed his man. But the harpoon was a weapon with which he was altogether unacquainted—and the loud and exulting tone of the Yankee Captain's voice sounded like a summons to his grave.

And when he saw the stalwart Yankee raise the polished iron—and pause an instant, as if concentrating all his strength to give the fatal blow, a panic terror seized him—his limbs trembled—his features were of a ghastly pallor and the cold sweat stood in large drops on his forehead. He had not strength to raise his weapon—and when his grim opponent shouted "Now for it," and shook his deadly spear, the British officer, forgetting his vows of chivalry—his reputation as an officer, and his honor as a duellist, threw his harpoon on the ground, fairly turned his back upon his enemy—and fled like a frightened courser from the field, amid the jeers, the jibes, and the hurrahs of the multitude assembled by this time on the spot.

Captain Bigbee's duelling days were over. No man would fight with him after the adventure with the Yankee. He was overwhelmed with insult and ridicule; and found it advisable to change into another regiment. But his story got there before him; and he was soon sent to "Coventry" as a disgraced man. He was compelled although with great reluctance to quit the service; and it may with great truth be said that he never forgot the lesson he had received—from the veteran whaler, so long as his name was Bigbee.

ARE THE TIMES HARD?

Walk in Broadway at the promenade hours, and we see the wealth of the Indies carried upon the backs of the ladies; notice the tasteful and elegant establishments that roll along the carriage paths; see the doors of the fashionable shopkeepers, with as many carriages drawn up before them as if a great man's levee were held at each—who says, in the face of these facts that the times are hard?

Look at the elegant fabrics which Cleopatra might have desired—by the way of Cleopatra. Had Egypt offered a Broadway to go a shopping in, she could have melted the revenue of a province there, faster than by dissolving pearls in vinegar. Look into the interior of the splendid stores which line the principal thoroughfares in our city—turn into the furniture and furnishing warehouses—and see the means of gratification for republican luxury. For all these things, which in elegance surpass anything which Xerxes knew, there is apparently no lack of purchasers. And yet times are hard.

Watch our young men, catching with anxious promptitude the last new fashion, and going from extreme to extreme as dissimilar as the changes of the butterfly—all costing money, though the butterfly's mutations cost none, and are more beautiful. Wait until night fall, and hear the click of the cue, and then the rattle of the balls upon the billiard tables. Look in at the elegant places of public resort, and see the refreshments under discussion upon marble tables. Take an ice yourself, and sit half an hour, to hear or see, if you can, any indication that times are hard. Visit the only theatres now open, and see if there be such a falling off in the audiences as bespeaks poverty. Listen if the laugh at Burton be less cheerful or the attention to the spectacle less intense than when times are acknowledged easy.

Ride upon the avenues, and notice the fast goers that trot by you. Look at the equestrian parties—notice the stately establishments of "old families" and the light and gaudy turns of new millionaires. Travel farther—to the Springs, Saratoga, Brandywine or Sulphur; go up the Hudson—to Niagara—to Trenton Falls—to Canada—Nahant, anywhere—and see if you find any body travelling beside yourself. See rather if all the world has not turned birds of passage in these hard times. Money is not to be had—*ergo*—they travel for nothing.

Call in at the markets, and learn if the choice cuts go begging. Point to some one who buys shins, liver, or rump steaks, or buys fish for economy's sake. Walk home with that young gentleman who has sent a week's provisions for a garrison to feed his family of half a dozen, and who will call to-morrow for as much more. As you walk, he will be sure to tell that money is awful hard.

It is a little strange that the hardness of money is so seldom indicated by the outlays of those who complain most bitterly. They cannot cash a tradesman's bill upon presentation, because there is no danger of a protest upon refusal. They cannot show debtors any grace or give extensions—and they actually are compelled to pay from one to two and a half per cent. per month for money to lift their notes.

All this time, however, they do not remember that twenty dollars saved from their personal expenses or household disbursements will be so much less that they will need to borrow. When then the stake is counted in thousands and hundreds, tens and fives are passed as of no consideration. The very desperation of shunning and borrowing makes people more extravagant when the day's work is done; and the wives and daughters of merchants find them most liberal when they can least afford to be. The parties themselves may not be aware of the true reason of this—but it is a desire even to impose upon their wives an appearance of greater prosperity than they are enjoying.

There are too many, however, who are compelled to realize the truth of hard times, when they do come. These are the tradesmen, whose accounts are never paid too promptly, and which are put aside as long as possible upon the pretext of "scarcity of money." Always counting the cost before they purchase, even in good times, they are yet more careful during a season of reverses. After all, theirs is perhaps the most satisfactory lot; for by proper prudence they suffer less than those in gilded misery who are subjected to the mortification of turning away demands which they know should be paid. Their bank account may not be injured by such refusal to pay, but their conscience is pricked, if they have any.

"Those who have found the golden mean, And live contentedly between The little and the great!"

suffer less from reverses and crises than those who ape the rich in business and style of living; and even less than those who possess actual property, to be affected by reverses. As to poverty, it is not what it is cracked up to be—let philosophers say what they choose.—*New York Dispatch.*

YOUNG MEN.

It has become a very common remark that the destinies of nations are in the hands of its young men. Of our own country, in particular, has this observation been made, and their influence is pointed out in every wind that blows. Political appeals are made to them as the right arm of the country's defence—as the source of its hopes. Their aid is sought for in the promotion of any great end, and upon their united exertion is reliance placed for the successful accomplishment. And even while, in accordance with the old maxim, "action" is assigned to them as their sphere of duty, they are not without their influence and control in the "council." Where promptness and energy are as much needed in the design as in the execution of any plan, they are found—and found clothed with power. To their efficiency is attributed the accomplishment of almost every great enterprise of modern times.

Of all this we have frequent complaint. Old men complain of the loss of authority and respect. They murmur that their gray hairs are no longer the passport to honor—that they are supplanted at the council fire by their juniors and succeeded in the field by hair brained youths. The fire and zeal and efficiency of youth have usurped the places which these same qualities once enabled them to hold and which they would fain retain now by virtue of their prudence and experience. The destinies of the nation are wielded by those who have grown up from the cradle since they, in their prime, took front rank in the field of battle. The very boys that once gambled on the green before them, and doffed their hats with respect to them as they passed, are now above them in places of honor and trust. Even the little urchin, perhaps, whom their charity once supported and who hid his rags in innocent pride, is now the observed of observers, and the distributor of the highest favors and honors. It is not strange that seeing this they should murmur and fancy that the commonwealth is in danger.

The history of our country shows that young men have figured largely in its most important and thrilling events. We need not enumerate those whose names are identified with every epoch and almost every important event. In other countries, the same fact is hardly less strikingly apparent. In England, with all her reverence for the old things, with all her inclination to even the mould of age, with all her institutions that so tend to perpetuate power in the hands of the old, hardly even to be severed from them in the grave—who can forget that within forty years the first office in the government—an office of which it was once eloquently said that it exercised a "political sway as mighty as that of Napoleon at the zenith of his power"—was held by a young man, from whose cheek twenty-four summers had hardly removed the blush of boyhood? And was it ever said that the government was not administered with prudence and efficiency under Pitt? Napoleon achieved his great name and power before he had passed the earlier stages of manhood, and after years spent in exile, died yet in his prime. We might allude to other instances less striking, but as indicative of the power and influence of young men.

It is certainly not unnatural now that these things should be so. The spirit of the age is improvement. The march of science, politics and religion is onward, and each successive step becomes more rapidly progressive. The swift propelling power is sought in the advancement of each end. A force in the moral is sought to match with that of steam in the material world. Young men only can furnish this. Age is in its nature conservative; it clings to old things and resists innovation. The old man

New York Mirror.

Seventeenth Volume.

Volume of the New York Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For a few months our subscription list has increased rapidly altogether unexampled in the history of the Mirror. Our friends are more numerous, our numbers ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the most interesting and valuable repository of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our correspondents will continue to furnish original papers on a great variety of subjects interesting general readers, and new writers have been enlisted for special purposes. At home we have a list of two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Goswami from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an English gentleman who holds a high rank in the estimation of his countrymen as a graceful and easy writer—will furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris. In the course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular poetry will be published—selected by Messrs. Berkeley, Russell, Knight, etc.

Superb engravings will be given, engraved by Mr. Barker, etc., from original designs and portraits of Wear, Imman, Chapman, etc.

Number of curious engravings in wood will also be added to the present volume, engraved by Adams, Johnson, etc., from original designs.

While we shall never forget that the New York Mirror is purely an American work, we shall not on account, exclude interesting extracts from English sources of merit—and shall also continue our translations from the French, German and other European languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in every character, its engravings, its music and its poetry, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the age. A number of literary novelties, curious historical and American reminiscences, and Indian traditions, ready in preparation. Indeed, every subject within the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced; and it has received the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain—a refined and elegant repository of belles lettres catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to make a due proportion of space for the especial interest and edification of the ladies of America, in a volume of whose favor the Mirror has so long stood as a favorite journal.

This—which together will form a volume of four red and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with splendid engravings and superb music, is furnished at the expense of five dollars the year.

Subscriptions received at the Quincy Patriot office by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, July 13.

To the Afflicted.

RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHERRY WINE BITTERS, for the cure of all those chronic diseases, called *Dyspepsia, Biliousness or Liver complaint, Diarrhoea or Headach, Wandering or Pains, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Piles*, and all general derangement of the system, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels, which have been justly styled the store-house of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Sellers—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford, Fitchburg; J. S. Shawman, Randolph; Royal Whitcomb, Lowell; Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Har-Clapp, Walspole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Danvers; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Danvers; J. E. Sumner & Co., N. Carpenter, Foxboro; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Savills, S. W. Dix, Needham; E. Thayer, Braintree; ESLER & CARTER and E. HAYDEN, Quincy, March 9.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas O. Sylvester, and will carry the Blacksmithing business in all its various branches. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

ELBRIDGE HAYDEN.

B. E. H. has in his employ Mr. A. Lamplan, a rate Horse Shoon, who he can recommend to his friends and the public.

Quincy, April 27.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the subscriber, from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1838, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one scrofula, the other scrofula, combined with the use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were suddenly cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes.

This, together with the incidental remarks of attending physicians, gave rise to the idea of investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle which its activity as a remedy depends upon. It was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and healthy influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all cases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

At the benefits of this remedy may be within the reach of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and is had of the Proprietor's author and Agents, in all the towns in the United States.

The genuine without the written signature of G. R. B. sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

He undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent in town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, July 21.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former place to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Tailor Shop, where he is prepared to accommodate customers in a fashionable style, and as he has before had a good share of the public patronage he hereby close attention to business to merit its continuance.

ELIZA TURNER.

Quincy, April 27.

New Bonnets.

RECEIVED by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a valuable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, consisting of English, Fancy and Plain Straws, of the most recent fashions; Italian and American do., of all sizes, both open work and plain; Willow and Leaf do.; a complete assortment of Plain, Faint and Plain Ribbons; Laces, Wrought Bands, Collars, Caps, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she has together with a general assortment of MOURNING ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms.

S. S. MARSH.

Quincy, April 6.

Feathers.

IVE GEESSE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan 7.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

who has lived half a century in the belief of notions half a century old imagines that it little becomes him to be convinced to the contrary, now that his hairs have become gray, lest it speak ill of the depth of his understanding in years ago. He has a pride that leads him to choose rather to die advocating the opinion he has so long upheld than to allow that he has toiled long in the support of doctrines which young reasoners have upturned in his lifetime. On the other hand, youth is mercurial and may deserve the brand of radicalism. It may be hot headed—but its fervor is the moral power that is sought. Young men are alive in every cause that smacks of improvement; while hope is the ruling power with them their movements will never be retrograde; they will only be harnessed to the car of progress. While this is so, young men will be accorded a controlling influence in all the affairs of men. Theirs is to push onward—happily if their ardor is properly tempered by the cool circumspection of age.—*Barre Gazette.*

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC ORATION.

The writer has perused, with gratification and instruction, an address delivered before the democratic citizens of Plymouth County, Massachusetts, at East Abington, July 4th, 1839, by Col. Seth J. Thomas of Boston. The language of this self-educated gentleman is throughout terse, vigorous and perspicuous, and flowed from a strong and highly cultivated mind. Col. Thomas, though young in years, is already favorably known as an able champion for "equal rights" in Massachusetts. Much was expected from this oration and the public have not been disappointed. The theme is democracy, a definition which he beautifully compresses in four short words, "The principle of Justice." Indeed the address may be said to be a brief history of the march of liberty and equality in their broadest sense, from the period of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 to the present time. The writer shows a profound acquaintance with the practical history of his country, as it was and as it is, and a zealous love for the principles of the great apostle of democracy, Thomas Jefferson. His rebukes on the vacillating and profligate course of the State administration of Massachusetts under Edward Everett, are severe, but just to the letter. A change is called for in the government of the old Bay State, and it will soon occur. The abuse of the banking and even judiciary system, the enormous State loans to private corporations, the lavish expenditures of the public funds by the creation of sinecure offices and the entire prostration of the militia, imperiously demand a political regeneration of the councils of old Massachusetts. It is to be hoped for the good cause of democracy that this address will be read and circulated widely, prior to the election in November next. As a specimen of the vigorous style of the accomplished orator, we copy his concluding remarks as follows:

"Regarding human progress as certain, and considering what advances have been made in the science of government, within a few years, I confidently believe, that the day is not far distant, when the whig party shall be but a memory, and when the most anxious endeavor of every aspiring young politician, will be to prove that he is not descended from those who co-operated with it, as it is now the endeavor of many to prove that their fathers had no share in the Hartford convention;—when liberal and correct principles shall pervade every part of our country, and the genius of democracy shall animate every soul in the land. Then will the standard of public morality in our Commonwealth be raised to that of equal justice, and all will unite with all in requiring justice for all, and no more than justice for themselves, and the sovereignty of justice will be established, and the voice of the people become, without a paradox, the voice of God."

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

MR. GREEN—For the benefit of one who would do right, it may not be unprofitable at the present time for some of your whigs and democrats to set forth their principles, or in other words, say what constitutes a whig and what a democrat. Upon looking around I find the people divided into parties, themselves hardly knowing why or wherefore. But, for a people who profess to be a free people, and to be seeking to promote the happiness of "all men" whom they declare to be "free and equal," it appears to me, their first object should be to know what is truth. That it is not safe to follow where others may lead, we have only to look into the history of past nations to know. There we see, that while the people were crying, "hurrah for liberty," aspiring men led them step by step into actual bondage. We read of one people, who were actually paying tribute and at the same time declaring "we were never in bondage to any man." The people of Rome would not endure a king, but established a power more to be dreaded than kingly power. The people of France put down a king and put up an Emperor—sent into exile a Charles X. and raised to the throne a Louis Philippe—pleasing themselves that a "citizen king" would favor their liberty. I for one, sir, do not feel willing to trust any man with power until he shall have made it evident, by virtuous conduct, uniform love for country and apparent ability, that he is capable and worthy to use the power entrusted to him. At this time there are various candidates for some of the most important offices, as well as for some of less importance. Do the people want their offices filled by knaves and by men incapable and unworthy? I believe not. Then let them follow not any set of men as leaders, but first know their principles and then "live or die, sink or swim," maintain them. Now, sir, if you or any of your correspondents, (and you have some very zealous,) will make known the

PRINCIPLES of the parties into which the people are divided, you will oblige one if not many. And by the way, your paper seems to be the only one in this region devoted to neither party.

P. S.—There are to be, I believe, whig conventions and democratic conventions; why not conventions to devise means for the public good rather than to sustain a party.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE WHIG OF QUINCY.

I have anxiously looked on to see what the Whig of Quincy has to say, and I must confess that I have hitherto been not a little disappointed. But, nevertheless, I will still hope. In his first communication, he told us something about answering all that was worthy of being answered in the democratic communications of two of your correspondents; and of stating facts. Now, this seems about right—pretty fair. It is a pledge, I hope will be faithfully redeemed. But, how came our friend, Whig, to know that two of your democratic correspondents were to furnish communications regularly? I know not to what two he refers, but I presume to W. and a Democrat. If so I am probably one of them. I have as yet not attempted to speak since he began, save only in one communication which appeared in the last paper, touching the boasting that all the temperance people of Quincy are whigs. I hope he may find some things hinted at in that communication which he will deem worthy of an answer. If he can tell us how many democrats at the last election voted for a whig candidate because they were told he was a temperance man, he will solve a problem which I doubt not temperance democrats will not put him to the trouble of decyphering a second time. I shall wait patiently for an answer, and in due time, may refer to some things which he has already said, though they have been sufficiently noticed by W. and others. It is some satisfaction to see that there is one whig in Quincy who does speak, though it is feared his Herculean labors will not bring to the birth more than the mountain did when it underwent a concussion somewhat similar to the one now transpiring in the mind of a Whig of Quincy. He must do vastly more than he has yet done, if he is to make the people believe that federalism, or whigism, can be sustained by facts. He may call for them but it will be a no come—he will have to send "the wish back and say he called another." As long as he calls for facts in the chaos of federalism, he will hear a response from within the rotten and crumbling fabric—Not at home. He might as well search for the laws of architecture in a Babel confounded. To hope to find facts there is to hope against hope. But go on and tell us what the people ought to do and make them believe if you can Mr. Whig. You might hope to lead astray some if they did not remember the past, but the days of federal triumph are written like the sin of Judah of old, with the point of a diamond in the memory of the people. "A burnt child dreads the fire." A DEMOCRAT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DECEPTION AND KNAVERY.

Your correspondent W., in his two last communications replying to my views of the whig cause, still harps about a national bank and federalism, without attempting to condemn the principles which I advocate. He thus shows that his cause is jejune—his principles obnoxious, and his measures odious. It is almost useless to argue with an opponent who manifests such an ignorance of public men and measures, and who professes to be one thing while in practice the reverse.

As the subject of Banks appears to be one of his principal themes, I purpose in this and my next communication to present facts which will conclusively show an egregious lack of knowledge or a wilful attempt to deceive the public. It is manifest that the clamor raised against the banks by the democratic leaders is without authority, and a deliberate and wicked fraud upon the public. Facts are too numerous and significant to need comment. They are more than sufficient to fix a burning and indelible mark of shame upon the forehead of every knavish demagogue who has been engaged in propagating the belief that the whig party is the bank party. They know better. The democrats have ever made it a point of party tactics, in and out of the Legislature, to attack banks already established with such rank, indiscriminate, and unfounded abuse, and to propose such nonsensical and impolitic laws as to compel the whigs to disagree with them, in order to get up an accusation fit for their fraudulent purposes. But wherever the modern democratic party has the power, it has created banks by scores and hundreds.

The State Bank of Alabama, with a capital of some ten or twelve millions, was created by a Jackson Van Buren Legislature!

Most of the Banks in Mississippi, their capital amounting to some twelve or fifteen millions, were created by the same party!

All the banks in Arkansas, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and all the wild-cat banks in Michigan, were created by the same party.

In New York, a tremendous amount of banking capital was added by the same party!

In Ohio, the number of banks was increased by the same party, in the short space of four years from thirteen to twenty; and the banking capital of the State, during the same time, was increased four millions five hundred thirty two thousand two hundred thirty nine dollars!!

In six years from the time the same party came into power with Gen. Jackson, four hundred and ninety new banks were created in the Union!! These facts are sufficient, one would think to seal the mouths of those hungry demagogues, who go about crying by the way side and in public places, that the whig party is the bank party, with an eternal silence. If shame

were any part of their composition, they would hang their heads and be still.

A WHIG OF QUINCY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

The great gain of the democratic party, in the recent elections in the southern and western States, is a subject of much congratulation to every true friend to his country and her free institutions. It gives assurance of the capacity of the people for self government and the strongest evidence in the stability of those free institutions for time to come, all the predictions of those who were in favor of a stronger government to the contrary notwithstanding. In Tennessee, where Gov. Cannon was elected last year, by nearly twenty thousand majority, Col. Polk, late Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, the democratic candidate, has been elected by nearly three thousand majority. Six representatives have been elected for the next Congress where there were only three before. In Indiana, five representatives have been elected by the democratic party, who had only one in the last Congress. And it appears from the returns that have come to hand, that the democratic party have gained TWENTY-TWO members of Congress in the recent elections in the south and west. Verily, this is a GREAT TRIUMPH for the democratic party. GLORY ENOUGH for the election of this fall; but there is still more in store. MASSACHUSETTS told her duty this year and elect MARCUS MORTON Governor by a large majority.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE MILITIA LAW.

To Samuel White, Esq.,
Commander of Quincy Light Infantry.

SIR—From certain transactions which have recently taken place, and from a communication by a committee chosen by the members of your Company, which I received a few days since, I am led to believe, that they are under a mistake respecting the advocates of the repeal of the law giving a compensation to the light corps. It is extremely unpleasant for me, publicly, to vindicate or explain any transaction of mine relating to the course which I have pursued while a member of the Legislature, but as I believe false and improper statements have been made, whereby the members of your Company and some others have been deceived, I am induced to explain in this particular.

In regard to the militia law which was proposed to be enacted at the last session of the Legislature, I was entirely opposed to it for many reasons, but principally as there had been a new organization of a part of the militia of recent date, and I considered that there had not been sufficient experience to determine the effects of its operation. Another objection, was its virtually destroying the several fire departments or so far deranging them as to cause much additional expense. The fines were also too excessive. Were we on the eve of a revolution or a foreign war, a more severe law would not have been necessary.

If it were thought necessary at this time to enact a new general militia law, such has been the course which has been adopted in regard to the choice of officers, that many have been elected and now hold commissions, entirely unsuitable, so much so that few qualified persons would take a commission, consequently it would have been preferable to have disbanded the whole and commenced anew—and further the enactment was too limited in regard to the ages. To extend from twenty-one to thirty, few persons within those ages have had sufficient experience to have taken commissions of the highest order, and none, or very few would remain in office after the law would have exonerated them. And finally, the Infantry Companies would never have been satisfied to have done duty without some compensation when the light corps received five dollars per year. For these and many other reasons I opposed the passage of the law. But as it relates to the repeal of the law compensating the uniform companies, I was entirely opposed to it; and seldom if ever used greater exertions than I did, to prevent the repeal of the law. I not only went before the committee and made such observations as I thought proper, but I opposed it with what little influence I had in every stage of its passage. When the order was first introduced for a repeal of the law, I was astonished from the source it came, as it was proposed by one and advocated by three other military gentlemen, who had been the strongest advocates for the Militia Law. I told them of the difficulties that would result and the great uneasiness it would cause among the members of the light corps, but I soon found that their object was to reduce the whole of the militia as low as possible in order to promote a final change. How far it is proper to do an evil that good may result, I am not prepared to say. If you or any one are anxious to ascertain who was the cause of the repeal of the law, a recourse to the Journals of the House will give every necessary information, and you may be assured, that from the extraordinary exertion and personal influence of those gentlemen alluded to, the law was repealed. I have always felt an interest for the militia of this State, and when the law was altered from three to five dollars I advocated the measure, and hope and believe that another Legislature will repeal the last law or enact such other as the situation and circumstances of the State may require and give satisfaction to all.

Your humble servant,

MINOTT THAYER.
Braintree, Aug. 26th, 1839.

For the Quincy Patriot.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the whigs of Braintree, held in the Town Hall, on the 19th instant, J. M. Hollingsworth, S. D. Hayden, Benjamin New-

comb, Jr. and E. C. Thayer were chosen delegates to attend the Whig State Convention to be held in Worcester on the 11th of September next, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That there has seldom been a time when unceasing and extraordinary exertions were more necessary to secure the liberty and maintain the right of the people than at the present.

Resolved, That we highly approve the plan of holding a convention as requested by the State Committee.

Resolved, That we believe the principles of the party styling themselves democrats to be not truly democratic, but at variance with the spirit of our institutions and dangerous to the prosperity of our country.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means in our power to sustain the republican principles of our fathers, maintain the rights of the people, and prevent the farther spread of corruption so openly practised by our general government, which if continued must inevitably destroy our peace and our prosperity.

SAMUEL HAYDEN, Chairman.

J. M. HOLLINGSWORTH, Secretary.

For the Quincy Patriot.

QUINCY WHIG MEETING.

A meeting of the whig citizens was held at the Town Hall, in Quincy, on the evening of 25th inst., for the purpose of choosing delegates from said town to the convention to be held at Worcester on the 11th day of September next.

The meeting was called to order by JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Esq., who was thereupon chosen Chairman, and Lewis Bass, Secretary.

It was then voted to proceed to the choice of six persons as delegates from said town to said convention.

The following gentlemen were thereupon appointed, viz—John Briesler, Elisha Turner, William Newcomb, Thomas Adams, Jr., John Glover, Jr., and Ebenezer Adams, 2d.

It was then voted, that the Secretary notify the foregoing persons of their appointment, and that the Town Committee fill any vacancies that may occur in the delegation, and also that they publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Voted, That the meeting be dissolved.

LEWIS BASS, Secretary.

NEWS.

THE CROTONA AQUEDUCT. This enterprise of supplying the city of New York with wholesome water is one of the most extensive local improvements ever undertaken in this country. It extends forty-two miles through a rough and rocky country. The work has been divided into ninety-six sections. The receiving reservoir covers thirty acres—one hundred streets below which, is to be the distributing reservoir, covering ten acres. This reservoir is one hundred and fourteen feet above tide water, and will carry water to the height of the Cupola of the City Hall, near the Park. The cost will not be far from twelve million dollars before the work is all completed, so that water can be received into the houses of the citizens. Nearly five millions of dollars have already been expended upon this work. About four thousand men are now employed upon its construction.

EMANCIPATED SLAVES. Twenty-one blacks recently passed through Dayton, Ohio, on their way to a settlement of negroes in that state. A large tract of land is said to be owned by the blacks who reside there, a school established, and various implements made by them. The twenty-one blacks were freed by two individuals of North Carolina, both members of the Presbyterian church. One of their late masters came with them as far as Cincinnati, having expended his entire estate, as it is said, in bringing them thus far on their journey.

CIGAR MAKING. It is stated, that in the city of Seville alone, there are constantly employed twenty-six hundred people in the manufacture of cigars. They daily turn out, on an average, six hundred and fifty thousand. At Malaga, seven hundred persons are employed, who furnish a daily supply of one hundred and forty thousand. The cigars chiefly in use among the Spaniards, are of small size, with paper wrappers, called cigaritos.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1839.

CAUGHT AT LAST. The "long, low, black schooner," which has caused so much curiosity and search off New York, during the last ten days, has been captured by the United States surveying brig Washington, manned by apprentices in the Navy, and carried into New London, (Conn.) She proves to be the "Armistad" of Puerto Principe, (Cuba), and is owned at that place.

At the time she was taken possession of by the slaves, she was bound from Havana to Nevitus, with a cargo of dry goods, and about fifty slaves. The slaves rose upon the captain and passengers, killed nearly the whole of them, and took possession of the vessel intending to go to Africa, but through ignorance brought up on our coast.

The negroes made no resistance when taken; the leader jumped aboard when the armed boats from the brig came along side, but was rescued from drowning. It is said there is much property on board.

PIC NIC. The second Pic Nic party, we understand, will take place on the afternoon of Wednesday next, at the Hancock Lot, (so called.)

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC. It was our intention to have given an earlier notice of this almanac, which has laid upon our editorial table for some weeks, but press of other matters has alone prevented us. Besides the usual astronomical and other important matter, it contains much valuable anti-slavery reading, illustrated by appropriate wood engravings which vividly portray the hellish movements of the fiends of slavery. Facts are there stated, on the testimony of living witnesses, almost too atrocious and brutish for human beings to perpetrate upon their fellow men. By a glance over its instructive contents, we find a comparative table setting forth the numbers of slave and free population in the several States of the Union, according to the official census in 1790, 1820, 1830, and the estimated population in 1840. By the latter, the whole population will then exceed fifteen millions, including nearly three millions of slaves.

Go buy it, read and ponder upon its well authenticated facts, and tremble for the permanency of our republican institutions while such outrageous crimes are committed and approved and such detestable principles nurtured and sustained by a portion of the people of this federal compact. If the judgments of God be just, (to use the sentiment of the venerated Jefferson,) his avenging hand will not long be stayed in the utter destruction of such wickedness.

DISMISSAL FROM THE MINISTRY. Rev. Warren Fay, D. D., of Charlestown, Mass., has been dismissed, by an ecclesiastical council which convened for the purpose of investigating certain delicate charges preferred against him, from his pastoral and ministerial relations to the First Evangelical Society in that place. It was conclusively established, that no illicit intercourse had taken place between the accused and any member of his church or any inmate of his house as was alleged, but that in several instances he was justly chargeable with great dereliction of duty, and by his own confession, with a degree of criminality, in being unable to check the wayward propensities of his nature, which render it improper that he should longer continue in the sacred office. Rev. Dr. Fay, in a short but humble note, published in the Boston Recorder, acknowledges his folly and sin, and hopes by the grace of God to bring forth hereafter fruits meet for repentance. That he may again be born unto righteousness and deeds of grace, is no doubt, the desire of every believer in the divine goodness and mercy of God.

SAD DISAPPOINTMENT. Mrs. Willard, of Troy, (N. Y.), who was the founder of the Female Seminary in that place, and was about a year since married to Dr. Yates of New York, has left her husband and returned to Troy, with the intention of again resuming the charge of the Seminary. Reports say she did not find her husband the man she expected.

RATHER, THE FORGER. This noted individual has been relieved from hard labor in the State Prison at Auburn (N. Y.) and a comfortable situation in the hospital department assigned to him. He is in good health and spirits, and is daily expecting the receipt of a pardon from Governor Seaward.

GRATIFYING RESULTS. The ladies of Hingham realized nearly five hundred dollars for their late Fair, which sum, with the liberal subscriptions before contributed, will furnish out the old burial-ground with trees, walls, flowers and other decorations and decorations, we presume, to their hearts' content.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION. A large proportion of the city of St. Johns, New Brunswick, has been lately destroyed by fire. More than fifty extensive mercantile establishments and about one hundred buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at nearly one million of Dollars.

LICENSE LAW. The New Jersey State Temperance Society has resolved to petition the Legislature of that State to alter the license law, as to take from the courts the power of granting licenses for the sale of liquors, and confer it on the people at their annual town meetings.

FIRE IN NEWBURYPORT. A block of buildings, occupied principally as boarding houses, were entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday last. The fire originated among some shavings in a cellar. Insurance to the amount of only four thousand dollars.

FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS. A fire broke out in that city on the 18th inst., which occasioned a large destruction of property, although but one store was destroyed, the contents of which were insured for sixty thousand dollars.

RESIGNATION. We learn from the Charleston papers that the Hon. Franklin H. Elmore, a Calhoun man, has resigned his seat (to which he had been elected) as a Representative in Congress from South Carolina.

LOSS OF PROPERTY. The damage caused by the heavy storms in France, in blowing down buildings, trees, fences, etc. and in inundating farms and villages and carrying away bridges, etc., is estimated at twenty million dollars!

TEMPST IN A TEA-POT. Gov. Lucas has issued his proclamation that he will maintain, at the point of the bayonet, the boundaries of Iowa territory inviolate from all encroachments on the part of Missouri.

GREAT MOWING. An individual of East Bridgewater, the present season, mowed in nine hours and a half, besides grinding his scythe three times, four tons of English hay!

TEXIAN INDEPENDENCE. A letter from a distinguished source at Paris, dated the 28th of July, states that France has agreed to recognize the independence of Texas.

YELLOW FEVER. This fatal disease at New Orleans is now admitted by their own papers to have assumed the character of an epidemic, ravaging the city in various directions.

CHIEF JUSTICE. Hon. Artemas Ward, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of this State, has resigned on account of ill health.

A GOOD CHANCE. The Lynn Freeman, a weekly established paper, is offered for sale. It is a political paper and devoted to the whig cause.

A LARGE WHEAT FIELD. An individual of Ohio has cultivated this year one thousand and sixty eight acres of wheat.

THE ELECTIONS. In Tennessee, James K. Polk, the democratic candidate for Governor, has been chosen by a majority exceeding three thousand votes over the present whig incumbent who was a candidate for re-election. The congressional delegation will stand seven whigs to six democrats—last Congress ten whigs to three friends of the administration. Whig majority of the popular vote, two years since, nearly twenty thousand.

In Kentucky, the delegation to Congress will stand eleven whigs and two democrats, being a gain of one member friendly to the administration as compared with the delegation last year.

Indiana has elected two whigs and five democrats—last Congress six whigs and one administration man.

In North Carolina, the whigs have elected five members of Congress and the democrats eight. In the last Congress, seven of the delegation were elected by the whigs, (but two of them afterwards voted with the friends of the administration,) and six democrats.

Alabama will stand as in the last Congress, two whigs and three administration men.

Rhode Island has re-elected the whig delegation by a majority exceeding three hundred. The whigs will have an increased majority in the Legislature compared with last year.

DEDICATION IN WYOMOUTH. The meeting-house in Wyomouth, erected by the First Universalist Society, will be dedicated on Friday, the 13th of September. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Otis A. Skinner of Boston. Services commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

We understand that the Rev. Calvin Gaudner, late of Maine, will be settled as their minister.

THE HARRISBURGH AFFAIR. The result of the investigation of the Grand Jury, in relation to the political riots at Harrisburgh, Pa., has been the finding of true bills against A. F. Cox, the editor of a paper, J. J. McMan of the Philadelphia Post Office, and Charles Fray, at the time of the disturbance a member of the House.

THE UNITED STATES EXPLORING EXPEDITION. By letters recently received at Washington, it is stated that the expedition forced its way to a point further south than even American enterprise has ever before reached, leaving considerably astern the discoveries of the French and Russian exploring expedition, including the latest.

NOTICES.

An adjourned meeting of the Quincy Universalist Institute will be held in the Vestry of the Universalist Meeting-house, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sept. 1st,) commencing at six o'clock.

Every member is requested to be present.
JONATHAN PHELPS, Secretary.

A lecture on the subject of Slavery will be delivered in the Methodist Meeting-house, at Dorchester, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sept. 1st,) services commencing precisely at half past seven o'clock.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from four to seven o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will hold their Quarterly Meeting at Wrentham, in the Meeting-house of the Rev. Mr. Fish, on TUESDAY, the 11th of September, beginning at ten o'clock in the forenoon. By order of the Managers.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee it was unanimously

Voted, That it is expedient for the Whig Young Men of the Commonwealth to hold a Convention early in the ensuing autumn, for taking measures to secure the continued success of the cause of sound principles in Massachusetts, and, so far as on Massachusetts depends, the ultimate triumph of that cause in the nation at large.

Voted, That WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of September be recommended as the time, and the town of Worcester as the place for holding said Convention, and that these votes be published in the newspapers throughout the Commonwealth as a call upon the Whig Young Men, in the various towns, to make reasonable choice of twice as many delegates as their towns respectively are entitled to members in the State Legislature to represent them in said Convention accordingly.

By order of the Whig State Central Committee.
WILLIAM BRIGHAM, Secretary.

A convention of delegates from the democratic citizens of the several towns in this Commonwealth will be held at Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported for Lieutenant Governor at the ensuing election, and to take such measures to secure the ascendancy of democratic principles in Massachusetts as may then be deemed expedient.

The democratic citizens of the several towns are requested to elect as many delegates to said convention as they are entitled to Representatives in the Legislature.

By order of Democratic State Committee.

SETH J. THOMAS, Chairman.

WILLIAM H. SPEAR, Secretary.

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscribers for building a Receiving Tomb in Milton Burying Ground, on a plan similar to those built the last season by Samuel Menden. Particular specification may be had on application to either

E. G. TUCKER,
C. BRECK,
T. T. WADSWORTH,
Milton, Aug. 31. 2w

Evening School.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to those young gentlemen who have subscribed to attend his English Grammar and Belles Lettres Evening School, and to any others who may wish to attend, that the first school will be on TUESDAY EVENING next, (Sept. 3d,) at half past seven o'clock, in his school-room.

Quincy, Aug. 31. WILLIAM M. CORNELL.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken the rooms over the store occupied by Frederic Price, where he is prepared to execute all work in the TAILORING BUSINESS, in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. His garment will be done in the neatest manner and all garments warranted to fit.

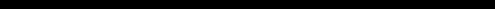
JOHN BROWNELL.
Quincy, Aug. 31. 1f

Notice.

CHARLES F. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22. 1f

cultivated this year *one thousand and sixty eight*
 rs of wheat.



POETRY.

A THOUGHT ON SLAVERY.

Tired with the labors of the day,
I lay me down to rest;
And thinking o'er my comforts here,
I thought of the oppressed.

And is the time at hand thought I,
When they shall be like me;
Enjoying what I higher prize
Than life—my LIBERTY.

Ah no! reluctantly I said,
'Tis far beyond my sight,
When black shall be allowed to hear,
Comparison with white!

Poor slave! how desperate is your case—
How wretched and forlorn!
You must endure the smarting lash,
The scourge and scorpion.

The North can never ransom you,
The South won't give you up;
Still you must wear the galling chain—
Of you there is no hope!

While pondering thus I fell asleep,
And had a pleasant dream;
I saw the slave standing erect,
And like a free-man seem.

I asked him what produced the change,
He quickly answered me:
"Once I was to a master bound—
Now I my master be."

I woke and lo! it was a dream,
No prospect could I see,
Of rescuing my fellow men
Oppressed by slavery.

Still they must wear the tyrant's yoke,
And quietly submit,
For nothing favorable to them,
Can be accomplished yet.

The cause of abolitionists,
Will furnish and decay;
Just like a fascinating dream,
Before some dreary day.

But though no good be realized
From all their toils and pains;
This thought should soothe their anxious hearts:
A God of justice reigns.

And he will judge in righteousness,
All creatures, one by one,
And men shall give account to God,
For all things they have done.

J. T.

ANECDOTES.

A SUBSTITUTE. A certain General in the revolutionary war, passing by a sentinel, the fellow complained of wanting a pair of shoes. "This fit that you should have a pair," said the General. "I have taken a piece of chalk and draws out a pair of shoes upon the sentry box. 'There's a pair of shoes for you,' said he and goes away. His back was no sooner turned than the soldier chalks out a man standing sentinel and then goes his way. The General presently after was surprised to meet the fellow in the street, and inquired with several threats how he came to leave his post. "Sir," said he, "I am relieved." "Relieved, that's impossible, at this time of day. Who relieved you?" "One that will not quit his post till I swear," replied the soldier. Hereupon the General goes with him to the place. "There sir," says the fellow, "if I am to look upon this as a good pair of shoes, you must own that this is likewise a very good sentinel."

NEGRO DISPLAY. Your genuine negro dandy is the most exquisite of all fops. Every negro display either of manners or finery is done with a grace which "de gemmen of no color" cannot catch. "I say sir," said a gentleman dandy, deliberately placing upon the article in question his third finger, buried half its length in rings, "I say sir, what you ask for dat are fish?" "Twenty-five cents," replied the self-man. "Wal sir, I tell you wat it is," and throwing himself back, he slid a gold watch from his pocket. "I will give you a shillin' and you may take five minutes to consider ob it."—*Burr Gazette.*

A NOVEL IDEA. Do you want to buy a rare prime lot of butter? said a Yankee notion dealer who had picked up a load from fifty different places, to a Boston merchant. "What kind of butter is it?" said the merchant. "The clear quill; all made by my wife, from a dairy of forty cows; only two churning." "But what makes it so many different colors?" said the buyer. "Dedation; I say sir, what you ask for dat are wouldn't ax dat question if you'd seen my cows, for they are a darn'd sight speckleder than the butter is."

WONT STAY KILLED. A green-horn from the country was so well pleased with the performances of a tragedy at one of our theatres, that he was induced to spend fifty cents more for theatricals the next evening. As the hero of the play made his appearance on the stage, Jonathan let off his surprise thus—"By the great never lick'd jumping Moses! they killed that feller last night, as dead as a nit—and I'm blowed if here he ain't agin!"—*New York Sunday Morning Visitor.*

CHANGING ONE'S MIND. "Maint I see you hum from meeting?" said a Yankee to a girl whom he "kinder, sorter" had a feeling for. "No, you shant do no such thing. I'm otherwise engaged." "Well, I guess you're missed it once—I've got my pockets chuck full of gingerbread and ammons." "You may take my arm," said the girl.—*Picayune.*

LAST CASE OF ABSENCE OF MIND. A young lady came home from a ride the other evening, and left her horse at the door of her father's house, walking herself to the stable and taking the horses place in the stall. She did not discover her mistake, till the ostler began to rub her down.—*Boston Post.*

E. PLURIBUS UNUM. What's the meaning of them words that eagle 's got in his mouth, said a John Bull to a Jonathan, as he was looking at a military standard. Why, says Jack, that's our country's motto—it means we are all flying to glory!—*New York Tattler.*

BROOKMAN'S REASON FOR DRINKING. "What is the reason of your terrible thirst, Lord Brougham?" asked the candid Basil Montague of the ex-chancellor. "Upon my word," answered his ready lordship, "I can't tell, except that I must have been brought up by a dry nurse."

A POINTED SALUTATION. "Do make yourselves at home, ladies," said a female to her visitors, one day. "I am at home, myself, and wish you all were."

Truss Manufactury.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adopt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a permanent cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Protruding Ani, by wearing which persons afflicted with this complaint can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Protruding Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands, are also kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved Dr. Hall's; Randol's; Samuel's; Salomon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to examine the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache flatulency, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being so well adapted to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of these Lozenges.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. L. S. Jordan, Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—unpublished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, all with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the use of it a necessity to all who are only necessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; the good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious liver, affections, asthma, piles, setting, rheumatism, levers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate and in all general derangements of the digestive organs, health, every kind of weakness of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he can not abuse the gift of Providence and assist the health of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, are only intended to excite the humors and corrupt the blood, and thus to remove the disease. The debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor, therefore, as evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels, the consequence of a public health, and have consulted the best physicians. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness, I have consulted the best physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them, more relief and adaptation to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to give testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take medicine in the form of cathartics. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford permanent and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$5.
Christian Examiner, \$5.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.
Lady's Book, \$3.
Annals of Education, \$3.
Parley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Ober J. Balcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.

Quincy, March 16.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 24th, 1835, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as professed by our native Indians, and advanced by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now as strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys, Bowels, &c.) through which the system is intended to be kept cool, and useless matter shall be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes insubmersed. In the same manner, if the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ensues. The only remedy, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, which is the only one whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL drains of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced, and the bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by the Indian Purgative, is, that it is a violent purgative, and will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise such objections, appear to forget, that the laborer who cleans his house, or walks in to the feet or labor to the hands; and like every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be robust and healthy? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their NATURAL FUNCTIONS; or that disease can be cured by any other means, than such as will remove the CAUSE of the body.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the system, but in evacuating the bowels of bile, and we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease using those mineral medicines, which serve only to clog the wheels of life; and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which are nature to our constitution.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood is thus stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand when they experience relief.

The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health, and who are suffering from disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Pill. They beg leave to assure the American public, that said Indian Pill is a purgative medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances, with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and this the simplest and the most efficacious way of doing so. The most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable purgative, it is always in harmony with our constitution, it is always the nearest medicine to be administered. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dunnal Vegetable Pill) no care is necessary, except in taking such as shall operate gently on the bowels. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that, as they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and are always the nearest medicine to be administered, that they are consequently taken in properly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice; the only inquiry should be; is the person sick? if so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridgeport, Mass., January 31st, 1839.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandreth's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles and Costiveness about thirty years, and has taken various medicines which never effected a cure. It is now about three months since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief from the Piles; and I have faith to believe that by a continuation in taking them they will effect a cure.

* Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS in the New England States, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—

SMITH, E. B. DEDHAM, Agents for Norfolk County; B. EARLE, C. FALL RIVER; JOSEPH MARSHALL, DORCHESTER; N. PONSER, VILAGE; JOSEPH W. PLYMPTON, NEWTON UPPER FALLS; CHARLES B. WILDER, NEWTON LOWER FALLS; CHARLES MARSH, ROXBURY; BRIEGLER & CARTER, QUINCY.

Boston, Nov. 24.

New York Mirror.

Seventeenth Volume.

NO volume of the New York Mirror was ever before under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months our subscription list has increased with rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our old correspondents will continue to furnish original papers on a great variety of subjects interesting to the general reader, and new writers have been engaged for special purposes. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox will write from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an American gentleman who holds a high rank in the estimation of his countryman as a graceful and easy writer, will furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris.

In the course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular music will be published—selected by Messrs. Berkeley, Horn, Russell, Knight, etc.

Six superb engravings will be given, engraved by Danforth, Barker, etc. from original designs and portraits of West, Inman, Chapman, etc.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc. from original designs.

While we shall still keep the New York Mirror as purely an American work, we shall not at this account, exclude interesting extracts from English works of merit—and shall also continue our translations from the French, German and other European languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

A number of literary novelties, curious historical legends, American reminiscences, and Indian traditions, are already in preparation. Indeed, every subject within the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced in its plan; and it has received the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain, as a refined and elegant repository of belles lettres.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to sit aside a due proportion of space for the special amusement and edification of the readers of America, in the shape of those whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

All this—which together will form a volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with splendid engravings and music, is furnished at the trifling expense of five dollars the year.

Subscriptions received at the Quincy Patriot office by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, July 13.

To the Afflicted.

DR. RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHER-WINE BITTER, for the cure of all those prevalent diseases, called Dyspepsia, Biliousness or Liver Complaint, Dizziness or Headach, Wandering or Settled Pains, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Piles, and all general derangement of health, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels, which have been justly styled the store-house of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford and Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whitton, Hingham; Lazell & Co., Bridgeport; Harvey Clapp, Walpole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; Wm. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Dedham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Sharon; J. E. Sumner & Co., and N. Carpenter, Falmouth; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Davis, and S. W. Dix, Needham; E. Thayer, Braintree; BRIEGLER & CARTER and E. HAYDEN, Quincy, March 9.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas O. Sylvester, and will carry on the Blacksmithing business in all its various branches. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

ELBRIDGE HAYDEN.

N. B.—E. H. has in his employ Mr. A. Lamplish, a first rate Horse Shodder, who he can recommend to his friends and the public.

Quincy, April 27.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author, and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has designated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the immoderate use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned

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Prepared by—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whitton,ingham; Jazell, Perkins & Co., Bridge-water; Har-clapp, Walpole, Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; W. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden,ham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter,son; J. E. Sumner & Co. and N. Carpenter, Fox-brook; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Savils, W. W. Dix, Needham; E. Thayer, Braintree; and MESSENGER & CARTER and E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

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Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the prudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were suddenly cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the reach of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 50¢ per box, with full directions, and by the hand of the Proprietor's author and Agents, in all the towns in the United States.

Some genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former place to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate customers in a fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage he begs by close attention to business to merit its continuance.

ELISHA TURNER.

New Bonnets.

JUST received by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a fashionable assortment of ENGLISH AND SUMMER BONNETS, consisting of English, Fancy and Plain Straws, the most recent fashions; Italian and American do. all sizes, both upon work and plain; Willows and Elm Leaf do.; a complete assortment of Plain, Fancy and Plaid Ribbons; Laces, Wrought Bands, Collars, Caps, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she offers, together with a general assortment of MOURNING ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms.

S. S. MARSH.

Quincy, April 6.

Feathers.

THE GESELE AND COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 36.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1839.

VOLUME 3.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK, Milton.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. South Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, South Scituate.
HOS. S. A. TURNER, Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE, New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT, New-York City.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LACONIC PREACHER.

"Take this child away and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages."—Exodus, ii.—9.

We are not unacquainted with the history of Moses. We have often noticed the hand of God, while we have read of his preservation the first three months of his life, by the watchful care of his tender and anxious mother. We all recollect the remarkable interposition of Divine Providence in rescuing him from death, when exposed in a slender ark of rushes, and laid among the flags, on the brink of the Nile. It pleased the all gracious Savior to direct the steps of Pharaoh's daughter, where the infant Hebrew lay. It pleased Him, whose care regards the cradled child as well as the sceptred monarch, to take him again from the king's daughter and commit him to his mother. If the Egyptian princess considered Moses as her own, because she had adopted him, with much greater justice does the Creator claim a right to them whom his own hands have formed.

First, then, a child though committed to the care of earthly parents or guardians belongs to God.

Secondly, it belongs to parents to dedicate and educate their children for him.

Lastly, those parents who do this will receive a reward.

First, the fondness of a parent may lead him to forget the trust imposed in him by its great proprietor. Parental affection is ready to clasp and hold as its own that which, by inherent right, belongs solely to the sovereign creator. Man has in relation to other men a right to dispose of his estate and manage his household without the interference of another, if he do not conduct inconsistently with the rules of right and reason and the revealed will of God. While men acknowledge that the earth and the fulness thereof is the Lord's, why should they forget that those dear objects which they fondly call their own are his. The whole universe being his, certainly each individual part of the great whole belongs to him.

Secondly, that Being who requires his people to consecrate all they possess to him as holy, that being who required his ancient people to dedicate even the inanimate instruments of his praise as holy to the Lord, demands that the rational soul be holy. St. Paul would have us present our bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto Jehovah—adding that it is a reasonable service. Parents cannot too early impress upon children that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

Thus saith the Lord, thou shalt teach my examples and precepts diligently to thy children, and talk of them when thou sittest in thy house and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down and when thou risest up, thou shalt teach them to thy sons and to thy son's sons, that the generation to come may know them.

Lastly, faithful parents shall receive their reward. A pious parent can have no greater joy than to see his family walking in the truth—useful in life and the acknowledged property of God.

ANONYMOUS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

CAUSE OF THE WHIGS.

"By their fruits shall ye know them."

The elective franchise is a great privilege and every citizen is bound to exercise it, but this exercise should be guided by integrity and common sense. A man has no right to go to the ballot box, ignorant upon the questions which are influenced by his vote, nor has he a right to permit himself to be swayed by selfish or sinister motives. At the ballot box, a man is acting for his country and if he is capable of a patriotic feeling, patriotism will govern him at the polls.

Our annual election is now approaching, and every one must see that great consequences are suspended upon the result. A party that has been in power for about eleven years are determined to secure it for another presidential term. From the president down to the custom house inspector, the office holders are in the

field. Their object is to retain the offices they have got; to perpetuate their dynasty; to increase the power of the executive; to prevent power from returning to the people; to prevent rotation in office so far as the federal government is concerned.

These anti-democratic principles are the avowed, notorious principles of the self-styled democratic party. A mere statement of their doctrines shows how entirely inconsistent and hypocritical is the title they assume. They are on the same side and espouse the same doctrines in respect to the executive as the Tories of England, who uniformly go for increasing the power of the king. Like the nobility of England, and all other privileged classes, they endeavor to keep power from the people and give it to the chief ruler. And yet these government partisans pretend to be democrats—pretend to be friends to the people.

It is very seldom that those who say one thing and mean another are worthy of our confidence. We shall generally find on examination that their objects are selfish and that they are willing to obtain them by any means, however unprincipled, that may answer their purpose. We have an instance in view which strikingly illustrates this, and to which we respectfully ask the consideration of our readers.

The Boston Morning Post is the loco loco organ of Massachusetts. It is understood to speak the sentiments of the party, and to guide their movements. In a late number of the Morning Post was the following article:

"The Whigs consist of the top and bottom, the scum and dregs of the people, the aristocrats and agrarians. The former are the rich, fashionable, and powerful class, the 'monied aristocracy.' The latter are the poor dependents, tools, toad-eaters of the former; the lazy, idle loafers, too proud to work, but mean and debased enough to live on charity and the most servile patronage. Having no property of their own, and never hoping for any, they are always plotting to obtain that which belongs to others. This they do by servility and flattery to the rich, or by getting trusted by the industrious, whom they never pay, or by swindling, stealing, picking pockets, counterfeiting money, or the like. They are real agrarians always ready and anxious for a forcible division of all property. These two classes of whigs are in relation to each other very much like the old Roman distinction, *patron and client*. One is the powerful protector, and the other the weak, submissive tool, always ready to act as his superior shall dictate.

The democrats are entirely a different kind of persons. They are composed of the pure, clarified, wholesome, middle portion; the *vine wine*, from which the *scum* and the *dregs* have been separated. They are the *working* classes, who have *worked off* these impurities. They are mostly persons of some little property, and expecting to earn and lay up more; they are, therefore, strong advocates for the *protection of property*. They are industrious, economical, prudent, independent in their feelings and opinions, and generally heads of families if old enough, and if not, *intending soon to be so*. They are equally opposed to agrarianism, and to aristocracy, monarchy and despotism. It is upon them, and them alone, that we must depend for the continuance of the Union, for the support of a free government, and for the protracted existence of all our republican privileges and institutions.

In other words, the democrats are the bone, muscle and sinew—the lungs, heart, arteries, veins and nerves of the body politic—always in healthy action. The federalists, alias whigs, are the superfluous fat, the bloated obesity, the diseased excrescence, the noxious secretion, the unassimilated excretion of the political body."

Now let it be recollected that the aristocrats, consisting as they are alleged to do of the "rich, fashionable and powerful class," are very few in number, and it will be seen that the bulk of the whig party of Massachusetts, including a majority of the citizens of the State, consist of "poor dependents, tools and toad-eaters; lazy, idle loafers, too proud to work, but mean and debased enough to live on charity and the most servile patronage. Having no property of their own, and never hoping for any, but always plotting to obtain that which belongs to others, by servility and flattery to the rich, or by getting trusted by the industrious, whom they never pay, or by swindling, stealing, picking pockets, counterfeiting money, forging notes, or the like."

Now, we ask the citizens of Norfolk County, whig and tory, democrat and federalist, whether this is not gross and abusive falsehood and slander. And yet these are the means by which the Boston Post endeavors to promote its party views. Mr. Van Buren's chosen organ in Massachusetts endeavors to infuse the most injurious slander, against a very large portion of the people, into the minds of Mr. Van Buren's supporters.

Thus we see that falsehood and slander of the people are among the means used by the office holding party to maintain their power against the people.

With your leave, Mr. Editor, I propose to pursue this subject in subsequent numbers of your paper.

M. M.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

GRANITE BRIDGE CORPORATION.

The annual meeting of the Granite Bridge Corporation was held on the 13th inst.; it was fully attended, the officers of last year unanimously re-elected and a dividend paid. The able and lucid report of the Treasurer, on the financial condition of the Corporation, was

highly encouraging to the anticipations of all those, who honestly desire to see, within a few short years, a free communication over the tide waters of Neponset River. Hitherto there never has been a public improvement projected in real, universal and every day benefit. Travelers from Boston to the southern section of the Commonwealth, will always reach their journey's end at a less expense surely and we verily believe in a large proportion of cases by a less distance than heretofore. The Spartan land of proprietors of this turnpike and bridge have done nobly for the public weal. No speculation, no large dividends, no increase of the par value of its stock, can in any event occur. The charter guards against, and is hostile to any such course. It asks of a generous public the remuneration of the stockholder's investments, and the bridge is free. In consequence of the large sum of money that has been expended within a year past the road has been materially improved and is hardly surpassed by any highway in the country. There is a sensible increase of travel from week to week. It is a fact not generally known, that the public has paid between six and seven thousand dollars annually, for many years past, simply for the privilege of passing over the blue waters of Neponset. A remedy is clearly pointed out to the public, for the abolishment of such enormous tribute, by freeing in some two or three years the Granite Bridge on the principle set forth in section fifth of the charter as follows:

"That for the purpose of reimbursing the said proprietors for the money expended and to be expended in building and supporting said road and bridge, a toll be and hereby is granted for the sole benefit of said proprietors, according to the rates following: for each person and horse, three cents; for each horse and cart, or wagon, four cents; for each team drawn by more than one beast, five cents; for each horse and chaise, or sulky, six cents; for each horse and sleigh, four cents; for each coach, chariot, phaeton or carriage, ten cents; for each man and wheelbarrow, one cent; for each horse and neat cattle, exclusive of those in teams, or rode on, one cent; the said toll to commence from the time when said road and bridge shall be open to travel, and to be demanded only for passing over said bridge; and when said proprietors shall be reimbursed the money by them expended in and about the building said road and bridge, and other necessary expenses, with six per cent. annual interest thereon, which expenses shall not include the compensation of any officer of the corporation, except the treasurer, then the said bridge shall revert to and become the property of the Commonwealth, and shall be surrendered by said proprietors in good repair, and the obligations herein imposed on said corporation shall then cease."

THE FOREST MURDER.

The incidents which I am about to relate, are not drawn from imagination, but facts;—the form and act of the never ending drama of human villainy.

"This is indeed a wild night," said Charles Gray to his wife, as they sat before the blazing hearth of an Indian log cabin—while the winds wailed around the roof and went sounding through the forest.

"Wildier than I ever knew" observed the wife, "and, Charles, how thankful we should be to our Maker, that he has given us this warm fire and close cabin to protect us from the rude elements."

"Thankful," and Charles Gray's brow assumed a scowl, which of itself spoke the demon in his heart. "Thankful, wife! you mock me! What is this cabin to the luxurious comforts of the town folks, whom we used to see in New-York, rolling through the streets in their cushioned carriages, or reclining on silk sofas, and laughing at the ragged beggars that claimed their charity. Thankful!"

Mary did not reply. She feared him when in these moods, and was too judicious to irritate him, even by words which she intended to be soothing. For what are words: though breathed from a seraph's lute, or syllabled by angel's lips, to one whose soul has become absorbed in the unrequited love of wealth?

Charles Gray was a native of New York, and had been left a handsome fortune; but prompted by avarice, and too impatient to continue in the safe business in which he began, joined others of an equally rapacious disposition, in a speculation, which at first appeared promising, but entirely failed, and left many an ardent dreamer a ruined man. Charles, in this mad affair, had embarked his all. He was left without house or friends, for friends are often bound by golden chains alone. He determined with his wife to emigrate to Indiana, for whose fertile soil, broad streams, genial climate, and noble forests so much was said.

With a bitter spirit he bade farewell to his home, and with a small amount of money, raised by the sale of his wife's jewels sought the almost untrodden wilds of the West. With this small amount of cash he purchased a few acres of ground, a few miles from the spot on the Ohio river, where the splendid and beautiful town of — is now standing. For a short period he labored assiduously at his small farm and cheered by the smiles of a lovely and devoted wife, seemed to forget his misfortunes. A short time before our narrative opened, Charles had visited L— as a 'hand' on a flat boat, the only species of water-craft then used to convey goods and produce down the river. Whilst he was there he met several of those

who had failed in the same speculation which had ruined himself. But whilst he had remained poor, they, by some means, had revived their fortunes and settled on the Ohio, where they were carrying on a brisk business. Charles returned home an altered man. For whole days he would sit idle and discontented. His sleep was disturbed by dreams of gold: in vain did that beautiful, uncomplaining wife endeavor to frighten the fiend from his bosom. It was like one solitary star, trying to dissipate the darkness of a storm-tossed ocean.

Wildier yet roared the storm through the crashing woods, and Charles was still brooding over his imaginary wrongs, when a 'halloo' was heard outside of the little enclosure which surrounded the cabin.

Mary sprung to the door, and after scrutinizing the traveller, for such the intruder was, by the light of a bark torch which she had held over her head, invited him into her rustic home.

In a moment a gentleman in his hand, entered and gave the usual salutation. Mary called her husband to attend the traveller, but neither by word or gesture did he exhibit signs of having heard her until the stranger's portmanteau, on touching the floor, spoke to his sordid soul of gold. The demon was roused, but he wore a smiling face.

"Welcome, stranger, welcome!" exclaimed Gray, in so hurried and so strange a manner, that the traveller started back a few paces in surprise, but quickly recovering himself, exchanged salutations, and seated himself on a rude chair already placed for his convenience before the fire.

Conversation soon commenced nor was it interrupted until the night had far advanced towards the dawn. George Somers was also, as he said, a native of New York, and from the neighborhood in which Charles Gray had lived. He informed Gray that he had sold his property at the east, and emigrated to the 'El Dorado,' to speculate in lands, having with him large sums of money for the purpose.

At last they retired to rest. The traveller to sleep—Gray to brood over the wealth of his guest. What fearful thoughts passed through the brain of the wretch that night! How often did his eyes wander to the hunting knife!

Once he was about leaving the bed, when a slight motion of his wife in her slumbers deterred him from his murderous intent. Whose but the pencil of a demon could paint the fears, the hopes, the dark resolves of the wretched Gray, while the wearied guest slept but a few paces from him, in that place which crime and weariness alone can give!

The morning came and glowing from his ocean couch, arose the sun, gilding the distant bluffs and surrounding forests with colors drawn along from the palette of heaven. His beams shone down upon the cottage, yet unstained with blood, and aroused the sleeper. Did the evil spirit slumber in Gray's bosom?

The simple breakfast was soon over, and Somers asked Gray to set him in the nearest road to M—. With a blandness worthy of the days when he stood a respectable merchant behind a city desk, he informed Somers that he would accompany him a part of his journey, and under pretence of killing some game, shouldered his rifle and led the way. For some time they walked together whilst renewing boyhood remembrance; remembrances which called to mind many a spot hallowed by childhood sports and parental affection.

They had thus proceeded about three miles, and arrived among those beautiful bluffs on the Ohio, since celebrated by a deed which has given a name to a small crystal stream which dashes over a precipice some hundred feet deep. A bird swept over their heads and wheeling on its light wings lit on the bough of a majestic oak which bears the name of many an ardent lover of nature. Gray asked the traveller to move onward while he attempted to bring down his game. Somers complied, and unsuspectingly left Gray behind.

A sharp rifle crack rang through the woods, and a shriek mingled in its echoes! The host was a murderer—a murderer for money! Blood may be shed for revenge, and our sympathies may be excited for the assassin, but who can find a chord in his heart from which pity may draw a note of feeling for him who, with blood stained finger, holds the glittering coin before his eager eyes?

Gray soon disposed of the body by hurling it over the precipice.

As it went lumbering through the shrubs and jagged rocks that lined the chasm, he perhaps felt remorse, but it was for a moment. With eager hands he opened the portmanteau, and rolling out the shining coin upon the leaves for some minutes gazed over his wealth—for the country was almost uninhabited—and his demon spirit could rejoice in its riches undisputed.

On returning home he deposited his ill-gotten gold in the chest. His wife heard the ringing of the coin, and her quick mind told her that Charles Gray, her husband, he to whom her very heart had confided, was a murderer. She fainted. The wretch heeded her not, but gloomily seated himself before the fire. From the floor on which she had fallen, Mary arose an altered woman. The rose fled from her cheeks, and a grave in the forest, masked by a simple stone, tells you where lies the broken-hearted wife! Peace to her memory! She has gone where the blue streams were never crimsoned with blood—where the dagger never flashes over the wayfarer!

Charles Gray became a rich man. His lands, broad and fertile, bore luxuriant harvests. A tall mansion arose among those old woods to shelter the murderer's head! Strange to tell he lived unsuspected. No one cared for the emigrant in the country from which he came.

Years rolled away. Villages arose on the ruins of that mighty forest. The steamer was heard with its perpetual thunder and lightning, ascending and descending the beautiful Ohio, and lovely residences, like gems, summoned up by the enchanter's wand from the earth's bosom, studding the banks of the silvery river. The suspicious mind of Gray (for the wicked are always suspicious) rendered him fearful of discovery, as emigrants were crowding into the State, and entering the land in the most unfrequented spots. The bones of Somers were still exposed—if they were found by any one rambling through the bluffs, the dark affair might be investigated, and he meet with his just deserts. Sallying forth one evening, he sought the wild precipice, and descended by the aid of ropes to the spot where laid his victim. The moon burned in the midnight with the lustre which she only wears on a winter night, when the snow reflects her brightness, and earth seemed to wear the pearly robes of angels. One by one the stars had appeared through the rich arch above, and round the hill swept the glorious river; for nature is still lovely, though for a few moments her beautiful form may bear the record of crime there placed by man. A young gentleman named Wilson, who was returning from a visit to his lady love, passed by the precipice, and observing the ropes attached to a tree which stood by his path, endeavored to trace the spot where they ended. After a narrow search he saw them hanging against a rock that formed the base of the chasm around which the waters swept their crystal current.

In a few moments the young man perceived the form of one whom he immediately recognized as Gray by his tall and muscular figure. He was gathering up some white substance in his bag. At last he seemed to have concluded his task, and throwing the bag over his shoulders, attaching the strings to his neck and body, he commenced his ascent. By grasping the rock with his hands whenever they afforded a sufficient protruding surface—and planting his foot firmly in the fissures—Gray had succeeded in climbing half way up the chasm, when stopping to rest, the shelly rock crumbled under his feet! The murderer made violent struggles to sustain his position, but losing his balance he plunged headlong into the gulf! One wild shriek told that the soul of the wretch had gone to its judgment! And there lay the withered skeleton of his victim! Retribution had peeled forth from the throne of the avenging God, and the spirit of Gray stood before its Maker!

—Louisville Literary Messenger.

A STRANGE PROVIDENCE.

The plains in which Lima, the capital city of Peru is placed, are the most beautiful in the world. They are of vast extent, reaching from the foot of the Andes or Cordeliers Mountains to the sea; and are covered with groves of olive trees, of oranges, and citrons, watered by many streams; one of the principal among which, washing the walls of Lima, falls into the ocean at Callao; in which latter place is laid the scene of this ensuing history.

To this city Don Juan de Mendoza had come over with his father from Old Spain, when an infant. The father having borne many noble employments in Peru, died much esteemed and honored rather than rich. This young gentleman had in early youth, conceived a strong passion for Donna Cornelia di Perez, daughter to a very wealthy merchant, who dwelt in the city of Callao, at that time the best port in the whole western world.

But although the young lady who was reputed the most accomplished person in the Indies, returned his affection; yet he met with an insuperable difficulty in the avarice and indelible temper of the father, who, preferring wealth to every other consideration, absolutely refused his consent. At length the unfortunate lover saw himself under the necessity of returning to his native country, the most miserable of all mankind, torn away for ever from all that he held most dear. He was now on board in the port of Callao, and the ship ready to sail for Spain. The wind fair; the crew all employed; the passengers rejoicing in the expectation of seeing again the place of their nativity.

Amid the shouts and exclamations, with which the whole bay resounded, Mendoza sat upon deck alone, overwhelmed with sorrow, beholding those towers, in which he had left the only person who could have made him happy, whom he was never more to behold: a thousand tender, a thousand melancholy thoughts possessed his mind. In the mean time, the serenity of the sky is disturbed: sudden flashes of lightning dart across, which increasing fill the whole air with flame.

A noise is heard from the bowels of the earth, at first low and rumbling, and soon exceeding the roaring of a most violent thunder. This was instantly followed by a trembling of the earth: the first shocks were of short continuance; but in a few minutes they became quicker and of longer duration. The sea seemed to be thrown up into the sky, the arch of heaven to bend downwards. The Cordeliers, the highest mountains of the earth shook and roared with unutterable noises, sending forth from their bursting sides rivers of flames, and throwing up immense rocks. The houses, arsenals and churches of Callao tottered from side to side, and at last tumbled upon the heads of the wretched inhabitants.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Those who had not perished in this manner, you might see of every age and sex rushing into the streets and public roads to escape from the like ruins. But even there, was no safety: the whole earth was in motion; nor was the ocean less disturbed; some of the ships in the harbor were torn from their anchors, some of them swallowed up in the waves, some dashed on rocks, many thrown several miles up into the land. The whole town of Callao late so flourishing, filled with half the wealth of the Indies, disappeared, being partly engulfed, partly carried away in explosion by minerals bursting from the entrails of the earth. Vast quantities of rich spoils, of furniture, and precious goods, were afterwards taken up floating some leagues off at sea.

In the midst of this astonishing confusion, Mendoza was perhaps the sole human creature unconcerned for himself. He beheld the whole tremendous scene from the ship's deck, frightened only for the destruction falling on his beloved Cornelia. He saw, and mourned her fate as unavoidable, little rejoicing in his own safety, since life was now become a burthen.

After the space of an hour this terrible hurricane ended; the earth gained her stability, and the sky its calmness. He then beheld, close by the stern of his ship, floating upon an olive tree, to a bough of which she clung, one in the dress of a female. He was touched with compassion, and ran to her relief: he findeth her yet breathing, and raising her up, how unspeakable was his astonishment, when he beheld in his arms, his beloved, his lamented Cornelia! The manner of whose miraculous deliverance is thus recorded.

In this universal wreck as it were of nature, in which the elements of earth and water had changed their places, fishes were borne up into the midland; trees and houses and men into the deep: it happened that this fair one was hurried into the sea, together with the tree, to which in the beginning of the commotion she had clung, and was thrown up by the side of that vessel, wherein her faithful Mendoza was, which was one of the few that rode out the amazing tempest. I cannot paint to you the emotions of his mind, the joy, the amazement, the gratitude, the tenderness:—words cannot express them.

Happy pair! The interposition of Providence in your favor was too visible for any man to dispute your being at last united forever. And O thrice happy Mendoza, how wonderfully was thy constancy crowned and thy merit rewarded! Lo, the wind is fair! haste, bear with thee to thy native Spain this inestimable prize. Return, no less justly triumphant, than did formerly the illustrious Cortez, loaded with the spoils of Montezuma, the treasures of a newly discovered world.

THE IMPRUDENT MAN.

The man who makes bold adventures, by lucky turns, in trade, is sometimes as successful as his neighbor who goes on plodding in a steady regular course of business; but he seldom employs his advantages so wisely for himself or so beneficially for others. He is of a sanguine disposition, and accuses himself to think that money is only to be made by fortunate hits. The excitement of speculation presents irresistible charms to him; so that he devises and executes a sufficient number of schemes to keep him constantly on the tip toe of expectation. They often fail: but he is not in the least discouraged. He persuades himself that his plans were the best that possibly could be, were conducted by him in the most judicious manner, and he attributed their failure solely to causes which no one could foresee.

"If it had not been for such and such circumstance," he says, "I should have been in possession of such an amount of money," or "if that house had not failed to whom I sold that large lot of goods, I should have gained so many hundred dollars by the transaction;" forgetting that in his eagerness to do a great stroke in business, he trusted parties whom no one else would trust, because there was great doubt whether they would pay the amount when due. Thus he goes on from day to day, till at last he finds that all his great schemes and speculations end in ruin. Such is the character, and such in general is the fate of the imprudent man of business. Sometimes indeed, immense fortunes are accumulated by this hap-hazard sort of trade, but in nine cases out of ten it is the very reverse. And it often happens, that if a large sum of money is acquired in this way, it is looked upon by the owner as a wind fall, it comes upon him suddenly, he is unprepared to use it with prudence and moderation, and it is frequently injudiciously squandered away in other wild schemes and speculations, and disappears as suddenly as it came. Wealth acquired in this way is seldom accompanied with the same blessing as the gains of patient industry when exerted from day to day: which may be compared to the silent dew of heaven, by whose influence the face of nature is beautified and vegetation invigorated and refreshed.

MAN'S LOVE.

It is a poor and vulgar philosophy which teaches that man cannot love as truly and as permanently as woman. There may be fewer instances, but there are many to prove the fact. There are fewer, because the first strong, overpowering passions of our being are more frequent with men than with women. Other passions naturally try to unseat from the heart's throne any dominant power which tramples them beneath its feet, especially when its sway has been unhappy. The busy scenes which men pass through, give to those other passions—ambition, avarice, the love of fame, and many others—every opportunity of delecting love if love be in itself not strong and firm. The daily passing of manifold occurrences—business, pleasure, danger, strife, and all the many memories attached to them—strive to efface, by the

crossing of new lines, the impressions of early years; but the diamond can neither be scratched nor sullied; and if the heart be of a baser stone, it may and will lose the image that it bore: but if it be like that jewel, firm and clear and pure, it will retain unchanged that which has been once engraved upon it.—James.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

The case of the "long, low, black schooner," otherwise the *Amistad*, having been examined before the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut, the following facts have been elicited in relation to that remarkable affair.

It appears that Don Jose Ruiz, a Spanish planter of Principe, in the island of Cuba, bought at Havana, forty-nine slaves, out of a cargo just arrived from Congo, on the coast of Africa. For the purpose of transporting these slaves to his plantation at Principe, he chartered the *Amistad*, a Spanish vessel. He put his own slaves on board, together with a cargo of merchandise, and took as passengers one Don Pedro Montez, and four young slaves, under the age of twelve years, three of whom were girls purchased out of the same cargo, mentioned above as having just arrived from the coast of Africa. The vessel was navigated by the captain and owner, assisted by two Spaniards and two slaves belonging to the captain; one a cabin boy named Antonio, and the other a mulatto man who was cook.

Among the slaves of Ruiz, was one to whom had been given the name of Joseph Cinquez. He is about twenty-six years of age, the son of a chief, and from all accounts, both physically and intellectually, a very remarkable man. He conceived the idea of rescuing himself and his companions from slavery, and seems to have engaged three others of the slaves to assist him in his enterprise. The *Amistad* sailed from Havana on the 25th of June. On the fifth night of the voyage, Joseph, armed with a sugar knife, and accompanied by his three companions, attacked the captain, who lay asleep on the deck with his mulatto slave. Ruiz and Montez were asleep below: one of the Spaniards was at the helm. While Joseph was struggling with the captain, his three companions assailed the mulatto. Meantime the two Spanish sailors let down the boat and escaped. After killing the captain and the mulatto, Joseph ransacked the cabin below, and having found a quantity of sugar knives, armed the rest of the slaves. Ruiz and Montez, awakened by the noise, rushed on deck. No violence seems to have been offered to Ruiz, but Montez was attacked and severely wounded. He would have been killed but for the intercession of Ruiz.

The negroes spoke nothing but their native language, but the boy Antonio, who had been brought from the same port of Africa some years ago, spoke both Congolese and Spanish. He was preserved as a means of communicating with Montez, who was set to steer the vessel. Joseph immediately assumed the supreme command. He ordered Montez to steer towards the rising sun, and after some days, having learned to steer himself, he steered by the sun during the day time, leaving Montez to steer by night. Every night he slept close to the helm, having two of the trustee slaves to watch by him and to wake him on the least alarm. But as he was totally ignorant of navigation, it was easy during the night to steer the vessel to the northward and westward, which Montez accordingly did.

Among the cargo was wine, raisins, and a great variety of medicines. Of all these things the negroes ate indiscriminately, and this new and dangerous diet produced such an effect upon them, that in a short time they died. Joseph then made a regulation, which he enforced by inflicting a severe flogging upon all transgressors, forbidding any person to touch any thing except what he gave them. In this way he saved the lives of his remaining companions, preserving the utmost discipline, and insisting upon implicit obedience to his orders.

About the 15th of August, they made the coast of Long Island. On the 24th, they made Montauk Light, and came to an anchor off Culloden Point. In the interval between the seizure of the vessel and the 15th of August, they had been drifted into the Bahama Channel, and landed on the Island of St. Andrews where the negroes supplied themselves with water, but saw no one. They passed by New Providence, Joseph refusing to land, and before they came in sight of Long Island they had passed many vessels, and had been boarded by several. When any vessel came alongside, Joseph would stand by Ruiz, the only man who spoke English, and watch him with the greatest anxiety. After making Long Island, they met with two New York pilot boats, and between the 15th and 24th they had anchored some thirty times at different places on the coast. They were two days at Culloden, during which time they had some communication with the inhabitants, but not to much extent. While engaged in watering, the boats of the Washington came up, and at the earnest request of the Spaniards, Lieutenant Gedney took possession of the vessel and the negroes, and carried them into New London.

Joseph, when the white men came on board, attempted to escape by leaping into the water. The New York Sun gives the following account of his behavior on that occasion: Lieutenant Porter and Meade then immediately took possession, disarmed the negroes, and took the schooner in tow. Joseph, on seeing this went below, and tying some gold about his person, he leaped out of the main hatch, and at one bound was over the side. While under the water he disengaged the doubloons and came up about one hundred yards from the vessel, having been under the water at least five minutes. The boat was instantly manned and sent in chase of him. When the boat neared him he would stop, but just as it came within reach he would dive down and come up again some yards behind her stern. He thus em-

ployed them about forty minutes, when seeing further attempts useless, he gave himself up. When pulled on board the boat he smiled, and putting his hands to his throat, intimated that he was going to be hanged. Joseph was then transferred to the Washington, but he seemed so uneasy, and displayed so much anxiety to return to the schooner, that he was humanely gratified. On once more joining the *Amistad* the poor wretches clustered around him, making the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. Some laughed, some screamed, some danced, and some wept. Joseph stood in the midst, but did not even smile. When the noise had subsided, he addressed them in Congolese, which was translated by Antonio as follows:

"Friends and Brothers—We would have returned but the sun was against us. I would not see you serve the white man, so I induced you to help me kill the captain. I thought I should be killed—I expected it. It would have been better. You had better be killed than live many moons in misery. I shall be hanged, I think, every day. But this does not pain me. I could die happy, if by dying I could save so many of my brothers from the bondage of the white man."

By this time the excitement had risen to such a pitch that the officer in command had Joseph led away by force and returned to the Washington. Even this the hero bore with stoical dignity, while his poor countrymen uttered the most piercing yells. On board the Washington he was manacled to prevent his leaping overboard. Even this failed to elicit the slightest perceptible emotion. This was on Tuesday. On Wednesday he signified by motion that if they would take him on board the schooner again, he would show them a handkerchief full of doubloons. He was sent on board. His manacles were taken off and he once more went below to receive congratulations even more wild and enthusiastic than those of Tuesday. Antonio was told to watch and listen to him. Instead of finding the doubloons he again addressed the negroes, which, according to the interpretation of Antonio to Joseph, and from Spanish to English by John Jay Hyde, Esq., editor of the New London Gazette, was as follows:

"My brothers, I am once more among you, having deceived the enemy of our race by saying I had doubloons. I come to tell you that you have only one chance for death and none for liberty. I am sure you prefer death, as I do. You can, by killing the white men now on board, and I will help you, make the people here kill you. It is better for you to do this, than you will not only avert bondage yourselves, but prevent the entailment of unnumbered wrongs on your children. Come—come with me then—"

Antonio made the signal, and the unsubdued chief was dragged from the hold, again manacled and put on board the Washington. While making this speech, his cheek shone, and his eye was often turned to the sailors in charge. The negroes yelled and looked as fiercely as he did. They leaped about, and seemed like creatures under some talismanic power. On his way to the Washington, the hero moved not a muscle, but kept his eye fixed on the schooner. On board the Washington he made a thousand gestures and motions to be taken on deck, as if on some urgent and important errand. But when led up he only looked at the schooner, and remained with his eyes fixed on her till taken below again."

As soon as Lieutenant Gedney arrived at New London, he despatched a message to the United States Marshal, and the United States District Judge. On Thursday morning they arrived at New London, and a Court was held to investigate the affair. In the course of the examination, the facts above stated appeared in evidence. Antonio, the master's cabin boy, identified two of the men as having assisted Joseph in killing the master and the cook. The other man who had participated in this affair had died.

The Court committed Joseph and thirty-eight others, being all the surviving slaves, who had belonged to Ruiz, on a charge made by Ruiz and Montez, of piracy and murder. The case will be laid before the Grand Jury at the term of the United States Circuit Court to be held at Hartford on the 17th of the present month.

Antonio, and the four children who had belonged to Montez, were ordered to give bonds in the sum of one hundred dollars each to appear as witnesses, and for want thereof were ordered to stand committed.

They have been removed to New Haven jail.—Boston Atlas.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO A WHIG OF QUINCY.

You complain of W. for not attempting to condemn the principles you advocate. From this you infer that the cause of democracy is jejune, its principles obnoxious, and its measures odious, and that it is useless to argue with an opponent who manifests such an ignorance of public men and measures and who professes to be one thing while practising the reverse. A most logical conclusion! Because W. does not condemn your principles, the course he advocates must be jejune, his principles obnoxious, and his measures odious, and that it is useless to argue with an opponent who manifests such an ignorance of public men and measures and who practise the reverse of what he professes. There is no doubt but what the principles of the whig party may be justly condemned by W. and that they will be by the people at the coming election, but he is at a loss to perceive how this would sustain your conclusion. Permit W. to inquire what principles held by the whig party you have advocated? He has diligently run over your several communications, and has been unable to perceive the advocacy of any single principle or even the assertion of any. It is true, that you declared that the prin-

ciples of the whig party were identical with those of the old republican party, but this assertion proved to be utterly false and unfounded; and in your last communication you say, that the whig party are not the bank party and with what truth he leaves the public to judge. Again you assert that banks exist in certain States of the Union, now democratic, but which in truth were created while those States were under whig influence, and that since the commencement of GEN. JACKSON'S administration four hundred and ninety new banks were created in the Union! Most astounding!! It is truly wonderful that this discovery should be left to the sagacity of a whig of Quincy that Gen. Jackson encouraged the creation of banks! Will the sapient whig of Quincy favor the public with all the information in his possession in relation to Gen. Jackson's opinion upon a re-charter of the National Bank and the endless multiplication of State Banks? No doubt the people will feel themselves under great obligation to you for such facts, and as he thinks, they must be highly gratified and much delighted by the clearness of your perceptions and the power of your reasoning.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

GREAT WHIG CONVENTION.

A most respectable convention of the whig citizens of Weymouth assembled at Wales' Hotel, on Tuesday evening last, consisting of a chairman, secretary and two acting members. Printed handbills in large type were posted up in every part of the town for a long time previous to the sitting of the convention, and great exertions were made by the whig party to procure a full attendance. The writer was informed that delegates were chosen to attend the Worcester State Convention, and that the proceedings of said meeting were conducted in the most grave and orderly manner, and that it was not disgraced by any uproar or violent clamor. The proceedings are expected to be made public and no doubt will be entitled to the application of the following line of Virgil:

Montes parturit, ridiculus natus nascitur.

WEYMOUTH.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

"PIC NIC" AT QUINCY.

"I cannot but remember such things were, And were most precious to me—"

According to previous notice, a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen of Quincy and vicinity, assembled on the "Hancock Lot," and spent the afternoon in a delightful and agreeable manner. It was estimated that there were from four to five hundred people present. To describe the scene were impossible for my poor pen. Never did I see a better feeling manifested in so large an assembly. All wore a smile of cheerfulness, and seemed to drink deep of the pleasures of the occasion. There—

"Heart met heart reciprocally soft,"

and care and anxiety were banished from all minds. The music, though not great, was good and added a zest to the festival. The heavens were propitiously kind, and the very air seemed perfumed, like that which stole around the Persian Caliphs in the forbidden gardens of the Genii—and

"Melody and fragrance met Twin sisters of the air."

Around a large green tree, the company gathered, the spot having been selected by the managers of Mr. "Pic Nic," to spread their tables. And here every thing that heart could wish or desire met the eye. Cakes and fruits of all descriptions, in abundance, were laid with much taste upon the board, and seemed to cry out in a tone of eloquence not to be resisted—"Come and eat me!"—"Come and eat me!"

Twenty-two managers superintended the tables. These were young ladies dressed uniformly in white, with gipsy hats trimmed with evergreen. They looked charmingly beautiful—especially while together, on nature's variegated carpet, engaged in the giddy dance.

Owing to engagements, our venerable townsman, Ex-President Adams, did not join the party until five o'clock. On his arrival the company flocked around him, and gave three cheers. It was evident that they expected a word from him, as a breathless stillness prevailed. He spoke. But his remarks were necessarily short—not having time for a set address. He briefly alluded to the time, (in contrast with the present) when war with his red arm of vengeance sent fear and dismay into every dwelling—when the roar of the cannon came booming o'er the land, and made the very earth tremble on which he stood. He contrasted the present happy gathering of the people, with scenes enacted fifty years ago, and the tear conglobed in his eye, and moistened many a cheek. He felt all that he said, and seemed pleased with the small tokens of respect manifested towards him. May he live to see many such meetings of his town's people!

From the tables the people marched in procession to the hotel, and spent the evening in innocent recreation—singing, dancing and chatting. All seemed delighted with the second "Pic Nic" party. The Hall was beautifully decorated, and the fashion of the town greeted it with their presence. All appeared friendly, sociable and happy. Charity and brotherly love prevailed all hearts, and nothing occurred to mar the joy of the occasion.

This exercise of charity and benevolence, which causes all without distinction to meet and spend a few hours in amity and good will, is the grand consolidating cement that binds Americans together as the heart of one man. It diffuses a good feeling abroad among all classes, and in time of danger and adversity is a powerful incentive, in causing God's freemen to stand up in one broad phalanx against the enemy. O that our sons and daughters, would live more on terms of friendship, for

"Friendship's the chiefest good, the balm of life, The bane of faction, antidote of strife,"

The gem that virtuous breasts alone can grace, The sign of patience, and the seal of peace."

We rejoice that in this hemisphere of freedom, on the congenial soil where flourishes the tree of liberty, the children of this happy Republic, can assemble and meet one another on that level ground of benevolence, which knows no distinction of party. Charity, its founder, has arisen, like the sun in the east, to cheer and bless the earth with her resplendent beams of glory; and we earnestly pray, that she may continue to spread her balmy wings over this enlightened country—lay the roses of health over the pillow of love—pour the oil of peace upon the troubled waters of political and domestic strife—wipe the tear from the eye of the widow and orphan,—cause the joy of gladness to resound from sea to sea and from shore to shore. This is our prayer, and long after the writer's heart shall cease to beat with sympathy, or his nerves to vibrate—when his body shall have mingled in the dust—when the murky vapors of the night of ignorance and bigotry, shall have been dispelled by the refulgent rays of the sun of science—may charity and friendship roll their unbounded current down the broad river of life.

J. G.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1839.

THE DEMOCRAT'S ALMANAC. This calendar, for the year 1840, is rich in useful and important matter besides the usual information generally contained in other almanacs. In particular, it possesses one intrinsic feature which we believe is not to be found in any other register of the year, viz: the rising and setting of the sun and moon and high water at Boston, New York, Washington City, Charleston, New Orleans, Texas, the British Provinces, and their respective vicinities. We find embraced in the table of its contents—Declaration of Independence; Constitution of the United States; list of the chief executive and judicial officers; United States Senators and Members of Congress; Governors of the States and Territories; the times of holding elections and the place and time of meeting of the State Legislatures; the votes polled for President and Governors in the several States at their last election, etc., etc.

Every democrat should purchase this almanac as it is adapted to his own political interests while it embraces every thing that can be acquired from other calendars, and contains much highly valuable political reading and statistics.

It is published in Boston by E. Littlefield, No. 129 Washington Street, where it can be procured, wholesale and retail. Twelve and half cents single copy.

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The honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Hon. Judge McLean of the Supreme Court of the United States and on James Graham of Great Britain, author of the history of the United States.

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The annual meeting of the Quincy Lyceum will take place at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, when Officers will be chosen and the Reports of the Treasurer and Secretary be submitted for consideration and approval of the society. Hour of the meeting, seven o'clock, precisely.

JONATHAN FRENCH, Secretary.

The Quincy Universalist Institute will meet in the Universalist Meeting-house, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sept. 8th,) commencing at half past six o'clock. An address will be delivered by Rev. John Gregory.

Those members who have not paid their assessments are requested to pay the same to the Secretary as soon as convenient.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

Ought the subject of the abolition of slavery to be introduced into our pulpits by preachers of the gospel? The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

JONATHAN PHELPS, Secretary.

The democratic citizens of Weymouth will meet at Asa B. Wales' Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, September 16th, at seven o'clock precisely, to choose Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Boston on the second day of October next. Every true democrat, who duly appreciates the glorious prospects of the coming election, cannot fail to attend.

By order of the Town Committee. LEONARD TURRELL, Chairman.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from three to six o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will hold their Quarterly Meeting at Wrentham, in the Meeting-house of the Rev. Mr. Fiske, on TUESDAY, the 10th of September, beginning at ten o'clock in the forenoon. By order of the Managers.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee it was unanimously

Voted, That it is expedient for the Whig Young Men of the Commonwealth to hold a Convention early in the ensuing autumn, for taking measures to secure the success of the cause of sound principles in Massachusetts, and so far as on Massachusetts depends, the ultimate triumph of that cause in the nation at large.

Voted, That WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of September, be recommended as time, and the town of Worcester as the place for holding said Convention, and that these votes be published in the newspapers throughout the Commonwealth as a call upon the Whig Young Men, in the various towns, to make reasonable choice of twice as many delegates as their towns respectively are entitled to members in the State Legislature to represent them in said Convention accordingly. By order of the Whig State Central Committee. WILLIAM BRIGHAM, Secretary.

A convention of delegates from the democratic citizens of the several towns in this Commonwealth will be held at Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported for Lieutenant Governor at the ensuing election, and to take such measures to secure the ascendancy of democratic principles in Massachusetts as may then be deemed expedient.

The democratic citizens of the several towns are requested to elect as many delegates to said convention as they are entitled to Representatives in the Legislature.

N. B. The Masonic Temple, in Boston, has been procured for the use of the Convention.

By order of Democratic State Committee. SETH J. THOMAS, Chairman. WILLIAM H. SPEAR, Secretary.

Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal.

NOW landing from the brig John Hancock, Capt. Cook, lying at Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, a superior quality of Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal, cracked and screened ready for market, and for sale by HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.

Quincy, Sept. 7. 2w

Particular Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improvable by the subscriber, without calling at his house and buying a ticket which will be sold for cash. Individuals, in all cases, are forbid loading from the Sea Weed which has been hauled up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc, from the above premises.

Quincy, Sept. 7. ALPHEUS SPEAR, if

Robert Bates' Estate.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE OFFICE, Sept. 3d, A. D. 1839.

NORFOLK ss. The executor of the last Will and Testament of Robert Bates, late of Weymouth, in said County, gentleman, deceased, having presented his account in his said capacity for allowance—

Ordered, That the said Executor notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be held at Dedham, in said County, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1839, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate. Weymouth, Sept. 7. 3w

Timber Found.

PICKED up adrift near the Eastern Steamboat Wharf, Boston, on Wednesday morning, August 28th, three sticks of Pine Timber. The owner, by paying charges, may recover the same on application at the Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, to HARVEY FRENCH.

Quincy, Sept. 7. 3w

Wood! Wood!!

JUST received at Quincy Point Granite Wharf, a superior quality of Eastern Wood, and for sale by HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co. Quincy, Sept. 7. 3w

gem that virtuous breasts alone can grace,
sign of patience, and the seal of peace."

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Universalist Meeting-house, TO-MORROW EVE-
NING, (Sept. 8th,) commencing at half past six
o'clock. An address will be delivered by Rev. John
Gregory.

Those members who have not paid their assessments
are requested to pay the same to the Secretary as soon
as convenient.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

Ought the subject of the abolition of slavery to be in-
troduced into our pulpits by preachers of the gospel?
The public generally are respectfully invited to at-
tend.

JONATHAN PHELPS, Secretary.

The democratic citizens of Weymouth will meet at
Seven o'clock, on MONDAY EVENING, Sep-
tember 10th, at seven o'clock precisely, to choose De-
legates to attend the State Convention to be held in
Boston on the second day of October next.

Every true democrat, who duly appreciates the glo-
rious prospects of the coming election, cannot fail to
attend.

By order of the Town Committee.

LEONARD TIRRELL, Chairman.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-
citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the
Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AF-
TERNOON, until further notice, from three to six
o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may
come before them.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will hold
their Quarterly Meeting at Wrentham, in the Meeting-
house of the Rev. Mr. Fiske, on TUESDAY, the 10th
of September, beginning at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Managers.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee
it was unanimously

Resolved, That it is expedient for the Whig Young Men
of the Commonwealth to hold a Convention early in
the ensuing autumn, for taking measures to secure the
continued success of the cause of sound principles in
Massachusetts, and so far as on Massachusetts de-
pends, the ultimate triumph of that cause in the nation
at large.

Resolved, That WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of Sep-
tember, be recommended as the time, and the town of
Worcester as the place for holding said Convention, and
that these votes be published in the newspapers
throughout the Commonwealth as a call upon the Whig
Young Men, in the various towns, to make seasonable
choice of twice as many delegates as their towns re-
spectively are entitled to members in the State Legis-
lature to represent them in said Convention accordingly.

By order of the Whig State Central Committee.

WILLIAM BRIGHAM, Secretary.

A convention of delegates from the democratic citi-
zens of the several towns in this Commonwealth will
be held at Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of Octo-
ber next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose
of selecting a candidate to be supported for Lieutenant
Governor at the ensuing election, and to take such mea-
sures to secure the ascendancy of democratic principles in
Massachusetts as may then be deemed expedient.

The democratic citizens of the several towns are re-
quested to elect as many delegates to said convention as
they are entitled to Representatives in the Legisla-
ture.

N. B. The Masonic Temple, in Boston, has been
procured for the use of the Convention.

By order of Democratic State Committee.

SETH J. THOMAS, Chairman.

WILLIAM H. SPEAR, Secretary.

PEACH ORCHARD RED ASH COAL.

Now landing from the brig John Hancock, Capt.
Cook, lying at Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, a
superior quality of Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal,
cracked and screened, ready for market, and for sale by
HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.

Quincy, Sept. 7.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed
from any beach or lands improved by the subscri-
ber, without calling at his house and buying a ticket
which will be sold for cash. Individuals, in all cases,
are forbidden loading from the Sea Weed which has been
hailed up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away
posts, rails, chips, etc, from the above premises.

ALPHEUS SPEAR.

Quincy, Sept. 7.

ROBERT BATES' ESTATE.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE OFFICE, Sept. 3d, A. D. 1839.

NORFOLK ss. The executor of the last will and
testament of Robert Bates, late of Weymouth,
in said County, gentleman, deceased, having presented
in said County, his said capacity for allowance—

Ordered, That the said Executor notify all per-
sons interested therein, that they may appear and be
heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be
held at Dedham, in said County, on the first Tues-
day of October, A. D. 1839, by publishing this order
three weeks successively in the newspaper called the
Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Weymouth, Sept. 7.

TIMBER FOUND.

PICKED UP ADRIFT near the Eastern Steamboat
Wharf, Boston, on Wednesday morning, August
28th, three sticks of Pine Timber. The owner, by
paying charges, may recover the same on application
at the Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, to
HARVEY FRENCH.

Quincy, Sept. 7.

WOOD! WOOD!!

JUST received at Quincy Point Granite Wharf, a
superior quality of Eastern Wood, and for sale by
HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.

Quincy, Sept. 7.

To Road Makers.

THE making of a piece of Road in Milton, three
hundred and seventy rods in length, with several
Stone Bridges, will be let out at auction, on the premi-
ses, in convenient sections, on WEDNESDAY, the
11th of Sept. next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, com-
mencing at the southerly end, near Pine Tree Brook.
Said Road to be completed by the fifteenth of April
next to the satisfaction of the County Commissioners.
Specifications for the making of the Road may be seen
on application to

EBENEZER G. TUCKER.

Milton, Aug. 31.

Wanted.

THREE or four TAILORRESSES to whom good
wages will be paid. None need apply but first
rate seamstresses. JOHN BROWNELL.

Quincy, Aug. 31.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership previously existing between the
subscribers was dissolved on the twenty-fourth
day of May last by mutual consent.

SILAS CANTERBURY,
GEORGE DYER,
NATHAN P. CANTERBURY.

Weymouth, Aug. 24.

James M. Beckford,

TAILOR.

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public
for the liberal encouragement heretofore given him,
and respectfully informs them that he has re-opened
business at the old stand.

He has just received the latest London and New-York
fashions, and having several first class workmen, flatters
himself that he can execute all orders in his line with
as much despatch and neatness as any of the trade in
the town.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and all gar-
ments made by him warranted to fit.

Quincy, Aug. 24.

Patent Metallic Powders.

W. T. ANDERSON, the Patentee of the above
valuable article, which has been introduced
into almost every State in the Union, and for the value
of which he has certificates from the first Jewellers,
etc., in this country, informs the citizens of this town
and vicinity, that Messrs. BRIEHLER & CARTER
have accepted an Agency for the sale of this Powder,
where it will be only kept for sale in this place.

As the article has been counterfeited, the public to
obtain the genuine must purchase of the Agents.

The following recommendations are extracted from
a numerous list, in the possession of the Patentee, tes-
tifying to its unrivalled merits.

Boston, April 20th, 1839. I have tried Ander-
son's Silver Wash and Plate Powder and find it good.

FREDERIC POOL.

Boston, May 3d, 1839. This certifies that I have
used Mr. Anderson's Plate Powder and believe it a bet-
ter article for cleaning silver than I have any knowl-
edge of.

LUCIUS DOOLITTLE.

Boston, June 8th, 1839. We have made trial of
Mr. Anderson's Polishing Powder and believe that it
effectually answers the purpose for which it is de-
signed.

JOHN BIGELOW & Co.

Boston, August 7th, 1839. We have seen Mr.
Anderson's Powder tried and consider it better than
any thing we have yet seen for the purpose for which
it is intended.

FAIRBANKS, LORING & Co.

Quincy, Aug. 24.

West India Goods Store.

Wholesale and Retail.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the
public, that they have taken the building situated
on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, at which place they
have on hand and offer for sale, at the lowest Boston
cash prices, a complete assortment of

SHIP AND FAMILY STORES.

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAM, BEEF, PORK, &c. &c.

Also—a general assortment of WOODEN, EAR-
THEN, CROCKERY and HARD WARE.

All business at said store will be transacted under
the firm of

HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.

N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the town
without any extra expense to the purchaser.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY,
GEORGE NEWCOMB,
LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Quincy, July 13.

Josiah Blanchard's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have
been duly appointed executors of the last will and
testament of

JOSIAH BLANCHARD,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman,
deceased, and have accepted said trust. And all per-
sons having demands upon the estate of the said de-
ceased are required to exhibit the same, and all per-
sons indebted thereto to make payment to

BEA HAYWARD, } Executors.

Weymouth, Aug. 17.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid for such informa-
tion as will lead to the conviction of the persons
who entered the garden of the subscriber on Wednes-
day night last and plundered therefrom.

JOHN GREEN.

Quincy, July 13.

Worsted Flowers & Rug Work.

THE Ladies of Quincy, desirous of being instructed
in the above branches, are informed that Mrs. L.
Dwelle is prepared to give lessons on those branches
at her residence in Washington Street, where speci-
mens of her work can be seen.

Terms fifty cents per lesson or four dollars per
course.

Quincy, Aug. 10.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants
of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken the
rooms over the store occupied by Frederic Price, where
he is prepared to execute all work in the TAILOR-
ING BUSINESS, in the most fashionable style and at
the shortest notice. His work will be done in the
neatest manner and all garments warranted to fit.

JOHN BROWNELL.

Quincy, Aug. 31.

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscribers
for building a Receiving Tomb in Milton Burying
Ground, on a plan similar to those built in last sea-
son by Samuel Menden. Particular specification may
be had on application to either

E. G. TUCKER,
C. BRECK,
T. T. WADSWORTH,

Milton, Aug. 31.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of
Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PIC-
TURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one
wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Quincy Family School.

THE subscriber, having made arrangements to ac-
commodate a number of scholars in his family,
hereby gives notice to his friends and the public gen-
erally, that he is now ready to receive pupils. The de-
sign of the school is to prepare students for college, busi-
ness or teaching. The instructor would prefer to have
those pupils who wish to remain with him two
or three years, or longer, about the age of seven or
eight when they commence, as he believes those ages
to be the most favorable to the formation of correct
physical, moral and intellectual habits. Strict atten-
tion will be given to the formation of such habits. Pu-
pils will also be received of any age.

Board, washing, tuition, books, stationery, clothing
and all other necessary items will be furnished, if de-
sired, and the terms will be from three to five dollars a
week, in proportion to the articles furnished and studies
pursued. For those who do not board with the prin-
cipal, the tuition will be from fifty cents to one dollar a
week.

There will be no regular vacations, but scholars will
be permitted to spend a week with their friends when-
ever their parents so desire.

The government of the school will be moral suasion
rather than physical force, and strictly paternal.

WILLIAM M. CORNELL.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
REV. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
REV. PETER WHITEY,
REV. WILLIAM P. LUNT,
REV. CALVIN WOLCOTT,
DEA. JOHN SULLIVAN,
EBENEZER WOODWARD, M. D.,
REV. JOHN CODMAN, D. D.,
REV. R. S. STOKES, D. D.,
HON. SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, Roxbury,
REV. HUBBARD WINSLOW,
REV. JOSEPH S. CLARK,
REV. AMOS A. FIELDS,

Quincy, July 13.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

At a meeting of the Association for mutual protec-
tion to prevent Trespassers in Gardens, Fields, Or-
chards, Woodlands, etc., in the town of Quincy, held
on the 5th of June last, it was

Voted, That the President and Directors be author-
ized to offer the above reward to any person giving
such information as may lead to the conviction and
punishment of any person or persons, offending against
the laws protecting the gardens, fields, orchards and
woodlands, belonging to the members of the Associa-
tion.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 42. Every person
who shall wilfully and maliciously, or wantonly and
without cause, cut down or destroy, or by girdling, lop-
ping, or otherwise shall injure or destroy, or enclose
any other tree not his own, standing or growing for shade,
or ornament or other useful purpose, or shall maliciously
or wantonly break the glass or any part of it, in any
building not his own, or shall maliciously break down,
injure, or destroy any timber, or wood, standing or
growing, on the land of another, or by carrying away
any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such
land or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore,
gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or
any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by impris-
onment in the county jail, not more than one year,
or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 44. Every per-
son who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by cutting
down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or
growing, on the land of another, or by carrying away
any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such
land or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore,
gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or
any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by impris-
onment in the county jail, not more than one year,
or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 45. Every per-
son who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by enter-
ing upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land
of another, without permission of the owner thereof,
and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or
injure the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables,
thereon, or any thing attached thereto, shall be punished
in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by
fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and if any of the
offences mentioned in this, or in the preceding Sec-
tions, shall be committed on the Lord's day, or on a
day set apart for religious observance, the punishment
shall be doubled.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 46. Every per-
son who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by enter-
ing upon the land of another, or by carrying away
any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such
land or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore,
gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or
any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by impris-
onment in the county jail, not more than thirty days,
or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and if any of the
offences mentioned in this, or in the preceding Sec-
tions, shall be committed on the Lord's day, or on a
day set apart for religious observance, the punishment
shall be doubled.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 47. Every per-
son who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by enter-
ing upon the land of another, or by carrying away
any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such
land or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore,
gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or
any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by impris-
onment in the county jail, not more than thirty days,
or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and if any of the
offences mentioned in this, or in the preceding Sec-
tions, shall be committed on the Lord's day, or on a
day set apart for religious observance, the punishment
shall be doubled.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 48. Every per-
son who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by enter-
ing upon the land of another, or by carrying away
any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such
land or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore,
gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or
any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by impris-
onment in the county jail, not more than thirty days,
or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and if any of the
offences mentioned in this, or in the preceding Sec-
tions, shall be committed on the Lord's day, or on a
day set apart for religious observance, the punishment
shall be doubled.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 49. Every per-
son who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by enter-
ing upon the land of another, or by carrying away
any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such
land or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore,
gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or
any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by impris-
onment in the county jail, not more than thirty days,
or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and if any of the
offences mentioned in this, or in the preceding Sec-
tions, shall be committed on the Lord's day, or on a
day set apart for religious observance, the punishment
shall be doubled.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 50. Every per-
son who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by enter-
ing upon the land of another, or by carrying away
any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such
land or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore,
gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or
any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by impris-
onment in the county jail, not more than thirty days,
or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and if any of the
offences mentioned in this, or in the preceding Sec-
tions, shall be committed on the Lord's day, or on a
day set apart for religious observance, the punishment
shall be doubled.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 51. Every per-
son who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by enter-
ing upon the land of another, or by carrying away
any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such
land or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore,
gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or
any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by impris-
onment in the county jail, not more than thirty days,
or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and if any of the
offences mentioned in this, or in the preceding Sec-
tions, shall be committed on the Lord's day, or on a
day set apart for religious observance, the punishment
shall be doubled.

torpor of death is upon him. His friends are disconcerted—they pause. Reviving, Winchester bids them proceed. Once more he is heard singing praises unto heaven's king! He joins his friends in the first line of each stanza. The hymn is finished! But where is Winchester? Gone home to his God!!

He found that the doctrine of impartial love was not only good to live by, but glorious to die by; that it could calm the troubled soul in the gloomy hours of death, and

"Make a dying bed feel soft as downy pillows are."

But the happy influence of our faith upon the living is of sufficient importance to excite us to labor zealously in the great work of intellectual emancipation. Where lives the man that has seen and felt that the Lord is good, that has not experienced "the soul's calm sunshine and the heartfelt joy," by living up to the requirements of the gospel? This faith makes its possessor resigned, contented and happy. Gives him grace in the hour of affliction—comforts his heart while leaning over departed friends, and dissipates every cloud that lowers over the future. It robs death of its sting, the grave of its victory, and fills the soul with the prelations of heavenly joy. Its recipients believe God to be no respecter of persons—holds that there is no partiality in the administration of his government—and that the whole race of intelligent beings shall participate in the boundless amplitude of God's all prevailing goodness, and with angels and arch-angels, sit down on the heavenly hills of the New Jerusalem, and join in the concert of praise that shall continue throughout the ceaseless ages of eternity. And thus believing, he is prepared for every change of life, views the hand of God in every cross providence that afflicts him, and in every situation in which he is placed, is led to exclaim—"The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!"

Brethren, these are the sentiments of our hearts. The principles which we are to disseminate abroad among mankind. This day commences our mutual engagement to labor side by side in their promulgation. By adopting suitable measures for their promotion, and contending earnestly in the holy work, we shall be blest of heaven, find consolation in the meridian of our days, and joy and comfort in the decline of our lives. O what happiness might be enjoyed, did all men but believe and realize our blessed doctrine! Earth would become a paradise of joy, and every soul would bathe in rivers of bliss and take delight!

Have we any thing to encourage us in our laudable undertaking? Yes! The day in which we live is distinguished by wonderful efforts for the dissemination of truth. I call these efforts wonderful! Zion seems to have heard the voice of her king and savior, and has arisen in her majesty, saying, "Enlarge the places of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thy habitation; spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes." Yes! she has heard and obeyed. Her sons and daughters have aroused from their slumbers, and have come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. With the weapons of eternal truth, they have engaged heart and soul in the great conflict and "victory perches upon our banners."

Universalism is not now, as it was formerly, confined to a few. It is pouring a flood of glory over the whole world. Its influence is felt far and near. Men of all ranks are drinking plentifully of its chrysal streams. The facilities for effecting its general diffusion are wonderfully augmented. How prodigiously are copies of books, treating on the character and government of God, multiplied by means of that great engine of power, the press! How much important information is circulated in all parts of our happy country by newspapers, magazines and other periodical works! These faithful sentinels on the watchtower of our Zion have found their way into places where the voice of free grace was never heard. And in this way the word of God has run and been glorified.

Besides, there seems to be a disposition among all sects and classes to canvass every subject interesting to man; and in forming their opinions to exercise that independence of mind which becomes the dignity of intelligent beings! The spirit of anti-Christ, bigotry and intolerance, which anciently possessed the hearts of men, are on the decline and the contrary spirit of benevolence and good will is spreading its benign influence over the world.

"Come bright improvement, on the car of time, And rule the spacious world from clime to clime! Thy handmaid arts shall every wild explore; Trace every wave and culture every shore."

Should not the rapid advances and glorious achievements of light over darkness, truth over error, encourage our hearts and cause us to press forward with unremitting zeal? And does not the view we have taken of our subject augur well for the spread of christianity in all its purity and simplicity? Ought we not to be thankful for the privilege we possess of following the wheels of Christ's victorious chariot, and of witnessing the triumphs of the all conquering son of Jesse? Glory be to God! Universalism is the truth of heaven. Unlike all other systems of faith, she holds out no false colors. She puts on no disguise. Like the sun at noon day, she submits herself to the scrutinizing gaze of all men. She demands a full examination of her claims; and she gives to every one the liberty of thinking and acting for themselves—only requiring them to walk according to her sacred precepts.

Now to carry on this blessed work, that Zion's sons may be brought to the knowledge of the truth, and to the enjoyment of that religion which indulgent heaven has granted for our support—we must possess those christian graces which shone so conspicuously in the lives of the early followers of Christ. Like them we must be kind, forgiving, charitable and liberal. Our daily walk and conversation must be good and our hearts purified by the love of God. Possessing these virtues we shall

the better be enabled to convince our opponents of the truth of our doctrines. Let every believer in the final restitution, do all in his power to spread the message of peace proclaimed on Bethlehem's plains, and soon the whole world will be "REDEEMED, REGENERATED, AND DIS-ENTHRALLED, BY THE IRRESISTIBLE GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION!"

"So run that ye may obtain." Remembering that he who would run in this spiritual race must be prepared according to the rules of Him who has given all necessary instruction: and as temperance was necessary in the Olympic games to produce activity and nimbleness, so it is indispensable in running the christian race. We should be temperate in all that pertains to our welfare. In our drink, food, dress and language, we should be careful and not overstep the bounds of propriety—not sully the christian's diadem by evil words—not wound the cause of a world's benevolence by intemperance. That there are many who have presented themselves upon the race ground of Prince Emanuel, who have not schooled their hearts, without preparation, and who in consequence are not in a fit condition to contend for the prize, there cannot be a reasonable dispute. They require a process of self-denial in their passions, a rigid temperance in their daily walk, before they can honorably enter the Stadium of gospel fellowship. He who would acquire himself nobly in running the christian race must have his heart and soul imbued in the spirit of Christ—he must be a moral man, a spiritual man, and an ardent supporter of the truth. He must attend not only to his domestic concerns in faithfulness, watch over the welfare of his household, but he must be clothed with the habiliments of righteousness, and by daily precept and example show to the world that he is a disciple of Christ. He must not neglect his temporal affairs, spend his substance at the gaming table and grog shop, no rush upon indulgence. Sin and its accumulated evils he must despise, and keep himself above the grovelling propensities of earth. This, brethren, is our reasonable service. Can we object to be governed by the laws of Christ's Kingdom? Let us cheerfully yield obedience to the commands of God. So shall we walk worthy of the high vocation wherein we are called. So shall we best adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in all things! And thus prepare ourselves for the great change from time to eternity, and be enabled to exclaim in triumph with Paul, when all earthly things shall fail, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith! Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness."

Having shown the foundation of our hopes, the cause in which we are to mutually labor, permit me to notice briefly a few necessary qualifications in running the race before us. And—

1st, ZEAL. A proper degree of zeal, my brethren, is all important in the upbuilding of your cause. "It is good" saith the Apostle to be zealously affected always in a good thing." Can a better thing be produced than the benevolent doctrine of universal salvation? Does Calvinism with her decrees, and Arminianism with her free agency, excel it? If so, the believers of those systems would show their consistency in placing a veto upon all prayers for the success of universalism. If our cause was not considered superior to every other form of doctrine, we should not have the united desires of all christian men and women in its favor. It being a good thing then, our enemies themselves being judges, what works should we bring forth corresponding to its infinite magnitude? Ought we not to show a zeal which no opposition can cool, and a devotedness which neither time nor circumstance can destroy? You are commanded to be vigilant, for your adversary is going about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour. The soldier of the cross is not permitted to remain inactive, to sleep on his post, but with his loins girt about with righteousness he is commanded to fight for the liberty of man, and contend earnestly against principalities and powers, against spiritual wickedness in high places. May it never be said of you, that you have become like unto "trees whose fruit withereth, without fruit twice dead and plucked up by the roots"—but may you persevere and establish your cause upon a firm and immovable basis.

Brethren, do you expect zeal in the individual who now addresses you, in his private studies and public ministrations? Does he not expect a corresponding work on your part? Suppose you should adopt the common custom so prevalent in many churches of showing your approbation to the speakers services by an occasional nod—by sleeping in meeting. Could you blame your pastor for being sleepy also? The public teacher expects as much zeal on the part of his society as they expect from him. Do they require him to be regular in his desk to dispense the word of life? Should he not require them to be present likewise? Do they calculate on his being at the sanctuary in season to commence the ordinances of God? Does not the minister expect that they will attend to this important point? This whole matter then is a mutual relation, and zeal, perseverance and faithfulness is required from both parties.

Deem me not out of my line of duty, if I suggest the propriety of attending strictly and closely to all business pertaining to your society. Many societies have been ruined by the careless indifference of their members. A want of action, and an observance of the financial concerns of religious bodies, have done more to break up societies than any other cause. This relying upon a few to transact all the perplexing matters incident to societies, has a tendency to dishearten many good and faithful men, and to bring our cause into disrepute. Be punctual then in all your society relations, and prosperity will attend your labors.

A word to those who with vocal music, shall assist in conducting the public services. Without your labors, my friends, how monotonous would be our public ministrations? With them how pleasant and charming are the tabernacle services of our God. Music has a peculiar tendency to dissipate worldly thoughts and to raise the mind from earth to heaven. It softens, mellows and prepares the soul for the reception of truth. It gives a zest to public worship, and is of great advantage in leading the mind from "nature up to nature's God." Its value is above price.

On you I shall depend for that assistance which is requisite in the services of this sanctuary. Not doubting but what I shall find you always at your post at the proper time, and with united exertion to bless, cheer and encourage us on, by singing the songs of our spiritual Zion. Much depends on you, my friends, and I sincerely hope, that union, peace and good will may ever preclude your ranks. Be persevering in your labors, and strive to make melody in the hearts of all who shall listen to your anthems of praise, and when you are called to leave terrestrial things, may you be engaged in celestial pursuits, and with the vast myriads of creation, join to swell the seraphic raptures of eternity, and bathe in rivers of immortal bliss.

Go on then, brethren, one and all, in the holy work—fight manfully the fight of faith, and salvation shall flow like a mighty river—irresistible in its progress—sweeping before it all opposition—all bigotry and superstition. Then will that cloud which lowers o'er our cause brighten at once into a sign of our faith, and an assurance of our victory. Let then the trumpet sound the year of jubilee! "Hang out your banners on the outer wall!" and rally around the standard of Christ.

"Awake my soul, stretch every nerve And press with vigor on; A heavenly race demands thy zeal And an immortal crown."

'Tis God's all animating voice That calls thee from on high; 'Tis his own hand presents the prize To thine aspiring eye.

That prize, with peerless glories bright, Which shall ne'er lustre boast, When victor's wreaths and monarch's gems Shall blend in common dust."

2. UNION. The prosperity of all societies depend on the union of their members. Without it, no good ever was, or ever can be produced. No enterprise, civil or religious, brought before the public ever prospered, without a union of feeling and sentiment, a firmness of resolution and a hearty co-operation. Says the Savior "a house divided against itself cannot stand." We have had many ocular demonstrations of the truth of this remark, and it shows the importance of union among brethren.

Suppose that that immortal band of patriots who signed the Declaration of Independence had fallen into disputes—that after they had pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, they had split up into parties and factions, and had become dead to their country's good; what would have been the result? Why the cause of liberty would have been crushed in embryo, and the sons and daughters of America would even now groan under a monarchical government. Yes! discord and disunion would have prevailed and blasted the germ of civil and religious liberty!

Look into the christian church. From the days of the Apostles there have been divisions among God's vicegerents that has caused christianity to wither in the agony of her disunion and to impede her progress in blessing the nations of the earth. Yes! She has been fettered by slaves, cajoled by blockheads and plundered by the ambitious. Instead of striving to see who could do the most good, the strife has been to see who should be greatest in the kingdom. And permit me to say to you, brethren, your cause will never prosper, unless you are determined to be united, firm and steadfast in the cause you have espoused. "United we stand divided we fall," should be your motto. Let this be engraven on the tablets of your hearts. Let no minor consideration sway you from the great object you have in view, viz: the spread of gospel truth and religious liberty. Temperance, politics and Anti-Slavery may come up from time to time for your consideration, and you will be called upon to take sides on those subjects—but I charge you as you love the cause of religion, not to allow those subjects to create disunion among you. The blessing of God will not be with you if you indulge in bitter altercation and strife, for that alone can be found where unity and spirit prevail.

In the discharge of my duties, I shall be under the necessity of preaching such discourses as my judgement informs me will be beneficial in building you up in the faith of the gospel. My discourses will be doctrinal, historical and practical, designed to enlighten, instruct and reform. And here I would remark that I am aware of the diversity of opinions on the subject of preaching. That one man wishes to hear nothing but doctrine, another nothing but practice. What one likes, another dislikes and so vice versa, thus placing the minister between two fires. Now to extricate him from this difficulty, you must allow him to exercise his own judgment, in this matter, (thankful at all times for your kind advice,) and if he discourses on subjects occasionally that does not suit your taste, remember it may your neighbor, and that your turn may come next. We being the creatures of circumstances, and possessing dissimilar feelings, view subjects differently. This being the case, I know of no better way than for each to yield a little, and all strive for the good of the cause. "A very little fire kindleth a great matter." Often times a word uncautiously spoken in private or in public may cause hard feeling and dissatisfaction. This I warn you against, for your speaker like other men is composed of the four elements, and may at times say that which is not profitable. My

design however is to devote all my powers of body and of mind to the cultivation of peace, good will and brotherly love among you. I shall strive for your prosperity—your growth in grace and knowledge in the truth. And in so doing, I pray you to bear up with my infirmities, to sustain me in every laudable effort for the advancement of liberal principles; that my labors may be blest of heaven, and redound to your good.

"So run that ye may obtain" your desired object. An incorruptible crown awaits you—God Almighty will sustain and grant you every needful blessing. And in all your undertakings be united! I repeat it brethren, BE UNITED!! "Behold how good and how pleasant it is to see brethren dwell together in unity."

By following the advice of your speaker, your cause will prosper, and you will be the happy instruments of advancing God's declarative glory.

"How blest the sacred tie that binds, In union sweet according minds! How swift the heavenly course they run, Whose hearts, whose faith, whose hopes are one."

Their streaming eyes together flow For human good and mortal woe; Their ardent prayers together rise, Like mingling flames in sacrifice.

Their hearts together seek the place Where God reveals his smiling face; How high, how strong their raptures swell There's none but kindred souls can tell.

Nor shall the glowing flame expire, When nature droops her sickening fire; Then shall they meet in realms above, A HEAVEN OF JOY because of LOVE.

MEDITATIONS ON DEATH.

In life there are many things which interfere with a just estimate of the virtues of others. There are in some cases, jealousies and misconstructions, and there are false appearances; there are veils upon the heart that hide its most secret workings and its sweetest affections from us; there are earthly clouds that come between us and the excellence that we love. So that it is not perhaps, till a friend is taken from us, that we entirely feel his value and appreciate his worth. The vision is loveliest as it is vanishing away, and we perceive it not, perhaps, till we see by the parting wing that an angel has been with us.

I feel that the dead have conferred a blessing upon me in helping me to think of the world lightly, in giving a hue of sadness to the scenes of this world, while at the same time, they have clothed it with every glorious and powerful charm of association. This mingled portion of energy and humility, of triumph and tenderness, of glory and sorrowing, is the very spirit of Christianity. It was the spirit of Jesus—the conqueror and sufferer. Death was before him and yet his thoughts were of triumph. Victory was in his view, and yet what a victory! No laurel crown was upon his head—no flush of pride was upon his brow—no exultation flashed from his eye—for his was a victory to be gained over death and through death. No laurel crown sat upon his head—but a crown of thorns—no flush of pride was upon his brow—but meekness was enthroned there—no exultation flashed from his eye—but tears flowed from it: "Jesus wept."

Come then to us that spirit, at once, of courage and meekness, of fortitude and gentleness: of a life hopeful and happy, but thoughtful of death; of a world bright and beautiful, but passing away! So let us live and act, and think and feel; and let us thank the good Providence, the good ordination of Heaven, that has made the dead our teachers.—Orville Dewey.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1839.

CONFLAGRATION IN BOSTON. A very destructive fire broke out Wednesday night last, about eleven o'clock, in the extensive stables connected with Doolittle's City Hotel, in Brattle Street; being situated in the rear of Brattle Street Church and the Hotel, and fronting on Brattle Square. The fire spread very rapidly, and in a few moments they were wholly enveloped in flames and threatened a very disastrous conflagration; but the department were quick on the spot and worked with good effect.

The Brattle Street Church was in very imminent danger, being on fire on the roof, but was extinguished. The basement and upper front stories of a block of dwelling houses on Brattle Square were considerably damaged. The roof of the Suffolk Hotel, on Elm Street, was principally burnt off. The City Hotel was considerably damaged on the roof. The furniture was very much injured in removing. The extensive Furniture Warehouse of Messrs. Kittredge & Blake was also in much danger, and was considerably injured.

In the Stable there were about eighty horses, fifteen of which perished in the flames. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, both stables being discovered on fire at the same time, as a solid brick partition divides them.

EDUCATION. Massachusetts has more young men now in process of being educated in Colleges than any other state in proportion in the Union. In the American Quarterly Register for August, some very interesting facts of this kind are presented in a series of tables, from which are collected the following details. Massachusetts has over six hundred young men in the different Colleges in the Union. In Harvard College there are one hundred and sixty; in Amherst one hundred and fifteen; Williams, fifty-six; Dartmouth, fifty-eight; Yale, fifty-seven; Brown, eighty-nine; Wesleyan, sixteen; Bowdoin, nine; Union, ten; Oberlin, fifteen.

FALL MUSTER. The independent corps of the First Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Militia, composed of the Regiment of Light Infantry under the command of Col. White and a Battalion of Artillery under the command of Maj. Webber, will muster on the 24th inst., in this town, and be reviewed by Brig. Gen. Kingsbury. It is understood that the parade will take place on the Hancock Lot, (so called.)

FATAL RESULT OF RIOTS. The military who went out to stop the riots and fights among the laborers on the Allegheny Canal, Maryland, have, it is said, arrested twenty of the ringleaders, and shot some eight others, several of whom it is believed will die. Some that fled up the rocks were shot by discharges of rifles. Several shanties were destroyed or burnt down, and all the arms of the laborers seized and broken. The troops, one hundred and fifty in number, were still in pursuit.

FIRE IN CAMBRIDGEPORT. The conflagration on Monday night last, seen in this town about ten o'clock, was the soap and candle manufactory at Cambridgeport which was entirely destroyed. It consisted of two large buildings in which the works were carried on, and all the out houses. As the fire commenced simultaneously in both buildings there is little doubt that it was the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, a part of which is insured.

QUINCY LYCEUM. At the annual meeting of this institution, held at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening last, the following individuals were elected officers for the year ensuing.

President—John A. Green.
Vice President—Lyander Richards.
Secretary—John C. Edwards.
Treasurer—Israel W. Munroe.
Curators—Lloyd G. Horton, Thomas Hardwick and Asahel Pierce.

HARD TIMES. The Harrisburg Keystone of recent dates, that "thus far, not an offer of a single dollar of the State loan of Pennsylvania has been made. If this loan is not soon taken, the public works must stop—the contractors and workmen ruinously feel the pressure—and all classes of the community, directly or indirectly, become the sufferers."

COUNSEL FOR THE SLAVE. Messrs. Choate of Boston, Baldwin of New Haven, and Staples of New York, are engaged as counsel for the blacks taken on board of the Amistad. It is probable that they will be tried in New York, as they were captured in that judicial district, although they are committed for trial at Hartford.

VERMONT. The annual election took place in this State last week. Gov. Jenison, the whig candidate for Governor, is elected by three thousand majority. It is said also that the whigs have a majority of six in the Senate, and not less than twenty-five in the House. There has been a considerable democratic gain in the state.

A BOLD ACT. An impious wretch entered the first Congregational Church at Winchester, Conn., during the administration of the sacrament, upset the table, and scattered the vessels, bread and wine upon the floor. He did a similar act about nine years ago, and it is believed was incited to it by some evil minded person.

A GOOD LAW. By the new election law of Pennsylvania, an offer to bet upon the result of an election in that State, involves a forfeiture of the right of suffrage at that particular election, and the judges are authorized to receive evidence of the fact, or to act upon their own knowledge.

WHAT NEXT? The editor of the New York En has been shown a pair of Victoria Garters, just imported and pronounced an exact pattern of those which encircle the ne plus ultra of royalty. They bear the motto, "England expects every man to do his duty."

ELECTIONS. The Congressional election in Maryland takes place on the first Wednesday in October; in Mississippi on the fourth and fifth of November. These are the only States which have not already elected their Congress men.

GOOD MEASURE. Nantasket Beach is covered with thousands of tons of kelp, torn up by the late storm from the deep sea. The farmers in the vicinity of the beach are busy getting it out for manure—it being considered the very best in the world.

THE RATHBUN FORGERY. The death of Lyman Rathbun, concerned in the extensive forgeries of his brother in western New York who is now in Auburn State Prison, is announced in the papers from Texas as having taken place the first of August last.

MAINE ELECTION. The accounts from Maine go to show that the administration party have been successful in electing their candidate for Governor by an increased majority, and have also elected a majority of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

MILITARY ELECTION. At an election of Officers in the First Regiment, First Brigade, at Roxbury, Gen. Kingsbury presiding, Capt. John Brown of Roxbury was elected Lieutenant Colonel in the place of Lieut. Col. Gilman.

A DETERMINED SPIRIT. The freemen of North Providence, (R. I.) have voted to pay out of the town treasury the costs of prosecution for violation of the existing license law of that State.

THE SLAVE CASE. It is stated that the Spanish Consul General of Philadelphia has applied to the President of the United States for the surrender of the negroes captured in the L'Amistad.

SHOE BUSINESS. Six hundred cases of shoes, valued at thirty thousand dollars, were recently shipped from the single town of Rowley, Mass., to Norfolk, Va.

MERITED TOKEN. The honorary degree of L. L. D. has been conferred upon Hon. Alexander H. Everett by the Faculty of Middlebury College, Vermont.

LIVING IN TEXAS. The price of board in Houston and Galveston, Texas, is from five to six dollars per day. Washing at five dollars per dozen pieces.

DIED.

In Milton, Mr. Stephen Horton, aged 87. His widow still survives him at the age of 86 years, having lived with her late partner sixty-five years.
In Boston, Hon. William Sullivan, a distinguished lawyer and writer, aged 64.
In Boston, Mr. Rufus Davenport, aged 75. He will be remembered by the members of past Legislatures, for his untiring efforts, in urging on their attention, his incessant petitions in favor of what he termed a "Right Aim School."

NOTICES.

There will be a third service at the Episcopal Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sept. 15th,) at seven o'clock. The course of lectures on the historical part of the New Testament will be resumed.

The members of the Quincy Democratic Association are hereby notified to meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, (Sept. 21st,) at half past six o'clock, for the transaction of business.
GEORGE BAXTER, Secretary.

The democratic citizens of Quincy are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, (Sept. 21st,) at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of electing a suitable number of Delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention and for the transaction of all other business which may then come before them.
JOSEPH FIELD, Chairman.

A meeting of the Quincy Lyceum will be held at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Sept. 18th,) at seven o'clock precisely.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.
Ought the present Militia Law of this Commonwealth to be sustained?
Would the establishment of a High School in this town be of public benefit?
JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The Quincy Universalist Institute will meet in the Universalist Meeting-house, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sept. 15th,) commencing at half past six o'clock. An address will be delivered by Rev. John Gregory.

Those members who have not paid their assessments are requested to pay the same to the Secretary as soon as convenient.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.
Ought the subject of the abolition of slavery to be introduced into our pulpits by preachers of the gospel?
The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.
JONATHAN PHELPS, Secretary.

The democratic citizens of Weymouth will meet at Asa B. Wales' Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, September 16th, at seven o'clock precisely, to choose Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Boston on the second day of October next.

Every true democrat, who duly appreciates the glorious prospects of the coming election, cannot fail to attend.

By order of the Town Committee.
LEONARD TIRRELL, Chairman.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from three to six o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

A convention of delegates from the democratic citizens of the several towns in this Commonwealth will be held at Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported for Lieutenant Governor at the ensuing election, and to take such measures to secure the ascendancy of democratic principles in Massachusetts as may then be deemed expedient.

The democratic citizens of the several towns are requested to elect as many delegates to said convention as they are entitled to Representatives in the Legislature.

N. B. The Masonic Temple, in Boston, has been procured for the use of the Convention.

By order of Democratic State Committee.
SETH J. THOMAS, Chairman.

WILLIAM H. SPEAR, Secretary.

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Quincy, that he has established a Provision Store, where he intends to carry on the TIN WARE and SHEET IRON BUSINESS in its different branches.

At his shop may be constantly found a good variety of Tin as well as Britannia Ware. Stoves and articles of Iron and Sheet Iron Ware also for sale.

Particular attention paid to the REPAIR of all Wares in his line of business.

Orders are solicited, and by a constant and faithful attendance to business a liberal share of public encouragement is expected.

Quincy, Sept. 14.
ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.

Thomas M. Marsh

OFFERS for sale at his Store, in Quincy, near the Second Congregational Meeting-house, the following with many other articles, which he will sell for cash at lowest Boston prices, viz:—

China Tea Sets and Plates; Printed Tea and Dining Sets, five colors; Soup and Sauce Tureens; Sauce Boats; Printed Edged and Stone Nappies, Edged Dishes and Plates; Printed Lustre and Colored Pitchers and Mugs; Eures and Basins, printed and white; Printed Covered Dishes; Fruit Baskets; Vases; Printed Bowls; Printed Custard Cups; Stone Milk Bowls; Cut Glass, plain and low priced lamps; cut, fluted and plain Tumblers; Castors and Bottles; Glass Nappies; Dishes; etc, etc. A good assortment of Waiters, Knives and Forks, Britannia Spoons.

Quincy, Sept. 14.

Granite Cutters.

WE wish to employ thirty good Granite Cutters, to whom the highest prices will be paid and constant employment given for one year. Apply near the Railroad Depot, Washington, (D. C.) to

EMORY & GAULT.

Washington, Sept. 14.

Timber Found.

PICKED UP adrift near the Eastern Steamboat Wharf, Boston, on Wednesday morning, August 28th, three sticks of Pine Timber. The owner, by paying charges, may recover the same on application at the Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, to

HARVEY FRENCH.

Quincy, Sept. 7.

Wood! Wood!!

JUST received at Quincy Point Granite Wharf, a superior quality of Eastern Wood, and for sale by HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.

Quincy, Sept. 7.

Evening School.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to those young gentlemen who have subscribed to attend his English Grammar and Belles Lettres Evening School, and to any others who may wish to attend, that the first school will be on TUESDAY EVENING next, (Sept. 24,) at half past seven o'clock, in his school-room.

WILLIAM M. CORNELL.

Quincy, Aug. 31.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage, he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance.

ELISHA TURNER.

Quincy, April 27.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

"NOT SO."

"Not so" said the Egyptian king,
When Moses plead for Jacob's sons—
Go up, present your offering,
But leave behind your little ones.

"Not so"—the modern tyrants say
To those who plead for the oppressed—
The old and poor to Africa,
But leave behind the young and best.

"Not so"—rejoins the man of wealth—
"Discover every other cord—
Take reputation, peace and health,
But spare, oh spare! my golden god."

"Not so"—says he who seeks for fame—
"Rob me of pleasure and estate,
But let me go and roll my name
Among the honor'd and the great."

"Not so"—quoth he whom pleasures lure—
"Too small will be the recompense;
The loss of all I can endure,
Except the joys that please the sense."

"Not so"—replies the infidel—
"I don't believe the gospel scheme—
There is no heaven—there is no hell—
'Tis all delusion and a dream."

"Not so"—the atheist exclaims—
"No God and death and endless sleep;
Commits the Bible to the flame,
And into darkness takes his leap."

J. T.

TO A DEPARTED FRIEND.

The annexed lines (published at this time by request) were written upon the death of Mrs. Sarah Bicker of Boston, who died at Funchal, in the Island of Madeira, November 28, 1810.

Thy summons death we all must meet,
Yet for our friends a tear is due;
Yes, it affords a sweet relief,
Dear relative, to weep for you.

Far o'er the ocean's rolling billow,
In sleep of death she now reposes;
The clay-cold earth doth form her pillow,
And heaven receives her as it closes.

The grave unveils its solemn shade
To rest a parent's relics dear;
But, ah! around her bier array'd,
No children wept with sorrow there.

Bright angel, messenger of death,
Receive this treasure to thy trust;
Her spirit mingling with the blest—
Her relics with the silent dust.

High o'er her grave no willow weeps,
But fond remembrance visits there;
Nor shall remembrance ever sleep,
But thither constantly repair.

But, ah! what sweet relief appears
To sooth her dear companion's heart;
Ah! what can dry his flowing tears—
Ah! what can happiness impart.

To heaven address thy melting eyes,
'Tis there we find a sweet release—
There every pang in pleasure dies,
There thy companion dwells in peace."

W. R. W.

ANECDOTES.

GALLANTRY. A young chap from the 'bush,' a short time since, thought he must show his gallantry and take his dulcinea to the 'city of notions,' whether he had never been. As he was passing a restaurant, he espied some bucks drinking of soda. So in steps Sam with his lady and says, 'I have some of that are.' Kid—'her—won't the soda, which soon found his way to the stomach of the beau, full of effervescence as it was. Setting the glass on the stand, the buck turned round to his deer, (who had modestly retired a pace), and said, as he wiped his mouth on his coat sleeve, 'I'll tell you what it is, Sal, that are soddy is darn'd good, why don't you buy some?'—Dedham Dem.

NOT ALWAYS THE CASE. "Well, my boy, said a person who frequently had occasion to pass a spot where a boy kept his father's sheep—'this is a pleasant employment of yours; and I have sometimes thought that shepherds acquire a portion of the innocence attributed to these animals, as their employment is to watch sheep.' The lad slowly pointed with his finger towards a neighboring thicket where a couple of blazing eyes were conspicuous. 'You wolf, then,' said the lad, 'must be a very innocent fellow, for I have thus seen him watching these sheep for hours together.'"

DEAR NANNY. "I say, Harry, were you at the battle of Bunker Hill?" "Not exactly, Tom, but then my daddy says he knew a man that told him that he saw an old friend of his that had an uncle who often affirmed that a great grandfather, by the mother's side, belonged to a regiment of foot, in which there was a man who said that a daddy of his told him that a mercantile uncle met a man one day who said he had seen General Washington about those digging one day before breakfast! Were you ever any closer?" "Not quite as near gunshot as that, I thank you!"

"ANYTHING MORE SIR?" The following colloquy took place lately between an inquisitive English gentleman and his butcher boy: "What are your politics?" said the gentleman. "The Queen's," replied the boy. "What are the Queen's?" "Main sir." "What's your name?" "My name," replied the boy, "is the same as father's." "And what is his name?" said the gentleman. "It's the same as mine." "Then what are both your names?" "Why they are both alike," said the boy. The gentleman turned upon his heel, and the boy shouted, 'anything more sir?'

GOOD. At one of our fashionable watering places, recently happened a self-important foreigner, who, upon hearing the dinner bell rung at half past three o'clock, exclaimed, "Is it possible you dine at this early hour in this country? Why, I have not been used to dine till seven or eight o'clock in London." "Our second table dines very late here also," was the reply of a Yankee present.

A GENTLE HINT. "If I am not at home from the party to-night at ten o'clock," said a husband to his wife, "I'll be home at half past three." "That I won't," replied the lady significantly, "I won't wait, but I'll come for you." The gentleman returned at ten o'clock precisely.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Truss Manufacture.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of **RUPTURE**, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Truss; Truss in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsed Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsed Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Rod's; Smith's; Randall's; Salmon's; Bell's; Foster's; Shaw's; Sherman's; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's; Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural cause of the bowels is lost—from want of exercise, and from the use of purgatives, and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills, but to no purpose. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from personal experience, and I can therefore speak upon a *costive system* is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

Freeman Hunt.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who is constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Book & Job Printing.

The subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Joseph Bright & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Pamphlets, Labels, Handbills, Ball Cards, &c., &c.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscriber's price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$5.
Christian Examiner, \$4.
Family Magazine, \$3.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.
Lady's Book, \$3.
American Philosophical Journal, \$2.
Annals of Education, \$3.
Parley's Magazine, \$1.
A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer quality.

Quincy, March 16.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, D. C., January 8th, 1835, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the body alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt humors should be carried from the body. When these outlets are closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ends the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing, and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the only one whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL DRAINS OF THE BODY. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is that although repeated purging will cleanse the bowels, yet the repeated exertion of those organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and like every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be strengthened by activity? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their natural exercise; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE from the body.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the natural food, but in daily purging the system of all the impurities which are accumulated in the bowels, and which frequently see her, by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say to us, 'follow me, and you will follow my example; cease using those mineral medicines, which serve only to clog the wheels of life; and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which being nature to our constitutions, ARE, IN TRUTH, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.'

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood is by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body, all can understand when the experience related. The gentleman who, when the North American College of Health was first established, they began to assure the American public, that said Indian Pill was a purgative medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances, with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in every way upon our constitution, it is always the most healthy medicine to be administered. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dunal Vegetable Pills) no care is necessary, except in taking such as shall operate freely on the bowels. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidney will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that, as they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and are always the right medicine to be administered, that consequently, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice, the only inquiry should be, is the person sick? if so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridge-water, Mass., January 31st, 1839.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandreth's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

"This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles and Costiveness which never effected a cure. It is now about three months since I have removed the piles and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by a continuation in taking them they will effect a cure."

* Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS in the New England States, No. 198 Tremont Street, at the Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the Indian Purgative Pills in Norfolk County: D. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Mar-Plimpton, New Bedford; Joseph W. Wilder, New Bedford; Charles H. May, Roxbury; BRISLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

New York Mirror.

Seventeenth Volume.

NO volume of the New York Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months our subscription list has increased with rapidity altogether unexpected in the history of this periodical. Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our old correspondents will continue to furnish original papers on a great variety of subjects interesting to the general reader, and new writers have been engaged for special purposes. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox will write from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an American gentleman who holds a high rank in the estimation of his countrymen as a graceful and easy writer, will furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris.

In the course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular music will be published—selected by Messrs. Berkeley, Horn, Russell, Knight, etc.

Six superb engravings will be given, engraved by Danforth, Barker, etc., from original designs and portraits by Weir, Imman, Chapman, etc.

Numbers of various jottings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc., from original designs.

While we shall never forget that the New York Mirror is purely an American work, we shall not omit that account, exclude interesting extracts from English works of merit—and shall also continue our translations from the French, German and other European languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

A number of literary novelties, curious historical legends, American reminiscences, and Indian traditions, are already in preparation. Indeed, every subject within the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced in its plan and it has received the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain, as a refined and elegant repository of belles lettres.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to sit aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of the ladies of America, in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

All this—which together will form a volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with splendid engravings and superb music, is furnished at the trifling expense of five dollars the year.

Subscriptions received at the Quincy Patriot office by

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, July 13.

To the Afflicted.

DR. RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHELL DRY WINE BITTERS, for the cure of all those prevalent diseases, called *Dyspepsia, Bilious or Liver Complaint, Dizziness or Headach, Wandering or Settled Pains, Stinking Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Piles*, and all general derangement of health, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels, and by the use of the Bitters, the system of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford and Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whiton, Hingham; Lazzell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Harvey Clapp, Walpole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; Wm. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Dedham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Sharon; J. E. Sumner & Co. and N. Carpenter, Foxboro; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Saville, and S. W. Dix, Newbury; E. Thayer, Braintree; BRISLER & CARTER, and E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

March 9.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas O. Sylvester, and will carry on the Blacksmithing business in all its various branches. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

ELISHA HAYDEN.

N. B.—E. H. has in his employ Mr. A. Lamplin, a first rate Horse Shoer, who he can recommend to his friends and the public.

Quincy, April 27.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it *Tomatine*. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physician, gave the first impulse to the investigation and analysis of the vegetable principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, &c.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance.

Quincy, April 27.

New Bonnets.

JUST received by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a fashionable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of English, Fancy and Plain Straws, of all sizes, both open work and plain; Willows and Palm Leaf do.; a complete assortment of Plain, Fancy and Plaid Ribbons; Laces, Wrought Bands, Colours, Caps, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she offers, together with a general assortment of MOURNING ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms.

S. S. MARSH.

Quincy, April 6.

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

PUBLISHED EVERY

NUMBER 38.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSEPH BABCOCK, Jr., Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK, Milton.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr., South Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington.
HOS. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New-York City.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 38.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1839.

VOLUME 3.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New-York City.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

QUINCY FROM 1830 TO 1840.

Representatives to the State Legislature, John Souther from 1830 to 1834. Edward Glover from 1832 to 1837. Thomas Taylor from 1834 to 1837. Harvey Field from 1835 to 1838. John Whitney in 1838. Selectmen of Quincy in 1830 and 1831. Messrs. John Souther, Thomas Taylor and Elijah Spear. In 1832 and 1833, John Souther, Lewis Bass and Edward Glover. In 1834, Abner Willett and Colonel Glover. In 1835, Lewis Bass, Abner Willett and Edward Glover. In 1836, Lewis Bass, Thomas Drake and Thomas Taylor. In 1837, Lewis Bass, James Newcomb and Ebenezer Jewett. In 1838, these gentlemen were re-elected with two additional selectmen. Town Clerks, William Seaver, five years ending in 1833. George Nightingale, four years to 1837. I. W. Munroe from 1837 to the present period. Town Treasurer, Noah Curtis, from 1835 to 1840. In 1830 we find recorded the costs of the three new school houses just then completed. The school house at Quincy Point, cost five hundred and twenty-three dollars. On the "Farms," four hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty-two cents. The Stone School House in the South District, one thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty-nine cents. Also, a report of the building and expense of the work house—four hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty cents, and the town hay scales, five hundred and eighty-four dollars and ninety cents. The five amounting to the large sum of three thousand one hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-five cents incidental expenses of one year. In 1836, the following statistics of Quincy were ascertained. Boots manufactured yearly, twenty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-seven pairs; shoes, eighteen thousand and six hundred and two pairs—value of boots and shoes, one hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars; males employed, one hundred and sixty-three; females, fifty-eight. Tanneries four; hides tanned, eight thousand three hundred and ninety; value of leather tanned and curried, seventeen thousand and seventy-four dollars; hands employed, sixteen; capital invested, nineteen thousand eight hundred dollars. Hat manufacture, one; hats made, one thousand; their value, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; hands employed, three. Establishments for the manufacture of salt, two; salt manufactured, three thousand one hundred and thirty-five bushels; value of same, fifteen hundred dollars; capital invested, sixteen thousand dollars. Vessels built in the five preceding years, thirteen; tonnage of the same, two thousand five hundred and ninety-four; value, one hundred and twenty-two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. Hands employed in ship-building, fifty. Vessels employed in the cod and mackerel fishery, ten; tonnage of the same, two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four; cod-fish caught, six thousand two hundred; value of same, twelve thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars; salt used in the fisheries, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty bushels; hands employed, one hundred; capital invested, twenty-nine thousand dollars. Granite stone, sixty-four thousand five hundred and ninety tons; value of same, two hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars; hands employed, five hundred and thirty-three. Slate, twelve hundred tons; value, twenty-five hundred dollars; hands employed, five. Value of coach lace manufactured, twelve thousand dollars; males employed, seven; females, sixteen. Beeswax bleached, forty-seven thousand pounds; value, seventeen thousand one hundred dollars. Value of coach, chaise, harness and wheelwright business, thirty-two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars; hands employed, thirty-six. Population of Quincy on the first of May, 1837, three thousand and forty-nine. On the first of May, 1839, it was ascertained that the total valuation of the town was nearly one million six hundred thousand dollars. Total number of polls were one thousand and seventy-one; families, eight

hundred and twenty-five. Computing five persons to each family, the population would now be four thousand one hundred and twenty-five persons. Within brief nine years what changes in Quincy! Then but two temples of public worship dwelt among us, now scattered here and there the spires of three, and the gothic towers of two sanctuaries, mount to the traveler's eye as he passes through the village and heart of the American is warmed with patriotic fire, by witnessing in every little cluster of houses over New England's land, the "meeting house." It is indeed a temple dedicated not only to the most High God, but also to perpetuate civil and religious liberty to posterity. The freedom of republicans, such as we enjoy as the boon from our fathers, is the handmaid of Christianity; and all the principles of human rights and human government, to be equal to be just, should be predicated on our holy religion; that rank and distinction shall be only found from the comparative degrees of virtue, and that the greatest good may flow to the greatest number. At the present moment are six neat edifices for public schooling in Quincy, each reposing in the centre of its respective territorial district, and all supported the present year, most liberally by an appropriation of nearly twenty-seven hundred dollars. The pupils of all the schools will number a thousand. With us, as a town, the spirit of improvement and enterprise, for years, has soared above every other town in Norfolk County. We have flourished like the "green bay tree," and the tone of public sentiment is still onward! Our wealth and population have doubled in as many years as the lunar months comprise one annual solar circuit. Our streets have been widened, and improved, and multiplied—many of them to course through the sylvan hills and dales and by the granite ledge that before was insulated from the travelling world. Our buildings have swelled in numbers and elegance, the genius of learning has multiplied her temples and her means, and religion is not a stranger among us. In bidding adieu to this interesting theme (a review of Quincy from 1792 to 1840,) the prayer of the writer is, that she may flourish in virtue and morality with the same strides, that she has and does, in power, wealth and numbers.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHIG CONSISTENCY.

In your paper of the 7th inst. I perceived an article signed M. M. and entitled "the cause of the whigs." I agree with the writer that the elective franchise is a great privilege and that the elector ought to approach the ballot box with an enlightened and patriotic feeling upon all the subjects upon which his vote might have any influence. I should, however, have been surprised at the hue and cry which he set up at office holders under the National Government, claiming the exercise of their right to participate in the elective franchise, had I not recollected that this hue and cry to have been the usage of federalism from time immemorial. Just before an election, whether it be State or National, they accuse the democratic party or the few persons belonging to it, who happen to hold office under the National Government, with a design to retain the offices which they hold: to perpetuate their power, and increase the power of the executive; to prevent power from returning to the people and rotation in office as far as the national administration is concerned.

No matter whether the election be one of State or National character solely, the charges are made and reiterated with such grave and dignified accent that one would suppose they must be sincere and that they felt confident in the truth of their assertions. I would not charge them with hypocrisy and insincerity, but would test the truthfulness of their conduct by the same rule which they endeavor to apply to the democratic party or the few office-holders, as they call them, which belong to it. The approaching election is a State election purely, and for the election of officers of the State government only, whose offices are now almost exclusively filled with whigs or federalists, and these officers under State Government are far more numerous than those under the National Government—almost as fifty to one, with a power and patronage far superior, and yet all these office-holders under the State government are engaged with their whole strength to retain their offices in their own hands; to perpetuate this dynasty in themselves and to increase their own power; to prevent power from returning to the people and rotation in office as far as the State government is concerned.

If these are anti-democratic principles, they are not the avowed principles of the democratic party; and if it so happens that the few democrats, who hold office under the general government, choose to exercise their political rights, they do no more than the whigs or federalists do, when they support men of their own party to fill the offices under the State government. But if there is any weight in this objection to office holders exercising their political rights, it applies with far immeasurably greater force to whigs holding office under the State government in the coming election which is to be held expressly for the election of State officers. No officers under the general government are to be elected at it. The object of those officers, therefore, cannot be solely to retain the offices which they hold and to perpetuate their dynasty; to prevent power from returning to the people and rotation in office as far as the general Government is concerned. The charges, if they apply at all, apply to the whig office holders un-

der the State government who are now struggling for re-election and to retain the offices which they now hold and to perpetuate their dynasty of federal whig misrule for the ensuing political year.

This, Mr. Editor, is a fair exhibition of the consistency of the whig party. They uniformly charge the democratic party with the very acts with which they are guilty of, attempting to deceive the people, and with entertaining sentiments and principles which they hold but dare not avow. They charge the democrats, with preventing the modification of the license law and with the repeal of the militia bounty law, when in fact, these measures originated with and were consummated by the whig party. They charge those holding offices under the general government who exercise their political rights with the sole design to retain their offices and perpetuate their dynasty; of preventing power from returning to the people and rotation in office where they are concerned, and yet they are guilty in a still greater degree of doing the same thing where they are concerned.

They tell you that the present license law is unpopular and that public sentiment is in favor of its repeal and its modification; but to obtain it you must trust solely to the liberality of the whigs. They do not propose any specific plan of a law to take the place of the present, but leave this to be brought forward after the election. You must trust solely to their liberality which you have for years done and which has always ended in disappointment of your hopes. Thus it will be seen that the whig party profess one thing and practice another. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and the evidence has been and is so strong and clear that every one must be convinced of their down-right hypocrisy.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE WHIG CAUSE.

"By their fruits shall ye know them." My design is, Mr. Editor, to set forth certain plain facts and circumstances, tending to throw light upon the character and designs of the loco-foco leaders, with a view to aid my fellow citizens of Norfolk County, in deciding how far these leaders are worthy of confidence. I propose, sir, to deal in documents that cannot and will not be denied; to adduce stubborn facts and arguments flowing clearly from such premises.

In pursuance of this design, I recently sent you a communication, containing an extract from a late number of the Boston Morning Post, in which the majority of the whigs are denounced as the "scum and dregs of the people"—as "poor dependents and loafers"—"lazy, idle loafers, addicted to swindling, stealing, picking pockets, counterfeiting money or the like!"

These, and such other bitter epithets, were bestowed upon a vast majority of the whig party—and of course upon a majority of the citizens of Massachusetts: and by the leading loco-foco organ of this State, a paper which is understood to speak Mr. Van Buren's sentiments and the sentiments of his office holders and dependents generally.

Now, Mr. Editor, these persons are striving with the energy of desperate men to secure a re-election of Mr. Van Buren for four years more, so that they may enjoy another harvest of "spoils"; and to aid in this, they wish to crush the whig party in Massachusetts. The outrageous attack above noticed—one of the most infamous that ever appeared in black and white—is not made, then, without a settled design. A now prominent member of the loco-foco party in Norfolk County, in a pamphlet which he wrote a few years ago (a short time before he turned loco-foco and offered to represent the Ninth District as such) proved slander was one of the chief instruments by which the present ruling party obtained and maintained their power. He showed that the leaders of that party had found slander to be one of the most efficient of all party weapons. Slander being thus found to answer the purpose, the Boston office holders in the present emergency had determined to empty the seven vials of slander upon the heads of the whigs, and if possible ride over them to victory.

Mr. Editor, I ask as a matter of candor, that all our fellow citizens will weigh this subject well. Are they disposed to rally under such leaders? Will they go to the polls and devote the glorious privilege of freedom to the support of those who make slander a trade and a system for the purpose of securing the "spoils of office."

If it were necessary to bring proofs that this business of personal slander is reduced by the "spoils" leaders to a system, I could quote many instances from the aforesaid pamphlet of this noted turncoat. I could refer to Mr. Van Buren's odious hint, that the citizens of New York, in voting against him, had been corrupted by bank bribes. I could refer to the unceasing attacks made in this county upon the private character of the whigs. I could refer you to the party game that is playing in this Commonwealth in respect to the license law, by which the loco-foco leaders, by concert and plan, at one time and in one place, abuse the whigs as the authors of the fifteen gallon law; at others, claim the honor of it themselves, and say that the whigs are its great opposers. I could on this subject, quote chapter and verse; and if need be I will do it.

But for the present I will content myself with adducing one conspicuous instance. There was, and perhaps is, a paper in Boston called the "Investigator." Its chief object was to

inculcate infidelity. It was the organ of the Fanny Wright men. It was, politically, devoted to the loco-foco.

Now, sir, as it is the plan of the loco-foco to gather votes where they can, it was desirable to win over all the infidels to the "spoils" party, and true to the general system, the prejudices of these persons were to be addressed, and the whigs by this means rendered odious. Accordingly in the "Investigator" of October 24th, 1834, the following article appeared.

"ARISTOCRACY is a term which designates a party which upholds the belief of a spiritual being whom they call God. The foundation of all this nonsense is written in a book by supernatural inspiration which they call a revelation from this imaginary personage. Democracy is a term which designates a party which upholds the belief of a material being whom they call God!"

"In order that your readers should keep their eyes on these two great orders of the moral world, and be able to trace these parties in spite of the names which they assume, they will find that the term whigs is only another name for the aristocracy, and that the term Tories is another name for democracy. To sum up the substance of both parties by condensation, in a few words as I can possibly compress them, aristocracy, whigs and spiritual being are terms which are synonymous with falsehood; and democracy, Tories and (as they use the term) material being, the terms which are synonymous with truth."

"There are many martyrs that are willing to fall in such a glorious cause who have never bent their knee to an imaginary spiritual being which the aristocracy support, and who never will."!!!!

Such, Mr. Editor, are the means that, from 1834, down to the present day, have been used by the loco-foco leaders to gain and keep power. Their great lever is slander; slander of their political opponents. It comes wholesale against the whig party, or at retail against individuals, as may be deemed expedient. At one time the whigs are called "aristocrats," "federalists," "blue light," at another, "tools, tool-eaters and poor dependents," "agrarians," those who are guilty of "swindling, stealing, picking pockets, or counterfeiting money, etc." With the liberals, the whigs are denounced as the authors of a gag law; with the temperance men, they are ranked as the friends of licentiousness; with the infidels they are sneered at as the believers in a God and the systematic upholders of falsehood!!! Such are the various forms in which this engine of slander is worked with all the steam power of the loco-foco leaders.

This, citizens of Norfolk County, is the plain, unvarnished truth. It cannot be dodged or denied: we give you the identical words, the chapter and the verse, upon which our inferences rest. You will judge whether these inferences are fair and just.

And for what object, and by whom are these measures used? Consider that, fellow citizens! We respectfully entreat you to reflect well upon it. The persons who resort to these measures are those who have possession of the national government and all its vast and vital interests—its offices, its trusts, its power, its money, its navy, its army, its post office, its customs. And these persons are using these same measures that I have pointed out, enforced by all the influence of authority and all the energy of the patronage belonging to the chief magistrate of the nation, to secure their perpetuation in office, nay more, they are for enlarging the empire of "spoils." Old Massachusetts is to be crushed beneath the wheel of Juggernaut. Her citizens are to be slandered and trampled down, to make way—for whom?

That is an interesting question, Mr. Editor. It is worthy of serious consideration and a deliberate answer. I will endeavor to give it in your next.

M. M.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

The season has again returned for opening the Lyceum, that best of all schools for improvement. The last winter our meetings were exceedingly interesting. I was pleased to see the members select to office for the ensuing year those persons who have heretofore taken so deep an interest in this institution, and I confidently predict that we shall have a school highly beneficial to all the members this season. It is matter of rejoicing to see so many engage in this cause, and why may there not be many more than there have ever yet been? Why will not every citizen awake to a subject so well calculated to benefit himself and the community? If I might divine, they will. There are men enough in our town to furnish lectures for at least half the season, and they will doubtless do it as they have heretofore. Go on then and let us see what can be done. There is nothing to prevent a vast increase of members and interest this season. Free discussion and equal rights are the glory of our land, and every truth is like the diamond—the more you brush it, the brighter it shines. Give us questions on all subjects which are calculated to expand the intellect and improve the heart, and we ask no more to enlighten the whole mass of the population.

For such an institution ever man has an opportunity of communicating his thoughts and aiding in giving a zest to every subject. In a country like ours, where every man makes himself, a Lyceum under an efficient organization is the artificer, not only of his own fortune as saith the proverb, but of his own intellect.

He may have it expand with luxurious foliage and produce a rich harvest of knowledge to himself, or wither under perpetual sterility. The mind of him who is too parsimonious to pay a dollar for the privileges of a Lyceum or two for a newspaper, will never fill a nutshell, and you might as well attempt to force water down a suction pump as to get knowledge into such a cranium. But after all, I suppose some will always be in the dark and always marvelling how others get light. Nevertheless, it is matter of joy to all lovers of science that there are those who will not suffer the community to slumber in ignorance. We say then to all the philosophical, throw the light abroad and let as many bide it as can. Go, shine it will. A MEMBER OF THE LYCEUM.

For the Quincy Patriot.

CALM REFLECTIONS.

The times are very hard in all the commercial cities. They look dark and gloomy ahead. In Boston many of the masons and carpenters are out of employ. Some are at work now, on the hotel at South Cove, at half what they received last year. Every thing far and near, indicates the multiplied evils which follow the mad financial policy of our government. Yet these evils must increase. At the same time, the administration presses, elated by the western elections, have taken up the old cry of hard money! and no credit! Benton roars out for more panic and another suspension, and Richard Rush chimes in with a full yell against banks, banking, etc. And all this cruel system of crushing the people is—for what? To flatter southern slave holding States in order to secure their votes and make Martin Van Buren, President for another term of four years!

This may be a good game for office seekers, if they can make it go; but is this the kind of business that the granite dealers in Quincy, the shoe dealers of Randolph and Weymouth, the paper makers of Milton, and the manufacturers of Norfolk County generally, wish to promote? These persons are not office seekers; they are willing to earn their living by their industry, their skill and their labor; but they do not wish to be crushed by a financial system, that comes from those who have saddled the people with bankruptcy and ruin, and made the government a dealer in shipplasters; a beggar at the door of brokers and shavers. Let the industrious people of Quincy, Braintree and Randolph, look over this subject before the fall election. Let them ask the intelligent manufacturers whether they do not know by their experience that the Van Buren policy is death to the industry of New England?

A PRACTICAL MAN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO "M. M."

"Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unstung." I was amused to see with what high emphasis of speech you complain at the true description of the different sections of your party. You say that they are slandered and abused, and call upon the people in your distress to relieve them from the position in which they are placed by the truth of the description. Do you not claim all the men of property and standing, *alias* aristocrats, as belonging to your party? You must be aware that such has been the claim set up by the whigs time out of mind. It must follow then that the other members of the party are mere hangers on, parasites, etc. Is not the description of the Boston Morning Post a true one? Will you pursue this theme in future numbers? It will be interesting to the people without doubt and to

A LOOKER ON.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LATIN QUOTATIONS, ETC.

Is not your paper becoming too learned? We like to see an improving people. We should be sorry to see them go in a retrograde direction, but at the same time we think there may be too large a quantity put into the mouth at once. If some of your communications could be pruned of their great words and Latin quotations, we should like your paper better and improve much more than we now do from its perusal. Give us English, good English, mother English, and not English on stilts, and we shall be satisfied, but let us have no more of your Latin and French quotations and signatures or higher words than we can swallow. If we must have them, please tell your very learned correspondents to send us some Latin and French Dictionaries.

VOX POPULI, CIVIS AND SUPERSUAVI ADHUC.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

W.'S OPEN EVASION.

As proof of my repeated assertions that W. could only defend his cause by sophistry and an entire disregard for truth, I have only to refer to his denial of established facts contained in my last communication. The banks chartered by the legislatures of several of the southern and western States were democratic "in truth" when those banks were incorporated. They were not whig then and democratic now—the reverse of this was the case.

A WHIG OF QUINCY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

IMPRESSION CORRECTED.

To those persons who have charged me with being the writer of a piece in your last week's paper on the Pic Nic, signed Peter, I would say, I disown the authorship of said communication. The witty part of it I am not capable of writing and what in it is improper I have no ambition to have considered mine.

JONATHAN FRENCH.

New York Mirror.

Seriatim Volume.

Some of the New York Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For a few months our subscription list has increased rapidly altogether unexampled in the history of the Mirror. Our friends are more numerous, our resources ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the most interesting and valuable repository of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our correspondents will continue to furnish original and a great variety of subjects interesting to general readers, and new writers have been engaged for special purposes. At home we have a list of two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox is from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an English gentleman who holds a high rank in the army of his countryman as a graceful and easy writer, furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris. A course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular literature will be published—selected by Messrs. Berkeley, Russell, Knight, etc.

Superb engravings will be given, engraved by H. Barker, etc., etc. Original designs and portraits of Wear, Imman, Chapman, etc.

Number of curious etchings on wood will also be added in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Johnson, etc., from original designs. We shall never forget that the New York Mirror is purely an American work, we shall not on account, exclude interesting extracts from English literature and shall also continue our translation from the French, German and other European languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in every character, its engravings, its music and its poetry, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the age. A number of literary novelties, curious historical and American reminiscences, and Indian traditions, ready in preparation. Indeed, every subject within range of literature or the fine arts is embraced in our plan and it has received the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain. A refined and elegant repository of belles lettres, catering for the general taste, we shall never omit inside a due proportion of space for the special interest and edification of the ladies of America, in whose hands of whose favor the Mirror has so long shined as a favorite journal.

This—which together will form a volume of four and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with splendid engravings and superb music, is furnished at the expense of five dollars the year. Subscriptions received at the Quincy Patriot office by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, July 13.

To the Afflicted.

RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHERIDAN'S BITTERS, for the cure of all those chronic diseases, called Dyspepsia, Indigestion, or Complaint, Dizziness or Headach, Wandering or Trembling, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Weakness, Piles, and all general derangement of the system, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach, bowels, or liver, have been justly styled the storehouse of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford, Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whitton, Salem; Luzzell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Har-Clapp, Walpole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Andover; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Wrentham; J. E. Sumner & Co. and N. Carpenter, Foxboro; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Saville, W. W. Dix, Needham; E. Thayer, Braintree; J. E. S. & C. Carter and E. Hayden, Quincy.

Quincy, April 27.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas O. Sylvester, and will carry the Blacksmithing business in all its various branches. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

ELBRIDGE HAYDEN.
B. B.—E. H. has in his employ Mr. A. Lamplin, a rate Horse Shaver, who he can recommend to his friends and the public.

Quincy, April 27.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon the use of a hitherto unknown principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the late Dr. J. C. Smith, and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His name was first called to the subject in the summer of 1834, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate dyspepsia, combined with the usual use of calomel both considered hopeless, both having been abandoned as incurable, were tentatively cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes. This, together with the incidental remarks of attending physicians gave the first impulse to investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. It was found upon trial in scrofula, in all the glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all cases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the reach of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and is sold by the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in all the towns in the United States. One genuine without the written signature of G. R. Pease, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct. The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former place to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Fashion Store, where he is prepared to accommodate customers in a fashionable style, and as he has before had a good share of the public patronage he trusts by close attention to business to merit its continuance.

ELISHA TURNER.

Quincy, April 27.

New Bonnets.

RECEIVED by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a desirable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, consisting of English, French and Plain Straws, the most recent fashions; Italian and American do, all sizes, both open work and plain; and Willows and Leaf do.; a complete assortment of Plain, Fan and Plain Ribbons; Laces, Wrought Bands, Collars, Caps, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she has, together with a general assortment of MOURNING ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms.

S. S. MARSH.

Quincy, April 6.

Feathers.

FIVE GEESSE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

AN ADDRESS ON HUMAN HAPPINESS.

BY REV. JONAS PERKINS OF BRAINTREE.

Every state and period of man's existence is replete with interest. His present state, short in duration as it is, and even when considered without reference to the future, is of much importance. To contemplate an individual suffering, as many do, during all the term of the present life, is, to every benevolent, every humane mind, exceedingly painful. But with what different emotions does such a mind contemplate a person so blessed as to rejoice and be glad all his days. The Psalmist, having given a very graphic and affecting representation of the frailty of man and the brevity of his life, subjoins the prayer, "O satisfy us early with thy mercy; that we may rejoice and be glad all our days." As it is doubtless consistent, that we should offer this prayer; and as it cannot be consistent that we should pray for any thing unless it is right to desire it; it is evident, that the Psalmist's exhortation contains the sentiment, that it is right that we should desire to be happy during the present life. And it will be attempted to show

I. In what sense it is right that we should desire to be happy during the present life, and

II. What things are requisite to render us happy during the present life.

I. In what sense it is right that we should desire to be happy during the present life? It cannot be right to desire to be happy during the present life in such a sense, as not to prefer to be happy in eternity. Such is the nature of our being, that we are capable not only of enjoying happiness, but of having our happiness continued beyond any assignable limit of duration. It is evident also, that our capacity for happiness is susceptible of continued expansion; and that, as this susceptibility belongs to the constitution of our nature, we may become capable, at some future period, of enjoying individually a greater amount of happiness than any given number of persons are, at present, capable of enjoying. It is to be considered also, that as the love of happiness springs eternal in the human breast, it must follow, that if we are not in a state of happiness, we cannot but be miserable as long as we exist. These reflections lead us to the conclusion, that the happiness which we may enjoy during the endless state of existence which succeeds the present life, is inconceivably more important than that which we are capable of enjoying in this state of being. Future happiness being more important than present, both in degree and duration, it is more to be desired; and, therefore, it cannot be right to desire present happiness, in such a sense, as not to prefer eternal.

Nor is it right to desire to be happy during the present life, in such a sense, as not to prefer the glory of God and the general good of his creatures. Every person ought to feel, that, compared with universal being, he is unspeakably diminutive; and that his own happiness is infinitely less important than the happiness of the universe. On the same principle, that a man ought not to prefer his own temporal happiness to his eternal, he ought not to prefer his temporal or even his eternal happiness to the good of beings in general. The glory of God and the good of his kingdom are infinitely more important than the happiness of any creature, and our desire of happiness cannot be right, if it is inconsistent with this plain and eternal truth.

But it is right to desire to be happy during the present life, so far as it is consistent with our eternal happiness, the glory of God and the good of his kingdom. It is right to esteem every object according to its importance. Happiness is, in itself, a good. All intelligent beings necessarily esteem it as such. It is impossible that the mind should withhold its assent from the proposition, that happiness is desirable. When we contemplate God as having an infinite capacity for happiness, we cannot resist the conviction, that it should be the object of supreme satisfaction and joy to all intelligent creatures, that he is infinitely and eternally happy. Or if we contemplate the immortal spirits that he has created, whether angelic or human, it is equally evident, that their happiness is, in itself, desirable. But happiness is, in its nature, the same, whether it be temporal or eternal. In proportion to the degree and duration of the happiness which we may enjoy in this life, it is as desirable as that which we may enjoy in eternity. The same sentiment is implied in the divine precept, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." While this command requires us to have a regard for the happiness of our neighbor, it requires us to have a regard for our own. Though it forbids us to cherish a selfish regard for our own happiness, it does, at the same time, imply, that it is right, that we should desire to be happy at all times, so far as it may be consistent with God's glory and the general good; or, that it is right, that every person should desire to be happy, in the same sense that he ought to desire that his neighbor should be happy.

Besides, God promises temporal happiness to those who obey his word: as in the following passages: "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come." "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." These and other like promises, if they do not imply that we shall, on the condition specified, receive any particular temporal blessing, or be exempt from any particular temporal evil, do imply that we shall enjoy happiness in this life in such manner and degree as accord with the dictates of divine wisdom. And since God has conditionally promised, that we shall be happy during the present life, it is right that we should, in the same sense, desire it. As proposed, let it be considered

II. What things are requisite to render us happy during the present life.

Here opens before us a wide field of which we can take only a cursory survey. The means of temporal happiness are no less numerous than the vast variety of the common blessings of Providence. It is adapted to fill the mind with admiration of the goodness of the Creator, to contemplate the adaptation of the innumerable objects around us, to promote our temporal happiness. Let the mind be suitably regardful of the indications of divine goodness in the works of creation and providence, and the more thoroughly and extensively it becomes acquainted with these works, the more cause it will discover to admire the designs of benevolence manifested in the minutest as well as in the greatest productions of almighty power. And we ought, when we find, that in the operation of any of the secondary causes which affect us, we are subjected to suffering, to consider, that mankind have fallen from their original state of moral purity; and that in consequence of their offences against Heaven, they suffer pain from those very things which would have contributed to their happiness had they continued to be obedient. Still we find, that we are furnished with a great variety of blessings adapted to promote our present happiness: such as health, the means of intellectual culture, civil and religious liberty, the society of friends, etc. In proportion as a person is deprived of any of these, he is wanting the ordinary means of temporal happiness. Whatever may be the state of our minds, we shall ordinarily be less happy in sickness than in health; less happy when any of our mental powers are impaired, than when we might enjoy them in their full vigor and due proportion; less happy in a state of slavery than in that of rational liberty;—in a state of ignorance, than when enlightened by science—in a state of poverty, than when surrounded with plenty; and less happy when we are in the midst of enemies or in solitude, than when on

every side, we can recognise a friend. These temporal blessings, and others which are too numerous to be named, have a natural adaptation to promote our present happiness; though our capacities may be so impaired and perverted by sin, that even blessings will only enhance our misery.

Yet, doubtless, it accords with the experience and observation of every man, that while the common blessings of providence may contribute to our present happiness, they are not sufficient of themselves, in however great abundance they may be possessed, to render us truly happy. A man may possess bodily health and an unimpaired mind; he may have advanced far in intellectual attainments and culture; he may enjoy all his civil rights, and abound in riches, and be surrounded with friends; and yet his soul may be a stranger to true happiness. That we may, in the sense of the inspired Psalmist, "rejoice and be glad," we need something more than outward blessings. Our happiness, even in this life, depends very much on the state of our hearts.

Contentment is necessary to our present happiness. Let a man's outward circumstances be what they may, let him possess all those external blessings which he may have deemed sufficient to consummate his happiness; if discontent reign within his breast, all that which to others appears brightness, is but gloom to him; that which to others appears to smile, does but frown upon him; what they call the sweetness of melody, strikes upon his ear as grating discord.

By contentment is to be understood, a cheerful acquiescence in the allotments of Providence. It is a disposition to regard every thing as right which God is pleased to order. It is that state of heart which the apostle commends when he says, "Godliness with contentment is great gain," and to which he refers in the declaration—"I have learned, in whatever state I am, therein to be content." Without this virtue, we cannot be happy.

A forbearing and forgiving temper is essential to present happiness. While we continue in this world, we are always liable to receive ill treatment from our fellow men. For kindness we are liable to receive abuse; for benevolence we are liable to receive ingratitude; for faithfulness in reproving and warning the guilty, we are liable to receive their resentment; and, however guiltless we may be of giving occasion of offence, we are liable to be reviled and calumniated. When we suffer such things, what disposition must we cherish, that we may not be unhappy? If we indulge the spirit of revenge and return evil for evil, we only torment ourselves, and add to the unhappiness occasioned by the mal-treatment of others. But if we exercise forbearance, and are willing to forgive, we enjoy a consciousness of magnanimity and of moral elevation, which raises us above the gloomy regions of revenge, and we breathe an atmosphere of serenity and peace. That forbearing and forgiving temper taught us by the precepts and example of Christ, is always attended with an elevating happiness. If we would be happy while we have an enemy, we must have a disposition to forgive him and do him good. If we cherish such a disposition towards him, though he may still persist in doing us injury, he cannot make us miserable. That mind in which is the spirit of forbearance and forgiveness, is protected with a shield which no darts of malignity can penetrate.

A benevolent disposition is essential to present happiness. God has so ordered our circumstances in this world, that frequent calls are made upon us for benevolent acts. "The poor," says our Savior, "ye have always with you." Those who have ability to do good, have opportunities to exert their powers. But while objects of benevolence, or charity, are presented, and we are called upon by the voice of Providence, of the Bible, and of conscience, to perform benevolent acts, how can we be happy, if we are so parsimonious as to refuse? How can we be happy while we know that we act contrary to the dictates of conscience, the precepts of the Bible, and the voice of Providence? Nor is that disposition which is sometimes called benevolence, and which consists in doing good to others because we hope to receive as much or more in return, which will render us truly happy. This disposition centres in self; it has self-interest for its ultimate end; and therefore it is too contracted and mean to afford satisfaction to the soul. True benevolence, that which is worthy of the name and acceptable to God, delights in doing good, and "seeketh not her own." It ennobles the mind, assimilates it to God, and renders the possessor happy in promoting the happiness of others.

Supreme love to God, and hope in his mercy through Christ, are essential to present happiness. Such are our relations to God, and such is his worthiness, that we are under the most sacred obligations to him. We cannot withhold our supreme affections from him, without sinning with a high hand. Unless we are conscious that we love him with all the heart, we are destitute of the chief satisfaction which we are capable of enjoying. And unless we have evidence that we have made our peace with him, and have obtained an interest in his mercy, we cannot have any good foundation of hope, or any sure refuge from despair. To love the Lord our God with all the heart, is our first and most sacred duty; and to have an interest in his mercy as communicated through Christ is the only ark to save us from the deluge of wrath which will overwhelm the enemies of God. If we perform this duty and avail ourselves of this salvation, we shall have a never-failing source of happiness, and have occasion to "rejoice and be glad all our days."

We come, then, to this conclusion, that in order to be happy in this life we must become holy. Outward blessings are to be esteemed as conducing to our happiness in this world; but they are not sufficient, of themselves, to render us truly happy. It is necessary that there should be a source of happiness within the soul—that which consists of a holy contentment; a forbearing and forgiving temper; a disinterested desire to do good to our fellow men; supreme love to God, and a hope in his mercy through Christ. If we would be happy while we continue in the present state of our existence, we must raise our desires and affections above the world, and with faith in Him who sits on the throne of mercy, offer the prayer "O satisfy us early with thy mercy; that we may rejoice and be glad all our days."

REFLECTIONS.

1. It appears from this subject, that men are not to be blamed for desiring to be happy during this life. Happiness being desirable, it is right that every person should desire to enjoy it at all times. It would be inconsistent with the nature of man's obligations to himself and with the divine precepts, to dissuade any person from seeking happiness. If a man does not regard his own happiness in this life desirable, and is not disposed to pursue the right course to obtain it, he sins against himself, and violates the law of his Maker. It is no less sinful for a man to destroy his own present happiness and bring upon himself temporal misery, than it would be for him to destroy the present happiness of his fellow man, and involve him in temporal misery. It is not wrong in any person to desire to be happy during this life, if he desires happiness with due submission to the will of God, and is willing to give up his own happiness so far as the general good may require.

2. As it is right to desire to be happy in this life, so it is right to avail ourselves, in a proper way, of the means of present happiness. It is a duty which every person owes to himself to endeavor to preserve his health, to obtain a competency of temporal riches, to cultivate the powers of his mind, to secure the esteem of his fellow men, and to accept and vin-

dicate his civil and religious rights. It is commendable in any person to endeavor to avail himself of these things, because they are calculated to promote his present happiness. And when more important duties do not interfere, it is wrong for any person not to endeavor to obtain these temporal blessings. It is a sin, as being a violation of the duty which a man owes himself, unnecessarily to neglect his health, or to indulge himself in any habit which tends to impair it. It is, in the same sense, a sin in any person to waste his time in idleness, in vain amusements, or extravagance in apparel; and thus to subject himself to poverty, or diminish his ability to do good. In the same sense, also, it is a sin in a person to neglect opportunities for acquiring knowledge, or for obtaining any other means of present happiness, while he can obtain them lawfully. And if it is a duty which a man owes himself to endeavor to obtain those things which contribute to present happiness, much more is it his duty to avail himself of those things which are essential to it. As no man can be truly happy in this life without contentment, a forbearing and forgiving temper, a benevolent heart, love to God and a hope in his mercy through Christ; so any person who lives without these, is constantly neglecting the most essential duty which he owes to himself. He who lives in the neglect of religion, sins against his own soul.

3. This subject brings to view the goodness of God in connecting our present duty with our present happiness. Not only those duties which specially relate to ourselves, but those which relate to our fellow men, and still more those which relate directly to God, are all calculated to promote our present happiness. Temperance, industry, frugality, etc., are duties which specially relate to ourselves; and these tend to promote our present happiness. Forbearance, forgiveness, kindness and benevolence, are duties which relate to our fellow men; and these always promote present happiness in those who practice them. Supreme love and homage, unreserved submission and obedience, are duties which relate directly to God; and if we practice them, we cannot but be happy whether in time or in eternity. Let these considerations lead us to admire and adore the goodness of our Creator.

4. This subject claims the attention of parents. You desire to see your children happy in this life; and God has placed them in such a relation to you, that you may do much towards rendering them happy. As therefore you desire that they may be happy while they live on earth, consider what things may contribute to their happiness, and especially consider what things are essential to it. Neglect not their bodily health; neglect not to provide for them the means of mental culture; train them to habits of industry, temperance and frugality; for without these things your children will be subjected to unhappiness during life.

But let it be your chief endeavor to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Remember, that it is absolutely necessary to their happiness, that they become holy. And that you may be instrumental of their becoming holy, replenish their minds with divine truth, teach them by precept and example to keep the Sabbath holy, and to reverence the sanctuary; and, by fervent and persevering prayer, seek for the blessing of God upon your instructions. Cheering would be the prospect in regard to your children, if, in connection with faithful instruction and good government, you should in sincerity adopt it as your daily prayer for yourselves and for them—"O satisfy us early of thy mercy; that we may rejoice and be glad all our days."

Finally, This subject claims the attention of those who are young. The happiness which may be enjoyed in this life, is peculiarly important to you. You need not be exhorted to desire to be happy. You do desire happiness. But you may fatally err in regard to the way of obtaining this object. Of all those who have gone before you in the journey of life, none have been truly happy, except those who walked in the way of duty as taught in the holy scriptures. Every other way is strewn with disappointments and sorrows. The father of lies, it is true, employs his artifice to make the ways of vice and sinful pleasures appear alluring to you. But God teaches you, that the way of transgressors is hard. It calls for the gratitude of all your true friends, and it calls for your gratitude. That the way to obtain happiness is so plain, that you need not err therein. Seek for happiness in the way of duty to God, to your parents, to all your superiors, to your equals and to yourselves, and you will find it. Remember that knowledge, and riches, and health, and other blessings of this kind, though worthy of your pursuit, are not sufficient to render you truly happy. Religion is the essential thing. If you would enjoy a happy life and be prepared for a blessed immortality when you die, begin now to love God with all your heart, and to seek an interest in his mercy. He says, "I love those who love me, and they that seek me early shall find me." Do these things, and he will satisfy you early with his mercy; and you will rejoice and be glad all your days.

For the Quincy Patriot.

WEYMOUTH DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the democratic citizens of Weymouth, convened at Asa B. Wales' Hall agreeably to previous notice, Leonard Tirrell was called to the chair and Fisher A. Kingsbury appointed secretary.

Resolved—That six delegates be chosen to represent this town in the Democratic State Convention to be held at Boston on the 2d of October next; and Alvah Raymond, Adoram Clapp, Minot Thomas, Leonard Tirrell, Minot Tirrell, and Lovell Bicknell were accordingly elected.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That the war now waged by the democracy against privileged legislation, in which they have so gloriously triumphed in the southern and western sections of the United States, and in which they have obtained such signal success in the north in the recent elections, inspires us with the highest degree of confidence of victory in the long federal-ridden Bay State at the approaching election.

Resolved, That the truly democratic measure, the Independent Treasury Bill, is, in our view, the only true system for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, guarded as it is by penalties, which cannot be made to reach to evasions and corruptions of soulless banking corporations, so as to operate as a preventive, meets our entire and most cordial approbation.

Resolved, That rotation in office is a democratic measure, most salutary and efficacious in its influence for the prevention of long standing abuses, and ought and shall receive our continued, our most cordial support.

Resolved, That the federal abuses of Legislation in this State by creating and fostering an innumerable species of corporations for almost every purpose, in derogation of individual right, call upon all and every democrat to use his utmost exertions to prevent their future extension, by the election of MARCUS MORTON for Governor at the coming election, and we PLEDGE OURSELVES to make the most strenuous efforts to effect that object.

Resolved—That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Quincy Patriot and Norfolk Democrat.

LEONARD TIRRELL, Chairman.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Secretary.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUSE.

The democratic citizens of Weymouth held a meeting on Monday evening last to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held at Boston on the 2d of October next, at which more than eighty persons were present; a far greater number than ever assembled upon any similar occasion. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and the business was conducted with much spirit and animation, and gives assurance that the democrats of Weymouth will not be found absent from the polls on the second Monday of November next. At Baintree, also, a meeting of the democratic citizens was held on Thursday evening, at which there was an entire harmony and unanimity of action, and there was exhibited a most excellent spirit to stand forth in the cause of democracy and the equal rights of the people. Baintree will undoubtedly elect democratic Representatives for the next General Court. Depend upon it Weymouth and Baintree will do their duty at the approaching election and be found on the side of the people. Echo.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1839.

YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION. The Whig Young Men's Convention, which assembled at Worcester on Wednesday of last week, comprised about seven hundred young men from all parts of the Commonwealth. President—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston.

Vice Presidents—Stephen C. Phillips of Salem, Isaac Livermore of Cambridge, William Dwight of Springfield, Isaac B. Congdon of New Bedford, William Hyde of Ware, Benjamin H. Fales of Wrentham, Charles G. Coffin of Nantucket, Mr. Tuttle of Peru.

Secretaries—William Lincoln of Worcester, Nahum Stetson of Bridgewater, Daniel W. Alvord of Greenfield, Abner W. Buttrick of Lowell.

An address and resolutions were reported and accepted. Gov. Everett and Lieut. Gov. Hull were unanimously nominated for re-election to their respective offices. In regard to the Presidential question, it was agreed to abide the nomination of a National Convention, and whether the selection fell upon Clay, Harrison or any other whig, to rally in support of the nominee.

THE LICENSE LAW. One or more cases for violations of the fifteen gallon law have been tried in Boston, in which the Judge while empanelling the jury asked each juror if he had formed any opinion upon the law, and if he had, and it was unfavorable to the law, he was set aside and another called on, and thus proceeding till the requisite number were found who had not formed an unfavorable opinion of the law. One case was then given to the jury upon which they retired and after being out four hours returned into Court, not being able to agree on a verdict. The papers were then taken from them and they dismissed. Another case was also tried in which the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

HARD TIMES. The workmen on the New York Exchange have been dismissed. The pressure upon the money market being so severe, that it was deemed proper to suspend the prosecution of the work.

The theatres in New York are filled to overflowing. The following is a calculation of the probable receipts, which it is thought will not vary much from the truth: Park, thirteen hundred dollars; Bowery, sixteen hundred dollars; National, thirteen hundred dollars and Niblo's one thousand dollars. And yet money is scarce in that city and public works have to be suspended.

NEW YORK PEARL. The first number of this quarterly publication, issued weekly in New York City by Lemuel Williams, Jr., Esq., at two dollars and fifty cents per year, in advance, has been received at this office. The specimen sheet exhibits editorial tact and ability as displayed in its well written and pithy articles and its judicious and interesting selections. Its mechanical execution is also highly creditable. We shall be able to form a better judgment relative to its claims for public encouragement after an examination of succeeding numbers.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATION. We have received the oration delivered at Holliston, before the democratic citizens of the Ninth Congressional District, assembled to celebrate the fourth of July last, by the Hon. Alexander H. Everett, L. L. D., of Roxbury. Some further notice will be given after a critical perusal. From the universally acknowledged talents of the orator, we expect a rich political and intellectual repast.

ABOMINABLE. Thirty-six vessels have been fitted out at Rio Janeiro as slavers. In the month of January last, one thousand and forty-two slaves were brought into the port of Rio Janeiro, and in the month of February, one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven slaves in ten ships. It was estimated that the destruction of life, owing to the strict precautions used against capture, is seldom less than one half.

GOOD LUCK. A washerwoman in New York picked up a piece of paper in the street which proved to be a two dollar bill. She purchased a lottery ticket which fortune changed into a prize of ten thousand dollars. She received eight thousand dollars in cash, had it safely invested, and takes in washing as usual. She has eight children, and belongs to the African race.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR. This exhibition takes place in Boston on Monday next, (23d inst.), and will probably draw together a large concourse of people. Great preparations have been made to accommodate those who are interested in the exhibition and sale of articles as well as the mere spectators. It is certainly worth the small sum charged for admission.

IRON VESSELS. The proprietors of the Great Western steamer are about to build a ship of iron, of about two thousand tons burthen, with engines of one thousand and horse power. One of the iron steamers lately made the voyage from Glasgow to Liverpool and back in forty eight hours.

MIDDLING INTEREST BILLS. The Boston Times states that the Middling Interest Bank have commenced the redemption of their small bills. It further adds there is no doubt that they will all be finally redeemed at the par value.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. All the cases, ninety-one in number, for violations of the license law, were continued till the next court in December at Dedham. Only one case, a civil action, was tried at this court.

NOTICES.

Lectures will be delivered at the Quincy Town Hall, next THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, (the 26th and 27th inst.) commencing at seven o'clock, on the virtues and efficacy of the Hygeian Medicine, invented and first promulgated by Mr. James Morrison. Admission Free.

The object of the Lectures is to enlighten the community and to annihilate the prejudices so frequently raised by people entirely ignorant of the virtues of this medicine, merely because they will not read or believe in sound reasoning. Let the friends to the theory attend that they may become more firm, and may the opposers attend to have their eyes opened that they may see the folly of their ways or be the better able to convince others of theirs. The Hygeist makes use of only one medicine, and it cures every disease. The Doctors prescribe a hundred different kinds, and cure all they can.

The Lectures will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Whiting of South Attleborough.

The whigs of the several towns in the County of Norfolk are hereby requested to send Delegates to a Whig Convention to be held at Dedham, on MONDAY, the 7th of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Alden's Tavern, for the purpose of nominating three Senators. The number of delegates from the towns to be twice as many as they severally send Representatives to the General Court.

By order of Whig County Committee.

SAMUEL WALKER, Chairman.

The members of the Quincy Democratic Association are hereby notified to meet at the Town Hall, THIS EVENING, (Sept. 21st,) at half past six o'clock, for the transaction of business.

GEORGE BAXTER, Secretary.

The democratic citizens of Quincy are requested to meet at the Town Hall, THIS EVENING, Sept. 21st, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of electing a suitable number of Delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention and for the transaction of all other business which may then come before them.

JOSEPH FIELD, Chairman.

A meeting of the Quincy Lyceum will be held at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Sept. 25th,) at seven o'clock precisely.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

Would the establishment of a High School in this town be of public benefit?

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from three to six o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

Quincy Stone Bank.

THE Stockholders of the Quincy Stone Bank are hereby notified to meet at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on MONDAY, the 7th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and to act on such other business as may come before them.

HERAHM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Sept. 21.

Notice.

THE Members of the Quincy Union Singing Society will meet at the Town Hall, TO-MORROW EVENING, at seven o'clock.

By order of the Directors.

SAMUEL CARTER, Jr., Secretary.

Quincy, Sept. 21.

Sail Boat Found.

PICKED UP adrift at sea, about fifteen miles north-east by north of Cape Ann, on the 13th inst., a SAIL BOAT, which contained a very general assortment of goods, of the subscriber at Islesborough, Me.

SAMUEL VEAZIE.

Quincy, Sept. 21.

Masts Found.

PICKED UP adrift, between Castle Island and East Boston, these second land, a white figured SILK HANDKERCHIEF, marked Isaac E. Stetson. Whoever has found the same and will leave it at Neponset Toll House shall be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner.

B. B. NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Sept. 21.

Lost.

ON Saturday last, between Bridge and Mr. Hall's Mending-house and Neponset River, a white figured SILK HANDKERCHIEF, marked Isaac E. Stetson. Whoever has found the same and will leave it at Neponset Toll House shall be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner.

Dorchester, Sept. 21.

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Weymouth, Sept. 21.

Selling off for Cash.

THE large and valuable stock of Goods lately owned by James Whittemore, Esq., near the Landing in Weymouth. It consists of a very general assortment of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Earthen Ware, and a small assortment of West India Goods and Groceries; also, connected with the above, is a good assortment of ready made Millinery and Millinery Articles; all of which is offered for sale at such prices as will make it an object for families and others wishing to purchase to examine this stock.

Any person wishing to purchase the entire stock and secure the stand, which is equal to any in the town, will please apply to QUINCY TUFTS, 105 Washington Street, or T. TARBELL, 55 Water Street, Boston.

Weymouth, Sept. 21.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the house of the late S. F. Ford, in Milton, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a variety of articles, viz—

One Chaise and Harness, one Covered Wagon, one Farm Wagon, one Horse Cart, one Hay Rigging, one of Cart and Wagon Harnesses, Trace Chains, one of Hay Cutter, three Ladders, lot old Hay, three Ploughs, Harrow and Drag, three Grindstones, several Stoves for wood and coal, Riding Saddle and Bridle, two half barrels Vinegar; two or three hundred Spruce Poles, one and a half to three inches diameter, ten to twelve feet long; two to three hundred Pine Poles, one inch diameter, ten to twelve feet long; a large lot Carpenter's Tools, two Screw Presses, lot old Iron, lot Iron Machinery, lot old Barrels and Casks, with a variety of other articles.

Also—Immediately after the above will be sold one Horse, one Open Wagon, about one and a half acres of land, about two acres Potatoes, in the field, in convenient lots. Terms of sale, cash.

CHARLES BREEK, Administrator.

A. T. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

Milton, Sept. 21.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUSE.
The democratic citizens of Weymouth held their annual meeting on Monday evening last to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held at Boston on the 2d of October next, at which time thirty persons were present; a far larger number than ever assembled upon any other occasion. The utmost harmony and feeling prevailed, and the business was conducted with much spirit and animation, and assurance that the democrats of Weymouth will not be found absent from the polls on the second Monday of November next. At three o'clock, a meeting of the democrats was held on Thursday evening, at which there was an entire harmony and unanimity of action, and there was exhibited an excellent spirit to stand forth in the cause of democracy and the equal rights of the people. There will undoubtedly elect democratic representatives for the next General Court, and upon it Weymouth and Braintree will be on the side of the people. ECHO.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1839.

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THE WORKMEN ON THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE. The workmen on the New York Exchange have been dismissed. The pressure upon the money market being so severe that it was deemed necessary to suspend the prosecution of the work. The theatres in New York are filled to overflowing, and it is thought will not vary much from the truth: thirteen hundred dollars; Bowery, sixteen hundred dollars; National, thirteen hundred dollars and a half. And yet money is scarce at the city and public works have to be suspended.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THIS QUARTERLY. The first number of this quarterly, issued weekly in New York City by J. Williams, Jr., Esq., at two dollars and fifty cents per year, in advance, has been received at this office. The specimen sheet exhibits editorial tact and is displayed in its well written and pithy and its judicious and interesting selections. Its annual execution is also highly creditable. We are able to form a better judgment relative to its value for public encouragement after an examination of its contents.

THE DELIVERY OF JULY ORATION. We have received the copy delivered at Holliston, before the democrats of the Ninth Congressional District, assembled to celebrate the fourth of July last, by the Hon. Alex. H. Everett, L.L.D., of Roxbury. Some further will be given after a critical perusal. From the really acknowledged talents of the orator, we extract political and intellectual report.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION BANK OF WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTREE. are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting, for the choice of Directors for the year ensuing, will be held at the Bank, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the 7th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF GOODS lately owned by James Whittemore, Esq., near the Landing, in Weymouth. It consists of a very general assortment of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Earthen Ware, and a small assortment of West India Goods and Groceries; also, connected with the above, is a good assortment of ready made Millinery and Millinery Articles; all of which is offered for sale at such prices as will make it an object for families and others wishing to purchase to examine this stock.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN are about to build a ship of iron, of about four hundred tons burthen, with engines of one thousand horse power. One of the iron steamers lately on the voyage from Glasgow to Liverpool and back in eight hours.

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By order of Whig County Committee.

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Quincy, Sept. 21.

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By order of the Directors.

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PICKED UP adrift at sea, about fifteen miles north-east by north of Cape Ann, on the 13th inst., a SAIL BOAT, which the owner can recover, by paying charges, of the subscriber at Dedham, Mass.

SAMUEL VEAZIE.

Quincy, Sept. 21.

Masts Found.

PICKED UP adrift, between Castle Island and East Boston, three second hand MASTS. The owner may obtain the same, by paying charges, on application at Quincy Point.

B. B. NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Sept. 21.

Lost.

ON Saturday last, between Rev. Mr. Hall's Meeting-house and Neponset Bridge, a white figured SILK HANKERCHIEF, marked Isaac E. Stetson. Whoever has found the same and will leave it at Neponset Toll House shall be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner.

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Also—Immediately after the above will be sold one Horse, one Open Wagon, about one and a half acres Corn, about two acres Potatoes, in the field, in convenient lots. Terms of sale, cash.

CHARLES BREECK, Administrator.

A. T. FRENCH, Auct.

Milton, Sept. 21.

Horticultural Exhibition.

THE annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Society's Rooms, No. 23, Tremont Row, (nearly opposite the Savings Bank,) on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 25th, 26th, 27th September instant.

The members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the public generally are respectfully invited to contribute choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers for the exhibition, and to send the same to No. 23, Tremont Row, on Monday or Tuesday, the 23d and 24th instant, where committees will be in attendance to receive them and will retain the same subject to the order of the contributors.

Contributors of Fruits and Flowers are respectfully requested to send a list, with their specimens, giving the names of all the varieties presented.

Season tickets, and tickets for a single admittance, may be had at the door during the exhibition.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.

SAMUEL WALKER, Chairman.

Boston, Sept. 21.

James M. Beckford,

TAILOR.

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement heretofore given him, and respectfully informs them that he has re-opened his business at the old stand.

He has just received the latest London and New-York fashions, and having several first rate workmen, flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with as much despatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him warranted to fit.

Quincy, Aug. 24.

Robert Bates' Estate.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE OFFICE, Sept. 24, A. D. 1839.

NORFOLK ss. The executor of the last Will and Testament of Robert Bates, late of Weymouth, in said County, gentleman, deceased, having presented his account in his said capacity for allowance—

Ordered, That the said Executor notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Dedham, in said County, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1839, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Weymouth, Sept. 7.

Patent Metallic Powders.

W. T. ANDERSON, the Patentee of the above valuable article, which has been introduced into almost every State in the Union, and for the value of which he has certificates from the first Jewellers, etc., in this country, informs the citizens of this town and vicinity, that Messrs. BRIESLER & CARTER have accepted an Agency for the sale of this Powder, where it will be sold by retail.

As the article has been counterfeited, the public to obtain the genuine must purchase of the Agents.

The following recommendations are extracted from a numerous list, in the possession of the Patentee, testifying to its unrivalled merits.

BOSTON, APRIL 20th, 1839. I have tried Anderson's Silver Wash and Plate Powder and find it good.

FREDERIC POOL.

BOSTON, MAY 3d, 1839. This certifies that I have used Mr. Anderson's Plate Powder and believe it a better article for cleaning silver than I have any knowledge of.

LUCIUS DOWDLE.

BOSTON, JUNE 8th, 1839. We have made trial of Mr. Anderson's Polishing Powder and believe that it effectually answers the purpose for which it is designed.

JOHN BIGELOW & Co.

BOSTON, AUGUST 7th, 1839. We have seen Mr. Anderson's Powder tried and consider it better than any thing we have yet seen for the purpose for which it is intended.

FAIRBANKS, LORING & Co.

Quincy, Aug. 24.

West India Goods Store.

Wholesale and Retail.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the building situated on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, at which place they have on hand and offer for sale, at the lowest Boston cash prices, a complete assortment of—

SHIP AND FAMILY STORES.

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAM, BEEF, PORK, &c., &c.

Also—a general assortment of WOODEN, EARTHEN, CROCKERY and HARD WARE.

All business at said store will be transacted under the firm of

HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.

N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the town without any extra expense to the purchaser.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, GEORGE NEWCOMB, LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Quincy, July 13.

Thomas M. Marsh

OFFERS for sale at his Store, in Quincy, near the Second Congregational Meeting-house, the following with many other articles, which he will sell for cash at lowest Boston prices, viz—

China Tea Sets and Plates; Printed Tea and Dining Sets, five colors; Soup and Sauce Tureens; Sauce Boats; Printed Edged and Stone Napkins; Edged Dishes and Plates; Printed Lustre and Colored Pitchers and Mugs; Eures and Basins, printed and white; Printed Covered Dishes; Fruit Baskets; Vases; Printed Bowls; Printed Custard Cups; Stone Milk Bowls; Cut Glass, plain and low priced Lamps; cut, fluted and plain Tumblers; Castors and Bottles; Glass Napkins; Dishes; etc., etc. A good assortment of Waiters. Knives and Forks. Britannia Spoons.

Quincy, Sept. 14.

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of this place and vicinity, that he has established himself in business and taken the stand lately occupied as a Provision Store by Mr. John Page, where he intends to carry on the TIN WARE and SHEET IRON BUSINESS in its different branches.

At his shop may be constantly found a good variety of Tin as well as Britannia Ware. Stoves and articles of Iron and Sheet Iron Ware also for sale.

Particular attention paid to the REPAIR of all Wares in his line of business.

Orders are solicited, and by a constant and faithful attendance to business a liberal share of public encouragement is expected.

ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.

Quincy, Sept. 14.

Timber Found.

PICKED UP adrift near the Eastern Steamboat Wharf, Boston, on Wednesday morning, August 25th, three stocks of Pine Timber. The owner, by paying charges, may recover the same on application at the Granite Wharf, Quincy Point.

HARVEY FRENCH.

Quincy, Sept. 7.

Wood! Wood!!

JUST received at Quincy Point Granite Wharf, a superior quality of Eastern Wood, and for sale by

HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.

Quincy, Sept. 7.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Quincy Family School.

THE subscriber, having made arrangements to accommodate a number of scholars in his family, hereby gives notice to his friends and the public generally, that he is now ready to receive pupils. The design of the school is to prepare students for college, business or teaching. The instructor would prefer to have those pupils who wish to remain with him two or three years, or longer, about the age of seven or eight when they commence, as he believes those ages to be the most favorable to the formation of correct physical, moral and intellectual habits. Strict attention will be given to the formation of such habits. Pupils will also be received of any age.

Board, washing, tuition, books, stationery, clothing and all other necessary items will be furnished, if desired, and the terms will be from three to five dollars a week, in proportion to the articles furnished and studies pursued. For those who do not board with the principal, the tuition will be from fifty cents to one dollar a week.

There will be no regular vacations, but scholars will be permitted to spend a week with their friends whenever their parents or guardians wish it.

The government of the school will be moral sanction rather than physical force, and strictly paternal.

WILLIAM M. CORNELL.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, }
Rev. PERCY WILKES, } Quincy.
Rev. WILLIAM P. LUNT,
Rev. CALVIN WOLCOTT,
DEA. JOHN SULLIVAN,
EZEKIEL WOODWARD, M. D.

Rev. JOHN CODMAN, D. D., Dorchester.

Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., Braintree.

HON. SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, Roxbury.

Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, }
Rev. JOSEPH S. CLARK, } Boston.
Rev. AMOS A. PHELPS,

Quincy, July 13.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

AT a meeting of the Association for mutual protection to prevent Trespassers in Gardens, Fields, Orchards, Woodlands, etc., in the town of Quincy, held on the 5th of June last, it was

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorized to offer the above reward to any person giving such information as may lead to the conviction and punishment of any person or persons, offending against the laws protecting the Gardens, Fields, Orchards and Woodlands, belonging to the members of the Association.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 42. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously cut down and without cause, cut down or destroy, or by girdling, lopping, or otherwise shall injure any fruit tree, or any other tree not his own, standing or growing for shade, or ornament or for useful purpose, or shall maliciously or wantonly break the glass or any part of it, in any building not his own, or shall maliciously break down, injure, mar or deface, any fence belonging to, or enclosing lands not his own, or shall maliciously throw down or open any gate, bars or fence, and leave the same down or open, or shall maliciously and injuriously, sever from the freehold of another, any produce thereof, or any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 44. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing, on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being sown in land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 45. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and if any of the offences mentioned in this, or in the preceding Sections, shall be committed on the Lord's day, or in disguise, or secretly in the night time, between sun setting and sun rising, the imprisonment shall not be less than five days, nor the fine less than five dollars.

GEORGE W. BEALE, President.

ADAM CURTIS, }
NATHANIEL WHITE, } Directors.
LLOYD G. HORTON,

Quincy, July 13.

A Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic, Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dropsy, and Hydrops; Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incipient Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchocoele and Cancers Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick head-ache, flatulency, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills: And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall not these facts coming to them from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills, may also be freed from his ailment, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DIS-EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRIESLER & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13.

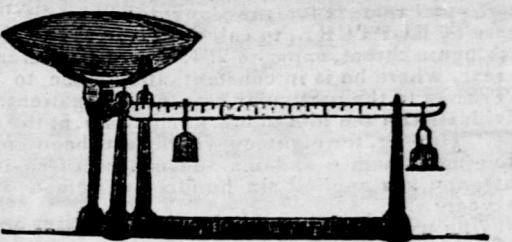
Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken the room over the store occupied by Frederic Price, where he is prepared to execute all work in the TAILORING BUSINESS, in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. His work will be done in the neatest manner and all garments warranted to fit.

JOHN BROWNELL.

Quincy, Aug. 31.

Hibbard's Counter Balance.



THE above Balance for neatness, accuracy and convenience is not inferior to any now in use. It may be constructed in a variety of forms to suit purchasers, and weighs from one ounce to fifty pounds.

The subscribers having purchased of the Patentee the right of making and vending the above Balance, respectfully invite those in want of such an article to call at their Shop, a few rods north of the Stone Meeting-house, and examine them.

N. B.—They may also be seen at the Store of Moses Pond & Co., No. 30 Merchants' Row, Boston.

CYRUS CHENEY,

Quincy, May 4.

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

FAMILY BEREAVEMENT.

Lines suggested by the death of JOSEPH HENRY AYLES of Haverhill, September 5th, 1839.

We will not mourn though earth's frail flower
Is blooming in the world above—
In gardens fairer far than ours,
Bedewed with holier love.

Parents! repine not for your child,
His earthly pilgrimage is o'er:
You'll meet him in that hallowed home—
There meet to part no more.

Friends! sisters! brothers! do not grieve,
Though unkind 'd your chain of love;
Live on in sacred sympathy,
'Twill again unite above.

We must not mourn, the voice of God
Forbids his longer lingering here;
He heard the word, obeyed the call,
And labors in another sphere.

A DECLARATION OF LOVE.

I love thee! but I do not think
Thy form is perfect grace,
Nor that the charms of Venus dwell
In the features of thy face.

I love thee! but I think I've seen
A smaller foot than thine;
I also think I've seen before,
An ankle much more fine.

I love thee! but a brighter eye,
A ruddier cheek I've known,
A whiter forehead and a mouth
Much prettier than thine own;
I love thee! but I know I've seen
A whiter neck and hand,
And tresses that more lightly waved,
When by the breezes fanned.

I love thee! but I do not mean
To flatter thee, and swear
That thou art perfect and divine,
When I don't think you are;
I love thee! but if thou my love
Dost scorn, I never do
Intend to pine and die for thee;
And yet I love thee too.

I love thee! for I never saw
One of the woman kind
More richly dowered with the gifts
Of a pure and noble mind;
I love thee! for there never was
A heart more true than thine,
Or that could touch so thrillingly,
Responsive chords in mine.

ANECDOTES.

HOW HE SAVED IT. A military man, down east, knowing he could be elected to a Captaincy if he would consent to a nomination, called upon a neighbor who had formerly served in that capacity, to ascertain if he was one of pecuniary profit. Being told by the retired veteran that he had held the office for five years, and saved five hundred dollars, he gladly accepted the nomination, and was chosen captain of his company. After some three years campaigning in the way of "company training" and "general musters," finding his office to be a heavy bill of expense, instead of a source of profit, he called on his old friend again for information as to how he had saved five hundred dollars, while he had lost one hundred dollars annually by the same office. "Why," replied the old Captain, "I was worth just one thousand dollars when I was elected; I held the office five years, and lost five hundred dollars by it; so I resigned and saved the other five hundred."—*Baltimore Sun.*

A FINE LITTLE FELLOW. In the criminal court, at Philadelphia, the other day, a small boy was objected to as a witness, on account of his extreme youth. When asked, "do you know the nature of an oath?" "Yes," he replied. "What is it?" "That thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor!" "Ho! all ye witnesses, learn of this little boy, and be wise."

A STAMPERING PUNK. A waggish fellow, somewhat troubled with an impediment in his speech, whose quips and quibbles have been heard and relished by many of us, while one day sitting at a public table, had occasion to use the pepper box. After shaking it with all due reverence, and turning it in various ways, he found that the crushed peppercorns were in no way inclined to come forth. "T-t-t-t-t-t-t-t-t-t-t-t," he exclaimed with a facetious grin, "is some-something like myself. Why so?" "interrogated a neighbor. "P-p-p-p-p-p-p-p-p-p-p-p," was the reply.

OBEYING INSTRUCTIONS. "My dear what shall we have for dinner to-day?" "One of our smiles," replied the husband. "I can dine on that any day." "But I can't," said the lady, "then take this," said he, giving her a kiss as he departed for his office. He returned to dinner. "This steak is excellent," said he, "what did you give for it?" "What you gave me this morning," said she. "You did," said he, "then you shall have market money the rest of the time."

AN OFFSET. A certain divine gave out a psalm to his chorists, who attempted to set it to a new tune; but having made a blunder, the clergyman, when he came to that part of the Latin, "I Lord have mercy on us miserable sinners," in turn made another mistake and read it as follows:—"Lord have mercy on us miserable singers."

WELL ANSWERED. "Ah, Eliza!" said a pithy preacher to a young lady who had just been making her hair into beautiful ringlets. "Ah, Eliza!" had God intended your locks to be curled, he would have curled them for you." "When I was an infant," returned the damsel, "he did; but now I am grown up, he thinks I am able to do it myself."

A SEVERE CUT. A down east parson, in the course of a recent sermon, directed to his female auditors, "Be not proud that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguished honor of appearing first to a female after the resurrection; for it was only one that the glad tidings might spread the sooner."

UNPLEASANT ANTICIPATION. "We won't indulge in horrid anticipation," as the hen pecked husband said when the person who paid your sex for a "Parson," said he, "I beg you wouldn't mention that circumstance again."

A REMEDY. "John," said the schoolmaster, "you will soon be married, and will have to do business; what do you suppose you will do when you have to write letters, unless you spell better?" "Oh, sir, I shall put easy words in them."

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactory, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are: Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unfinished Spring Truss, which is adapted to all cases of rupture, and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which are answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kind from other manufactory, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Slater's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelmann's India Rubber Pad, Made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beach. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. J. C. WARREN.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines, embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, and Horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired, for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered it the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for the human race, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinable quantities. From two to three pills, three or four times a day, of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the unexaggerated and unvarnished opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The bowels have been in a state of costiveness and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your Life Pills, and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial effects, than from the physical or moral influence of the advertisement, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under various ailments, and I have also given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Pamphlets, Labels, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.

Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.

Democratic Review, \$5.

Christian Examiner, \$3.

Family Magazine, \$1.50.

Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.

Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.

Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.

Family Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.

Lady's Book, \$3.

American Philological Journal, \$2.

Annals of Education, \$3.

Parley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR.

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL, (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.

Quincy, March 16.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 8th, 1833, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

The Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter shall be carried from the body. If this outlet is closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and various diseases, such as Rheumatism, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ends the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the ONLY ONE whose power extends to the opening of ALL the natural drains of the body. It keeps the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the ONLY ONE whose power extends to the opening of ALL the natural drains of the body.

Partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is that although reiterated purging will cure disease, yet that the repeated exerting of those organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; like every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be strengthened by activity? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those who, to strengthen the bowels, are injured by performing their natural functions; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE of the disease.

Partially understanding giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the natural food, by the daily evacuations of the bowels; but we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of the most obstinate diseases.

Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease using those medicines, which serve only to clog the wheels of life; and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which being nature to our constitutions, ARE, IN TRUTH, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND OF HEALTH.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood is by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels, or how the organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand when they experience relief. The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from disease, to make a trial of the Indian Purgative. They beg leave to assure the American public, that said Indian Pill is a purgative medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, in all circumstances, with perfect safety, and without the slightest injury to the system, and without no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every kind of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always the most natural medicine to be administered. A single dose will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dunell Vegetable Pills) no care is necessary, except in taking such as shall operate freely on the bowels. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its impurities in the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that, as they cure disease upon natural principles, and suit all complaints, and are always the most natural medicine to be administered, consequently, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice; the only inquiry should be, is the person sick? if so, the sooner the dose of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridgewater, Mass., January 31st, 1839.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandt's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

"This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with piles and costiveness about thirty years, a cure. It is now about three months since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by continuing in taking them they will effect a cure."

Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS in the New England States, No. 193 Tremont Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH & EVER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester; Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

No volume of the New York Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months our subscription list has increased with rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our old correspondents will continue to furnish original papers on a great variety of subjects interesting to the general reader, and new writers have been engaged for special purposes. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. C. will write from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an American gentleman who holds a high rank in the estimation of his countrymen as a graceful and easy writer, will furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris.

In the course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular music will be published, selected by Messrs. Berklely, Horn, Russell, Knight, etc.

Six superb engravings will be given, engraved by Danforth, Barker, etc. from original designs and portraits by Weir, Inman, Chapman, etc.

A number of other engravings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc. from original designs.

While we shall never forget that the New York Mirror is purely an American work, we shall not neglect to account, except in interesting extracts from English works of merit—and shall also continue our translations from the French, German and other European languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

A number of literary novelties, curious historical legends, American reminiscences, and Indian traditions, are already in preparation. Indeed, every subject within the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced in its plan and it has received the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain, as a refined and elegant repository of belles lettres.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to sit aside a due proportion of space for the special amusement and edification of the ladies of America, in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a popular work.

All this—which together will form a volume of five hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with splendid engravings and superb music, is furnished at the trifling expense of five dollars the year.

Subscriptions received at the Quincy Patriot office by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, July 13.

To the Afflicted.

DR. RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHELDRY WINE BITTERS, for the cure of all the most prevalent diseases, called Dyspepsia, Bilious or Liver Complaint, Dizziness or Headache, Wandering or Sick Stomach, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Piles, and all general derangement of health, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels, which have been justly styled the storehouse of diseases. These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy.

Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford and Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whiton, Hingham; Lazell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Har-Clapp, Woburn; J. C. Cook, Wrentham; Wm. South West, Roxbury; Benjamin B. Dedham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Sharon; J. E. Sumner & Co. and N. Carpenter, Fall River; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Saville, Boston; E. Thayer, Braintree.

BRIESLER & CARTER and E. HAYDEN, Quincy, March 9.

Seventeenth Volume

VOLUME 3.

CONDITIONS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

MILITIA MUSTER.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE WHIG CAUSE.

"By their fruits shall ye know them."

In my preceding communications, Mr. Editor, I have shown that *slander* has been and is

Let us look again at the above extract. It is said that the present whig party is the "*federal party of 1808—the peace party of 1812—the Hartford Convention party of 1814—the Bank party of 1816: the same that sold the democratic votes of 1825,*" etc., etc. Now it is impossible to conceive of a passage more absolutely destitute of foundation than this. Not one of the specifications is true. The whig party is not in any way, manner or shape, connected with the federal party of 1808. They are not generally the same men, nor are they contending for the same principles. A large number of the whig party, particularly in this country, were active members of the old democratic party and are now contending for the same principles that they were formerly. They are contending for the rights of the people, in opposition to power; for democracy, in opposition to the aristocracy of office and privilege.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ZEPHO ANSWERED.

ZEPHO ANSWERED.

The right of suffrage should be limited. Wealth should be represented rather than mind. All officers should be elected for life. On the other hand, the republican party were in favor of republican government; of giving limited powers to Congress; of the sovereignty of the States; of the right of suffrage in its broadest sense; of public officers being elected for a short period of time; in short, a government of the whole people, instead of a government of wealth and the few." If we trace the course of the two great political parties, from 1798 to the present time, we shall find, that although the federal party has three times changed its name, first Federal—second, in 1828, National Republican, and thirdly in 1835, to the term "Whig party" its principles have ever been the same. Their attachment to the government of Great Britain has ever been unbounded. Hence their great abuse of the illustrious Jef-

person and his administration, charging him and the whole democracy of the country with being friendly to the revolution of France, and continually under "French influence." In the last war the federal party (to their eternal shame) took sides with the English. We refer to the Hartford Convention of 1814, to the proceedings of the Massachusetts Senate relative to the question of rejoicing over the victories of American arms, the burning of blue lights, etc. etc. The republican party have been branded with the epithets, jacobins, infidels, "the scum of the political pot," levellers, agrarians. Fanny Wright men and loco feros, while the federal or whig party have with great modesty claimed all the decency, talents, morals and learning of the country. In fine, the principles of the democratic party are embodied in the language of the author of the Declaration of Independence as follows: "Equal and exact justice to ALL MEN of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political—peace, commerce and friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none—the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies—the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad—a jealous care of the right of election by the people—a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where perceptive remedies are unprovided—absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principles of republics, from which there is no appeal, but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism—a well disciplined militia, our best line of defence, and for the first moments of war till regulars may relieve them. The supremacy of the civil over the military authority—economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened—the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of public faith—encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid—the diffusion of information and arrangement of all the abuses at the bar of public reason. Freedom of religion—freedom of the press—and freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*, and trials by juries impartially selected."

THE AWKWARD GUEST.

We presume that many of our readers may have possibly seen the following story before; but it is so capital a rub upon some false ideas of what constitutes good breeding that it is worth republication.

The extraordinary routine of a French dinner commenced. A regular series of servants appeared each instant at our elbows, inviting us to partake of a thousand different kinds of wine, under a string of names which I no more understood than I understood their composition, or they did my *gaucheries*. Resolute to avoid all further opportunities for displaying my predominant trait, I sat in the most obstinate silence, saying *oui* to every thing that was offered to me, and eating with the most devout application, till my fair neighbor at length began a conversation by inquiring how I was pleased with the opera. I was just raising a large morsel of potato to my mouth, and in order to reply as quickly as possible, I hastily it thrust in, intending to swallow it as hastily. Heavens! It was as hot as burning lava. What could I do! The lady's eyes were fixed upon me, waiting a reply to her question. But my mouth was in a flame. I rolled the burning morsel higher and thither, rocking my head from side to side, while my eyes, which I had involuntarily fixed on her, were strained from their sockets. She regarded my grimaces, of the cause of which she was ignorant, with an expression of amazement and surprise, at which I can laugh now when I think of it.

"Monsieur is ill?" at length she gently and in an anxious tone inquired. I could bear no more. My mouth was flaying with intolerable pain; so, quietly abandoning the point, I opened it to the utmost, and out dropped the infernal brand upon my plate. Not the slightest tendency to risibility ruffled the imperturbable politeness of the lady. She soothingly consoled with me on my misfortune, then gradually exerted the conversation to a variety of topics, till the magic influence that true politeness always exercises, I began to forget even my own blunders. Gradually my cheeks burned less painfully, and I could join in the conversation without the fear that every word I uttered shared the fate of the action I attempted, and I even ventured to hope, nay to congratulate myself, that the catalogue of calamities was completed for the day.

"Let no man call himself happy before death," said Solon, and he said wisely. The Ides of March were not yet over. Before us stood a dish of cauliflower, nicely done in butter. This I naturally took for a custard pudding, which it sufficiently resembled. Unfortunately my vocabulary was not yet extensive enough to embrace all the technicalities of the table, and when my fair neighbor inquired if I was fond of *chorfeur*, I verily believed it to be the French for custard pudding, and so high was my panegyric of it that my plate was bountifully laden with it. Alas, one single mouthful was enough to dispel the illusion. Would to heaven the *chorfeur* had vanished with it. But that remained bodily, and as I gazed despondingly upon the huge mass that loomed almost as large and burning as Vesuvius, my heart died within me. Ashamed to con-

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Quincy, July 13.

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RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHERBET.—THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL those prevalent diseases, called *Dyspepsia, Bilemoria, Languor, Complaint, Dizziness or Headach, Wandering in the Mind, Pains, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Stiveness, Piles,* and all general derangement of the system, exclude interesting extracts from English novels, which have been justly styled the storehouse of diseases. These *Bitters* have proved a cure, and speedily remedy.

Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford, Boston & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whiton, Cohasset; Lagzell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Nathan Clapp, Walpole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; J. N. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Salem; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Boston; J. E. Sumner & Co. and N. Carpenter, Foxboro'; J. W. Dix, Needham; J. Thayer, Hingham; Josiah MESLER & CARTER and E. HAYDEN, Quincy, March 9.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first introduced as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1840, by the following singular circumstance:

"Two cases of inveterate dyspepsia of long standing (one consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the violent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, were suddenly cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes." This fact attracted the public notice, and the attending physicians gave the first impulse to the investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, from which its activity as a remedial depends.

It was found that it acted in many cases of scrofula and the following collection of cases, of the glandular diseases, to exert most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all cases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, &c.

But the benefits of this remedy may be within the reach of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills at 37-1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and the proprietor had the honor of sending a supply to each of the towns in the United States.

The genuine without the written signature of G. R. Mesler, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

New Bonnets.

JUST received by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a desirable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, consisting of English, Fancy and Plain Straws, the most recent fashions; Italian and American do. Hats, bonnet open work and plain; Willows and Leaf-do, a complete assortment of Plain, Fancy and Plaid Ribbons; Laces, Veils, and Feathered Caps, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she offers, together with a general assortment of MOURNFUL ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms.

S. S. MARSH.
Quincy, April 6.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former location to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s store, where he is prepared to accommodate customers in a fashionable style, and as he has before had a good share of the public patronage he begs close attention to business to merit its continuance.
ELISHA TURNER.
Quincy, April 27.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PIC-CASURES, FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one desiring to purchase is invited to call and examine.
WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 5.

Feathers.

E. GEESSE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Veils.

SAH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale a good assortment of BLACK LACE VEILS, a rich and useful article.
Quincy, Mar. 19.

less my mistake, though I could as readily have swallowed an equal quantity of soft soap. I struggled manfully on against the mountainous heap of its base—shutting my eyes and opening my mouth to inhale as large masses as I could without stopping to taste it. But my stomach soon began intelligently to intimate its intention to admit no more of this nauseous stranger beneath its roof, if not even expelling that which had already gained an unwelcome admission.

The seriousness of the task I had undertaken, and the resolution necessary to execute it, had given an earnestness and rapidity to my exertions which appetite could not have inspired, when my plate having got somewhat over the edge of the table, upon my leaning forward, tilted up, and down slid the disgusting mass into my lap. My handkerchief, unable to bear so weighty a load, bent under in its turn, and a great portion of it landed safely in my hat. The plate instantly righted itself, as I raised my person, and as I glanced my eye around the table and saw that no one had noticed my disaster, I inwardly congratulated myself that the nauseous deception was so happily disposed of. Resolved not to be detected, I instantly rolled my handkerchief together, with its remaining contents, and whisked it into my pocket.

The dinner table was at length deserted for the drawing-room, where coffee and liquors were served round. Meantime I had sought out what I had considered a safe hiding place for my hat, beneath a chair in the dining room, for I dare not carry it any longer in my hand, having first thrown a morsel of paper to hide the cauliflower, should any one chance in seeking for his own hat to look into mine.

On my return to the drawing room, I chanced to be again seated by the lady by whom I had sat at the table. Our conversation was resumed, and we were in the midst of an animated discussion, when a huge spider was seen running up her arm.

"Take it off—take it off," she ejaculated in a terrified voice.

I was always afraid of spiders; so, to avoid touching him with my hand, I caught my pocket handkerchief from my pocket and clapped it at once upon the miscreant, who was already mounting over her temple with rapid strides. Gracious heavens! I had forgotten the cauliflower which was now plastered over her face like an emollient poultice, fairly killing the spider, and blinding an eye of the lady—while little streams of soft butter glided gently down her neck and bosom.

"Mon dieu! Mon dieu!" exclaimed the astonished fair.

"Mon dieu!" was re-echoed from every person's mouth.

"Have you cut your hand?" inquired one.

"No! no! the spider—monsieur is killing the spider."

"What quantity of entrails!" ejaculated an astonished Frenchman, unconsciously to himself.

Well might he be astonished. The spray of the execrable vegetable had splattered her dress from head to foot. For myself, the moment the accident occurred, I had mechanically returned my handkerchief to my pocket, but its contents remained.

"What a monster must it have been," observed a young lady, as she helped to relieve my victim from her cruel situation. "I declare I should think he had been living on cauliflower."

At that moment I felt some one touch me; and turning I saw my companion who had come with me.

"Look at your pantaloons," he whispered.

Already half dead with the confusion and disaster I had caused, I cast my eyes upon my once white dress; and saw at a glance the horrible extent of my dilemma. I had been setting on the fated pocket, and crushed out the liquid butter, and the soft paste like vegetable, which had bedaubed and dripped them, till it seemed as if it were actually dissolving my pantaloons.

Darting from the spot I sprang to the place where I had left my hat; but before I could reach it a sudden storm of wrath was heard at the door.

"Sa-r! bete! sacre!" the r in the first syllable made to roll like a watchman's rattle mingled with another epithet and name that an angry Frenchman never spares, was heard rising like a fierce tempest without the doors.

Suddenly there was a pause; a gurgling sound as one swallowing involuntarily—and the storm of wrath again broke out with redoubled fury. I seized my hat and opened the door, and the whole matter was at once explained; we had exchanged hats; and there he stood, the soft cauliflower gushing down his cheeks, blinding his eyes, filling his mouth, hair, mustachios, ears and whiskers. Never shall I forget that spectacle. There he stood astride, like the Colossus, and stooping gently forward, his eyes forcibly closed, his arms dropping from his body, and dripping cauliflower and butter from every pore.

I staid no longer; but retaining his hat, I rushed from the house, jumped into a "fiacre," and arrived safely home, heartily resolving, that to my latest hour, I would never again deliver a letter of introduction.

TRIENNIAL CATALOGUE.

The Triennial Catalogue of Cambridge College for the present year has been published. The Editor of the Boston Transcript furnishes the following interesting particulars compiled from the Catalogue.

The first thing one looks after is the new stars, (indicating the graduates deceased,) and we find no unstarred name earlier now than 1763, where occurs that of Samson Salter Blowers, now resident at Halifax, and heretofore a member of the judiciary of Nova Scotia. Two judges of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick and one of our own, Judge Cushing, were of the same class—Timothy Pickering was an-

other. Judge Dana and Governor Gerry belonged to 1762; Gov. Strong to 1764. These names are mentioned that the readers may realize how long ago it is. Mr. Blowers is ninety-seven years old. Of '64 no survivor appears—all starred! In '65 one blank is conspicuous, that of Ezra Green, now of Dover, N. H., we take it—being the venerable Dr. Green who was a Surgeon in the Revolutionary War. All the class of '66 are gone again; all of '67 but Judge Farrah—of Exeter, N. N., we believe—a classmate of Gov. Sumner; all of '68 but a Mr. John Ballatine, of whom nothing is known, they say, only that it can't be proved he is dead; all of '69, the year of Chief Justice Parsons; all but two of '70; all of '71, and of the large class of '72, the year of Governor Eustis and Lieut. Gov. Levi Lincoln. And now things begin to look a little more cheerful. In '73 comes John Trumbull, the Painter, and Mr. James Trecothick survives to keep him in countenance. In '74, the class numbered forty eight, and three survive—veterans even these; for the reader will bear in mind that this is sixty-five years ago, and the year of Fisher Ames, and other distinguished much longer since deceased than he. Of '75 remain six; of '76 again, but three, two of whom, as has been remarked, now live in the same small town, and we believe have done so over sixty years; we mean Dr. Ripley and the Hon. Isaac Hurd of Concord. There were at least three Judges of the Supreme Court in this class, not to mention Dr. Prince, (of Salem) or Governor Gore. Dr. Homer, of Newton, is one of the six survivors of '77—Rufus King's year. In '78 the number is down again to three; in '79 to one; in '80, to two, of whom Lieut. Gov. Winthrop is one.

And these significant details bring us at length to 1781. A remarkable year for survivors, there being twelve of them out of twenty-seven—a class now graduated these fifty-eight years! Of the deceased, Samuel Dexter was one. Of the twelve, one is the venerable Judge Elijah Paine, of Vermont, formerly Senator in Congress. The Judge was present at the late Commencement, we hear. No class older than his was represented on the occasion. Of '82 there are nine; of '83, ten, including Harrison Gray Otis, William Prescott and Judge Spencer of New York; '84 Chief Justice Melles of Maine, is one of the survivors; of '85 Dr. Ware; of Chief Justice Parker's year was '86, and in '87 we come to Dr. Harris of Dorchester. Judge Putnam and J. Q. Adams. These names, again, forcibly remind us of the time elapsed, since the individuals mentioned came forth on the public stage. Even the last three named have been graduated now fifty-two years.

Mr. Blowers, the "oldest survivor" has been graduated seventy-six years. This would seem scarcely credible, but his predecessor's case was still more remarkable. The Hon. Payne Wingate, who has been deceased only two or three years, was the oldest survivor during nine years. He was of the class of '79 (the year Quebec was taken) and the classmate of such an antediluvian as Gov. Trumbull, of Connecticut, and only four years after the elder President Adams. Mr. Wingate lived to ninety-nine years old, within forty days, having passed about seventy-three years of that period in conjugal union with one and the same venerable lady.

RANDOLPH RIFLE CORPS.

At a meeting of the members of the Randolph Rifle Corps, holden at Howard's Hall, on Monday, Sept. 16, 1839, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:—

Whereas, To the Militia system of our beloved country may be attributed the obtaining of its Independence from European vassalage; by executing the plans devised by the sagacity, wisdom and patriotism of our Fathers:—

And whereas, Such system has, during the history of the nation, from its commencement to the present hour, been the palladium of its defence against both foreign and domestic enemies—in expelling invasion in the one case, and suppressing insurrection in the other:—

And whereas, This system has been, during the last ten years, (in this State at least,) through whig policy and whig legislation, degraded from its former high estate, so as to become a bye-word and a reproach:—and finally,

Whereas, This institution, through its whole course of prosperity and depression, during the war of the American Revolution, was the idol of its great Captain, who sleeps at Vernon, and in reference to which he declared, on reviewing its distressed and diminished rank while in winter quarters at Valley Forge, "I would willingly lay down my life, if that would relieve them."—Now, therefore,

Resolved, That the existence of a class of statute laws which have thus enfeebled and dishonored this great protector of public and private rights is deeply to be deplored, and all such enactments need immediate revision and amendment.

Resolved, That the principle stated in our "Declaration of Rights," of the natural freedom of all men, in their essential and inalienable rights, cannot be sustained under an unequal system of laws—more especially under those touching the Militia—and that the acts which relate to and govern this institution, are unequal, arbitrary and unjust, in many particulars, to wit: They are unequal in the multitude of exemptions from military duty of persons in the different vocations of life, such as the professions, civil officers of various denominations, and others—thus subjecting a part only of the community to the maintenance of this useful institution, when the whole ought to be taxed for its support, while all experience its blessings.

Resolved, That said laws are further unjust, inasmuch as they subject the privates of the Light Infantry, or companies at large, to a greater fine for deficiency in certain articles of

equipment, while they impose a less penalty on the standing companies, or Militia, for precisely the same neglect of duty.

Resolved, That said laws are yet more unequal, because the companies at large are compelled to perform full military duty three times in the same year, while the standing companies are obliged only to partly execute the same duty once, at the May inspection; while both companies, being but parts of the same system, ought to bear the same burdens.

Resolved, That the repeal (by the January session of 1839) of a former law, whereby the members of the companies at large were allowed the small pittance of five dollars per annum in full compensation for their somewhat onerous duties, though it is immaterial touching the interest of said companies, yet it plainly indicates the hostility of the Legislature towards the Military and their intention to destroy it.

Resolved, That honor is the element in which a soldier moves; in consideration of which fact, and of the past legislation of this Commonwealth, which has deprived him of his chief inducement to serve his country, his station has become degraded, and will remain so until a radical change shall occur in the politics of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the legislative action to which these resolutions advert, as having shorn this institution of its glory, yet we ever must respect it, as it was established by our fathers; and though we are a voluntary association, and therefore spurn alike executive and legislative oppression, still we are always ready to pledge "our lives our fortunes and our sacred honors" to sustain the Constitution and just laws of our common country:—Therefore, finally,

Resolved, That believing the present prostrated condition of the militia is the result of the legislative and executive action of this State government, (who, though they professed to be the friends, yet by their acts have proved themselves to be the enemies, of the militia,) we therefore pledge ourselves, each to the other, to use all fair, honorable and legal means, at the ensuing fall State election, to cause them to retire to their homes, that others may supply their stations.

For the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A numerous and spirited meeting of the democratic citizens of Quincy was held pursuant to public notice, in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening last. WILLIAM B. DUGGAN was called to the chair and George Baxter appointed Secretary.

Messrs. William M. Cornell, William B. Duggan and George Baxter were chosen, by ballot, delegates to the State Convention to be held in Boston the 2d of October next.

A democratic Town Committee for the year ensuing was selected, consisting of Messrs. John A. Green, Nathaniel White, Alpheus Spear, Thomas White and Benjamin Curtis.

The following resolutions were offered and after some remarks adopted.

Resolved, That the recent gain of two hundred and fifty thousand popular votes to the democratic party as manifest in the state elections, a large acquisition of democratic members to the next Congress, and the progress of the principles of "equal rights" over every section of our country, are auspicious indications that our cause is just and will prevail.

Resolved, That we repose full confidence in the integrity, virtue and patriotism of Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, and witness in his unyielding adherence to democratic principle, such an exhibition of his moral and political honesty as entitles him to our warmest thanks and cordial support.

Resolved, That Congress has no power delegated to them by the constitution of the United States to create any corporation.

Resolved, That the American people desire a national treasury to be regulated and controlled by their direct agents, the Congress of the United States, and not a national bank to regulate Congress.

Resolved, That it is the imperious duty of every democrat in Massachusetts to be up and doing, and that by union, harmony, concession and honorable exertion, we can place Marcus Morton in the gubernatorial chair of this Commonwealth in 1840, and bestow the electoral vote of the State on President Van Buren.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be published in the Quincy Patriot, Norfolk Democrat and the democratic papers in Boston.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Chairman.
GEORGE BAXTER, Secretary.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REFLECTIONS ANSWERED.

In your paper of last week, "A Practical Man," or rather a person who appears to have been engaged in the wild speculations which carried such distress and ruin to many, who were concerned in them, and the derangement of the paper money currency of the country, has indulged in some remarks which he calls "calm reflections." The scene is laid at the South Cove, where perhaps he may have acquired his financial ideas and have gathered all the experience of which he is possessed. Like all bubble speculators he attributes the disastrous consequences of his rashness to any other than the true cause, and while paper money was sufficiently plenty to supply him with ample means to indulge in the mad schemes of adventure in which he was engaged, he thought himself increasing in wealth commensurate with the prices of the things he bought and sold. This state of things produced an over issue of paper money which must always end in the same results lately witnessed. Depend upon it, the government did not, nor have any agency in these matters. It was solely to be attributed to the over issues of paper money and the consequent rise of lands,

fancy stocks, etc., in which it was invested, they being insufficient to redeem it by sale of them. Such are, always have been, and always will be, the legitimate results of indulging in the wild and mad schemes of endeavoring to obtain riches in haste.

CANDOR.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE BANK QUESTION.

"A Whig of Quincy" appears in your last paper and charges W. with open evasions for his denial that the Legislatures of some of the southern and western States, who have chartered banks, to be democratic at the time. Was not the Legislature of Mississippi in a whig majority at the time that the banks were chartered in that State, and so of the others? Perhaps it would be well for "a Whig of Quincy" to ascertain when the banks in these States were chartered and what was the political character of the State at the time, and not rely wholly upon his own assertion.

W.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British Queen arrived at New York on Friday morning of last week having sailed from Portsmouth on the 3d of September. She brought out two hundred passengers.

The news by this arrival is of no particular importance. Cotton has rather declined. The money market is as tight as ever, producing much pecuniary distress—and the harvest in Great Britain has turned out well.

Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person. She says the government are determined to uphold the integrity of the Ottoman empire; she will do all she can to persuade all the powers of Christendom to unite in a general league for the extinction of the slave trade; she alludes to the Chartists and says their attempts to subvert the institutions of the country will be put down by their enforcing the laws.

Mr. Poulett Thompson was soon to leave England to assume the Government of the Canadas.

A dreadful affray had occurred at Egham, between a party of soldiers and the thimble-rig gang. Twelve soldiers, who were left behind after the main body had retired, were severely beaten. It does not appear that any lives were lost.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes a letter, dated frontiers of Turkey, 16th, mentioning that the European Ambassadors had been dismayed by the announcement of Mehemet Ali's determination to disarm the Ottoman fleet, as they felt that it was a ruse of the Viceroy to avoid acquiescing in the demand of the united Powers for its restitution, or at least to gain time. It does not appear from this letter that the British and French squadrons were to be employed in wresting by force the Turkish fleet from the Pacha, but that the Admirals had been ordered to oppose any landing attempted by the Egyptians on the Ottoman coast, or the occupation of any portion of its territory.

The odious Gen. Maroto is to be superseded by a Prince of Asturias.

Kosrew Pasha, the new Premier of Turkey, was reorganizing the army, which is still thirty thousand strong.

Hafiz Pasha is said to be at Malatia, at the head of twenty thousand men, waiting to know the determination of the Pasha of Anatolia before he should join Mehemet Ali. Other accounts of the same date assert that the four European Consuls had demanded the restitution of the Ottoman fleet, and that the Viceroy had asked three days to return a reply.

The tournament has come off amidst torrents of rain. The Earl of Eglington, in a splendid suit of brass armour, broke two spears in a conflict with the Marquis of Waterford, and was awarded by the Queen of Beauty (Lady Seymour) with the crown of victory. The deluge of rain broke up the whole concern, and the age of chivalry is departed.

A great banquet was given to the Duke of Wellington at Dover Castle, by the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports.

The Spanish ministry, by news from Madrid to August 23d, had determined to dissolve the Cortes, should the opposition have a majority. Don Carlos has retreated from Durango, which with the whole province of Biscay, is now occupied with Christian troops. The insurrection continues in the Carlist ranks, and it is thought that the whole army of the pretender will be extinct in a few weeks. The Spanish scrip has risen. Gen. O'Donnel has captured the castle of Tales, and driven Cabrera before him.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1839.

HUNT'S MERCANTILE MAGAZINE. The third number of this deservedly popular work was promptly published on the first instant, and richly sustains the high character of the two preceding numbers. The rapid increase to its subscription list is evidence of its appreciation by the mercantile community and of its worth. This periodical is esteemed the most valuable accession to the mercantile world of any that has been issued from the American press for the last century, and we have the fullest confidence to believe that every number will increase in interest and value to this numerous and important class of our population.

PATENT METALIC POWDER. This ingredient, advertised in another column, for polishing silver and metallic plate, we have found upon trial to be worthy of all the praise bestowed upon it by those who have recommended the article. We are, therefore, confident that those who may try this compound will be agreeably surprised at its virtues and cordially endorse all that has been said in its praise. To sustain its high merits, it needs only a trial. The genuine article may be found at Brierley and Carter's store in this town.

VILLAGE HOUSE, Topsfield. In a recent excursion to Topsfield, we had occasion to tarry for a time at the Village House in that place, under the supervision of the Messrs. Mundays—father and son. This establishment is pleasantly located—the 'mine hosts' are personally attentive to render their guests comfortable and happy—the table is excellently provided with the best the market affords, and the house in all its apartments is an agreeable sojourning place for travellers. Thomas P. Munday, who principally superintends its management, is one of the most accommodating and generous of publicans, and his kind and urbane deportment has gained for him the esteem and friendship of all who have partaken of his hospitality. In fine, every thing there is in the best possible style, and the lover of good cheer and kind treatment will find the Village House, at Topsfield, worthy of his patronage and smiles.

MUSTER. Of the ten companies composing the Regiment of Light Infantry and the Battalion of Artillery in the First Brigade and First Division which were ordered to turn out for inspection and review on Tuesday last in this town, only two companies of Light Infantry—the Norfolk Guards of Roxbury under the command of Capt. Spooner and the Washington Guards of Hingham under the command of Capt. Seymour—mustered. None of the other companies, except the commissioned officers attached to them, were on the ground, owing as appears to the disaffection of the soldiers at the repeal of the militia bounty law by the whig Legislature at their late session—"By their fruits shall ye know them."

They were reviewed by Brig. Gen. Kingsbury and suit, and dismissed from duty at noon.

Intoxicating liquors were openly retailed by the glass, and we beheld a number who had brutally drunk to excess. We forbore to make further comments.

NORFOLK GUARDS. This excellent company, commanded by Capt. William H. Spooner, paraded in this town on Tuesday last with the regiment of Light Infantry under the command of Col. Freeman White, and were the only company which paraded in the afternoon. They went through numerous military evolutions, manoeuvres and firings, and evinced by their knowledge of them a degree of science and skill unsurpassed. By their correct military deportment and discipline they have won for themselves a reputation which will be long remembered by the citizens of Quincy and other spectators who were witnesses on the occasion.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK. The National Theatre—French Protestant Church—Dutch Reformed Church—Zion's African Episcopal Church, and ten dwelling houses were destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon last in New York City. The whole loss of property is estimated at two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. There was one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars insured on the property. About two hundred and twenty persons have been thrown out of employment. It is a severe loss to the city but will soon be forgotten.

HIDDEN TREASURE. A young man, named Lewis Brigham, in Northborough, about ten days since, in digging for woodchucks, unearthed a metal kettle, containing near three pecks, by measure, of old coin, of various denominations, about one third of which was gold and the remainder silver. The vessel was so completely decomposed as to be of no strength, and barely to retain its form. The exact amount of the money has not been ascertained.

THE AMISTAD CASE. The Circuit Court at Hartford has decided that the Courts of the United States have no jurisdiction of the crime of which the blacks taken from the Amistad were charged. The Court have not decided the question arising on the writ of habeas corpus, whether they shall be set at liberty, or shall be detained and delivered up on the demand of the Spanish authorities.

ISFAHANS. The Journal of Commerce says that twenty three vessels, under the American flag, have sailed from Havana for the coast of Africa, to engage in the slave trade. Three or four gun brigs or schooners should be constantly on that coast, and intercept and send in every vessel engaged in that shameful traffic.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS. The Hon. Albert G. Harrison, member of Congress from Missouri, died at his residence in Fulton, in that State, on the 7th inst. A new election will soon be held to supply the vacancy. He was a friend to the present national administration.

CENTENNIAL DISCOURSE. Rev. Mr. Lunt will deliver two discourses, to-morrow, commemorative of the second century since the organization of the First Congregational Society in this place.

BRAINTREE PROCEEDINGS. The doings of the democratic caucus in Braintree came to hand too late for insertion in this week's paper.

MUSTER. The annual military review and inspection will take place in Boston next Wednesday.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Gregory, Mr. William Goodrich to Mrs. Sarah Procter.
In Weymouth, Mr. Kingman A. Shaw to Miss Elvira Richards.
In Abington, Mr. James L. Corthell to Miss Mary Gurney.
In Salem, Mr. Nathaniel B. Osborn to Miss Sarah M. Brown.
In New York, Mr. Nathaniel Howard, Jr., of Randolph, to Miss Almira Houghton.
In Cincinnati, Mr. William H. Jenkins, formerly of this town, to Miss Amelia E. Platt.

DIED.

In this town, Mr. William Page, aged 25.
In North Weymouth, Mr. Peter Lincoln, aged 60.
In Dorchester, Mr. Robert P. Tolman, aged 58.
In South Scituate, Mrs. Jane Damon, aged 68.
In Boston, Mrs. Deborah L. Bryant, widow of late Snow Bryant of Scituate, aged 41.
In New Orleans, Mr. Elijah Bates of Weymouth, aged 22.
In Carrollton, (La.) Mr. Clinton Humphrey of North Weymouth, aged 27.
In Philadelphia, Matthew Carey, a venerable philanthropist and by profession a printer, aged 80.
In Hennepin, (Ill.) Benjamin Lundy, distinguished for a life devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the black population, aged 55.

NOTICES.

Whereas it will be two hundred years the ninth day of May next since the town of Braintree, the "northern precinct" of which is now called Quincy, was incorporated, and whereas there is a desire prevalent with the citizens of Quincy that there should be a CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION in honor of a period so rare and interesting, and well calculated in its proper observance to foster and perpetuate a patriotic spirit of pride for the spot that will ever be rendered illustrious in the annals of history as the birth place and home of John Hancock, John Adams and John Quincy Adams. The undersigned respectfully invite the citizens of Quincy, one and all, to assemble at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct. 3d, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of taking the whole subject under consideration.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, } Selectmen
JAMES NEWCOMB, } of
CHARLES A. BROWN, } Quincy.

An adjourned meeting of the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum will be held at Josiah Babcock, Jr.'s Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, (Oct. 1st,) at seven o'clock.

The whig citizens of Quincy are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, the 30th of September, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend a Whig Convention to be held at Alden's Hotel, in Dedham, on Monday, the 7th of October next, to nominate three Senators for the County of Norfolk to the next General Court.

The Norfolk County Association for the Improvement of Common Schools will hold their annual meeting at the Rev. Dr. Lamson's Meeting-house, in Dedham, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all the members of said Association and all persons interested in the cause of Education are requested to attend.

I. CLEVELAND, Secretary.

A convention of delegates favorable to the present National Administration will be held at the Phoenix Hotel, in Dedham, on THURSDAY, the 10th of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Senate and of transacting such other business as 'the general interests of the people' may require. The several towns in the County are requested to send three times as many Delegates as they are respectively entitled to Representatives in the General Court.

By order of the County Committee.

WILLIAM H. SPEAR, Chairman.

The whigs of the several towns in the County of Norfolk are hereby requested to send Delegates to a Whig Convention to be held at Dedham, on MONDAY, the 7th of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Alden's Tavern, for the purpose of nominating three Senators. The number of delegates from the towns to be twice as many as they severally send Representatives to the General Court.

By order of Whig County Committee.

SAMUEL WALKER, Chairman.

A meeting of the Quincy Lyceum will be held at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Oct. 2d,) at seven o'clock precisely.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Would the establishment of a High School in this town be of public benefit?

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from three to six o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

A convention of delegates from the democratic citizens of the several towns in this Commonwealth will be held at Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported for Lieutenant Governor at the ensuing election, and to take such measures to secure the ascendancy of democratic principles in Massachusetts as may then be deemed expedient.

The democratic citizens of the several towns are requested to elect as many delegates to said convention as they are entitled to Representatives in the Legislature.

N. B. The Masonic Temple, in Boston, has been procured for the use of the Convention.

By order of Democratic State Committee.

SETH J. THOMAS, Chairman.

WILLIAM H. SPEAR, Secretary.

Edward Matthews,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,

New Orleans.

Office in Boston, No. 10, Broad Street.

References.

Messrs. Stanley, Reed & Co., Boston.

John Kettell & Son, Boston, Sept. 23.

3m

Nathan Matthews,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.

No. 10, Broad Street, Boston.

An assortment of Curried Leather constantly on hand.

Boston, Sept. 23.

3m

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Directors of the Granite Bridge Corporation, at the Railway House in Milton, on WEDNESDAY, October 2d, at six o'clock in the afternoon, for removing five hundred square of gravel on their road near the bridge.

Milton, Sept. 23.

1w

WEEK HOUSE, Topfield. In a recent excursion field, we had occasion to tarry for a time at the House in that place, under the supervision of Mrs. Munday—father and son. This establishment is pleasantly located—the "mine hosts" are attentive to render their guests comfortable and the table is excellently provided with the best market affords, and the house in all its appointments is a greenable sojourn for travellers. Thomas Munday, who principally superintends its management, is one of the most accommodating and genial publicans, and his kind and urbane deportment need for him the esteem and friendship of all who are ardent of his hospitality. In fine, every thing in the best possible style, and the lover of good and kind treatment will find the Village House, a field, worthy of his patronage and smiles.

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DISCOURSE. Rev. Mr. Lunt will deliver discourses, to-morrow, commemorative of the 4th century since the organization of the First Continental Society in this place.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS. The doings of the democratic caucus in Brintree came to hand too late for publication in this week's paper.

MARRIED. In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Gregory, Mr. William Smith to Mrs. Sarah Proctor, of Weymouth, Mr. Kingman A. Shaw to Miss Elsie Richards, of Abington, Mr. James L. Corthell to Miss Mary W. Allen, of Weymouth, Mr. Nathaniel B. Osborn to Miss Sarah W. Allen, of Weymouth, Mr. Nathaniel Howard, Jr., of Randolph, to Miss Almira Houghton, of Weymouth, Mr. William H. Jenkins, formerly of Weymouth, to Miss Amelia E. Platt, of Weymouth.

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NOTICES.

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By order Democratic County Committee.
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By order of Whig County Committee.
SAMUEL WALKER, Chairman.

A meeting of the Quincy Lyceum will be held at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Oct. 2d.) at seven o'clock precisely.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.
Would the establishment of a High School in this town be of public benefit?

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from three to six o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

A convention of delegates from the democratic citizens of the several towns in this Commonwealth will be held at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported for Lieutenant Governor at the ensuing election, and to take such measures to secure the ascendancy of democratic principles in Massachusetts as may then be deemed expedient.

The democratic citizens of the several towns are requested to elect as many delegates to said convention as they are entitled to Representatives in the Legislature.

N. B. The Masonic Temple, in Boston, has been procured for the use of the Convention.

By order of Democratic State Committee.
SETH J. THOMAS, Chairman.

WILLIAM H. SPEAR, Secretary.

Edward Matthews,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,
New Orleans.

Office in Boston, No. 10, Broad Street.

MESSRS. Stanley, Reed & Co., } Boston.
" John Kettell & Son, }
Boston, Sept. 28. 3m

Nathan Matthews,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
No. 10, Broad Street, Boston.

An assortment of Curried Leather constantly on hand.
Boston, Sept. 28. 3m

Notice.
PROPOSALS will be received by the Directors of the Granite Bridge Corporation, at the Railway House in Milton, on WEDNESDAY, October 2d, at six o'clock in the afternoon, for removing five hundred square feet of gravel on their road near the bridge.

Milton, Sept. 28. 1w

Notice.
PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber, until the 12th of October next, for digging and draining a cellar, in Danbury, under the new Church, 33 by 55 feet.

Also—For furnishing and laying the underpinning and steps for said house; the underpinning must be 65 feet by 84 feet and 3 feet 4 inches high. All the underpinning and steps, except that for the back end of the house, must be hammered stone.

The whole must be completed by the first day of May next.

Plan and specification can be seen at the subscriber's house, in Washington Street, near A. B. Wales' Hotel.

STEPHEN S. FOYE.
Weymouth, Sept. 28. 3w

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership lately existing under the firm of Ebenezer Bent & Co. is this day, (Sept. 26th) dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Ebenezer Bent and all demands against it will be settled by him.

Ebenezer BENT.
WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, Sept. 28. 3w

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.
THE above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the persons who entered the garden of the subscriber on Wednesday night last and plundered therefrom.

West India Goods Store.

Wholesale and Retail.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the building situated on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, at which place they have on hand and offer for sale, at the lowest Boston cash prices, a complete assortment of

SHIP AND FAMILY STORES,
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAM, BEEF, PORK, &c. &c.
Also—A general assortment of **WOODEN, EARTHEN, CROCKERY AND HARD WARE.**

All business at said store will be transacted under the firm of

HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.
N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the town without any extra expense to the purchaser.

**BENJAMIN HINCKLEY,
GEORGE NEWCOMB,
LEWIS NEWCOMB.**
Quincy, July 13. 3m

Thomas M. Marsh
OFFERS for sale at his Store, in Quincy, near the Second Congregational Meeting-house, the following with many other articles, which he will sell for cash at lowest Boston prices, viz—

China Tea Sets and Plates; Printed Tea and Dining Sets, five colors; Soup and Sauce Tureens; Edge Saucers; Printed Edged and Stone Nappies, Edged Dishes and Plates; Printed Lustre and Colored Pitchers and Mugs; Eures and Basins, printed and white; Printed Covered Dishes; Fruit Baskets; Vases; Printed Bowls; Printed Custard Cups; Stone Milk Bowls; Cut Glass, plain and low priced Lamps; cut, etched and plain Tumblers; Castors and Bottles; Glass Nappies; Dishes; etc., etc. A good assortment of Waiters. Knives and Forks. Britannia Spoons.

Quincy, Sept. 14. 1f

New Establishment.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of this place and vicinity, that he has established himself in business and taken the stand lately occupied as a Provision Store by Mr. John Page, where he intends to carry on the **TIN WARE** and **SHEET IRON BUSINESS** in its different branches.

At his shop may be constantly found a good variety of Tin as well as Britannia Ware. Stoves and articles of Iron and Sheet Iron Ware also for sale.

Particular attention paid to the REPAIR of all Wares in his line of business.

Orders are solicited, and by a constant and faithful attendance to business a liberal share of public encouragement is expected.

Quincy, Sept. 14. 1f

ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.

Quincy Stone Bank.
THE Stockholders of the Quincy Stone Bank are hereby notified to meet at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on MONDAY, the 7th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and to act on such other business as may come before them.

The holders of stock at the close of business on the 25th inst. will be entitled to a dividend, payable on the day of said meeting.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, Sept. 21. 3w

Selling off for Cash.
THE large and valuable stock of Goods lately owned by James Whittemore, Esq., near the Landing, in Weymouth. It consists of a very general assortment of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Earthen Ware, and a small assortment of West India Goods and Groceries; also, connected with the above, is a good assortment of ready made Military Articles; all of which is offered for sale at such prices as will make it an object for families and others wishing to purchase to examine this stock.

Any person wishing to purchase the entire stock and stand, which is situated in a square, near the Landing, will please apply to **QUINCY TUFTS**, 105 Washington Street, or **T. TARBELL**, 55 Water Street, Boston. Weymouth, Sept. 21. 8w

Lost.
ON Saturday last, between Rev. Mr. Hall's Meeting-house and Neponset Bridge, a white figured SILK HANKERCHIEF, marked Isaac E. Stinson. Whoever has found the same and will leave it at Neponset Toll House shall be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner.

Dorchester, Sept. 21. 1w

Weymouth & Brintree Bank.
THE Stockholders of the Union Bank of Weymouth and Brintree are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting, for the choice of Directors for the year ensuing, will be held at the Bank, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the 7th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

T. R. HANSON, Cashier.
Weymouth, Sept. 21. 2w

Timber Found.
PICKED up adrift near the Eastern Steamboat Wharf, Boston, on Wednesday morning, August 28th, three sticks of Pine Timber. The owner, by paying charges, may recover the same on application at the Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, to

HARVEY FRENCH.
Quincy, Sept. 7. 3w

Wood! Wood!!
JUST received at Quincy Point Granite Wharf, a superior quality of Eastern Wood, and for sale by

HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.
Quincy, Sept. 7. 3w

Robert Bates' Estate.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
PROBATE OFFICE, Sept. 3d, A. D. 1839.

NORFOLK ss. The executor of the last Will and Testament of Robert Bates, late of Weymouth, in said County, gentleman, deceased, having presented his account in his said capacity for allowance—

Ordered, That the said executor notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be held at Dedham, in said County, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1839, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Weymouth, Sept. 7. 3w

Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal.
NOW landing from the brig John Hancock, Capt. Cook, lying at Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, superior quality of Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal, cracked and screened, ready for market, and for sale by

HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.
Quincy, Sept. 7. 2w

Worsted Flowers & Rug Work.
THE Ladies of Quincy, desirous of being instructed in the art of Worsted Flowers and Rug Work, are informed that Mrs. L. Dwyer is prepared to give lessons on those Ornaments, at her residence in Washington Street, where specimens of her work can be seen.

Terms fifty cents per lesson or four dollars per course.

Powder.
J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.

Quincy, March 16. 3w

Patent Metallic Powders.

W. T. ANDERSON, the Patentee of the above valuable article, which has been introduced into almost every State in the Union, and for the value of which he has certificates from the first Jewellers, etc., in this country, informs the citizens of this town and vicinity, that Messrs. BRIEGLER & CARTER have accepted an Agency for the sale of this Powder, where it will be only kept for sale in this place.

As the article has been counterfeited, the public to obtain the genuine must purchase of the Agents.

The following recommendations are extracted from a numerous list, in the possession of the Patentee, testifying to its unrivalled merits.

Boston, April 20th, 1839. I have tried Anderson's Silver Wash and Plate Powder and find it good.

FREDERIC POOL.

Boston, May 3d, 1839. This certifies that I have used Mr. Anderson's Plate Powder and believe it a better article for cleaning silver than I have any knowledge of.

LUCIUS DOOLITTLE.

Boston, June 8th, 1839. We have made trial of Mr. Anderson's Polishing Powder and believe that it effectually answers the purpose for which it is designed.

JOHN BIGELOW & Co.

Boston, August 7th, 1839. We have seen Mr. Anderson's Powder tried and consider it better than any thing we have yet seen for the purpose for which it is intended.

FAIRBANKS, LORING & Co.
Quincy, Aug. 24. 3m

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.
AT a meeting of the Association for mutual protection to prevent Trespasses in Gardens, Fields, Orchards, Woodlands, etc., in the town of Quincy, held on the 5th of June last, it was

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorized to offer the above reward to any person giving such information as may lead to the conviction and punishment of any person or persons, offending against the laws protecting the Gardens, Fields, Orchards and Woodlands, belonging to the members of the Association.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 42. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, cut down or destroy, or by girding, lopping, or otherwise shall injure any fruit tree, or any other tree not his own, standing or growing for shade, or ornament or other useful purpose, or shall maliciously or wantonly break the glass or any part of it, in any building not his own, or shall maliciously break down, injure, mar or deface, any fence belonging to, or enclosing lands not his own, or shall maliciously throw down or open any gate, bar or fence, and leave the same down or open, or shall maliciously and injuriously, sever from the freehold of another, any produce thereof, or any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 45. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods, or over, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

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